# UGC-NET

## CHAPTERWISE MCQ BANK

# WOMEN STUDIES

- Full Explanation for Every Question
- Strictly Based on Latest Syllabus
- Matches the Real Exam Pattern Exactly
- Predicted Questions for Upcoming Exam

NODIA

Scan QR for Demo PDF

Nodia

# GET ALL STUDY MATERIAL IN ONE APP!

- Textbooks
- Previous Year Chapterwise Question Banks
- 30 Sets Sample Papers
- Worksheets

**FREE!**

## DOWNLOAD NOW!

**SCAN & DOWNLOAD**

GET IT ON Google Play

# UGC NET 2026

# WOMEN STUDIES

## CHAPTER-WISE MCQ QUESTION BANK

## INCLUDING SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS

NODIA

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

UGC NET Women Studies
Edition February 2026
Published by :NODIA
An Imprint of NODIA EDITIONS LLP

Information contained in this book has been obtained by author, from sources believes to be reliable. However, neither NODIA nor its author guarantee the accuracy or completeness of any information herein and NODIA nor its author shall be responsible for any error, omissions, or damages arising out of use of this information. This book is published with the understanding that NODIA and its author are supplying information but are not attempting to render engineering or other professional services.

© NODIA EDITIONS LLP

NODIA

**MRP Rs 830.00**

This book is available on amazon and flipkart only and not available in market.

**NODIA EDITIONS LLP**
125, Sector 6, Vidyadhar Nagar, Jaipur 302039
Phone :+91 9024037387
email : mail@nodia.in

# CONTENTS


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chap 01. | Introduction to Women's Studies | 9-88 |
| Chap 02. | Feminist Thinkers and Theories | 89-169 |
| Chap 03. | Gender and Education | 170-255 |
| Chap 04. | Women, Work and Employment | 256-332 |
| Chap 05. | Gender and Entrepreneurship | 333-410 |
| Chap 06. | Women and Health | 411-494 |
| Chap 07. | Women Empowerment and Development | 495-575 |
| Chap 08. | Women Law and Governance | 576-655 |
| Chap 09. | Gender and Media | 656-740 |
| Chap 10. | Feminist Research Methodology | 741-819 |


**********

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

# UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

# NET BUREAU

**Subject: Women Studies** **Code No.: 74**

## SYLLABUS

### Unit – I Introduction to Women's Studies

- Key concepts in Gender studies.
- Need, Scope and challenges of Women's Studies – Women's Studies as an academic discipline. Women's Studies to Gender Studies, Need for Gender Sensitization.
- Women's Movements – global and local: Pre-independence, Post-independence and Contemporary Debates.
- National Committees and Commissions for Women.

NODIA

### Unit – II Feminist thinkers and theories

- Liberal Feminism, Marxist Feminism, Radical Feminism, Socialist Feminism, Indian Feminism, Black Feminism, Eco-Feminism.
- New Feminist Debates- Post Colonial /Post Modern, LGBT, Masculinity Studies.
- Contemporary Contestations – Intersex and Transgender Movements.
- Feminist thinkers in 18th, 19th, 20h and 21st Century

**Unit – III Gender and Education**

- Women's Education – Gender diversities and disparities in enrolment, Curriculum content, Dropouts, profession and Gender.
- Gendered Education- Family, Culture, Gender roles, Gender Identities.
- Education for the Marginalized Women.
- Recent Trends in Women's Education – Committees and Commissions on Education.
- Vocational education and skill Development for women.

**Unit – IV Women, Work and Employment**

- Theoretical Perspective: Fredrick Engels, Rosa Luxemburg, Sandra Whiteworth, Boserup Esther.
- Concept of Work – Productive and non – productive work – Use value and market value.
- Gender Division of Labour – Mode of Production – Women in organized and unorganized sector.
- New Economic Policy and its impact on Women's Employment – Globalization – Structural Adjustment Programs.

**Unit – V Gender and Entrepreneurship**

- Concept and meaning, Importance of Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurial traits, Factors contributing to Entrepreneurship, enabling environment, small Enterprises, women in agri-business.
- Gender and emerging Technology – Impact.
- Self-help Groups and Micro Credit.
- Gender mainstreaming, Gender budgeting, planning and Analysis.



Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**Unit – VI Women and Health**

- Life Cycle Approach to Women's Health – Health status of women in India, factors influencing health and Nutritional status.
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH) to Reproductive and Child health approaches.
- Issues of declining Child Sex Ratio, Widowhood and old age.
- Occupational and mental health.
- Health, Hygiene and Sanitation.
- National Health and Population Policies and Programmes.

**Unit – VII Women Empowerment and Development**

- Theories of Development, Alternative approaches – Women in Development (WID), Women and Development (WAD) and Gender and Development (GAD).
- Empowerment- Concept and indices: Gender Development Index (GDI), Gender Inequality Index (GII), Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI).
- Women Development approaches in Indian Five – Year Plans.
- Women and leadership– Panchayati Raj and Role of NGOs and Women Development.
- Sustainable Development Goals, Policies and Programmes.

INDIA

**Unit – VIII Women Law and Governance**

- Rights: Gender Equality, Gender Discrimination, Women's Rights as Human Rights.
- Constitutional provisions for Women in India.
- Personal laws, Labour Laws, Family Courts, Enforcement machinery – Police and Judiciary.

- Crime against Women and Child: Child Abuse, Violence, Human Trafficking, Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act, 2013 – Legal protection
- International Conventions and Legislations Related to Women's Rights.

**Unit – IX Gender and Media**

- Discourse on Women and Media Studies- Mainstream Media, Feminist Media.
- Coverage of Women's issues and issues of women in Mass Media and Media Organizations (Audio-Visual and Print media).
- Digital Media and legal protection.
- Alternative Media – Folk Art, Street Play and Theatre.
- Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986, Impact of media on women.

**Unit – X Feminist Research Methodology**

- Understanding Feminist Research – Concepts, Debates and Limitations.
- Feminist Epistemology, Feminist Standpoint, Sexist and Non-Sexist Research Methodology, Ethnography, Queer Theories.
- Research Design and Methods – Survey, Exploratory, Diagnostic, Experimental, Action Research and Case Studies.
- Qualitative verses Quantitative Research.



Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

# CHAPTER 01
# Introduction to Women's Studies

**1.** Which term refers to the biologically determined differences between males and females?
(A) Gender
(B) Sex
(C) Patriarchy
(D) Femininity

**2.** Analyze the following statements and select the correct option.
**Statement I :** Women's Studies as an academic discipline emerged from the activism of the women's movement.
**Statement II :** The discipline is exclusively concerned with the study of women in Western societies.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

**3.** Which of the following is NOT a primary goal of Gender Sensitization programs?
(A) To raise awareness about gender-based discrimination.
(B) To promote empathy and respect between genders.
(C) To encourage the reinforcement of traditional gender roles.
(D) To challenge stereotypes associated with gender.

**4.** Match the concepts in List I with their descriptions in List II.
**List I :** (Concept)
P. Gender Role
Q. Gender Stereotype
R. Patriarchy
S. Sex
**List II :** (Description)
1. Biological classification as male or female.
2. A social system where men hold primary power.
3. A set of societal norms dictating acceptable behaviors for a gender.
4. An oversimplified and generalized belief about a particular gender.
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

**5.** A key challenge for Women's Studies in its early days was its perceived lack of:
(A) political relevance.
(B) historical subject matter.
(C) academic rigor and objectivity.
(D) international support.

**6.** The pre-independence women's movements in India were often intertwined with:
(A) global corporate and economic policies.
(B) social reform movements and the nationalist struggle.
(C) the international non-aligned movement.
(D) post-modernist literary and cultural criticism.

**7.** Read the given assertion and reason and select the correct option.
**Assertion (A) :** The shift from "Women's Studies" to "Gender Studies" reflects a broader analytical framework.
**Reason (R) :** Gender Studies includes the examination of masculinities, queer identities, and the relational nature of gender, not just the experiences of women.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**8.** Which of the following is the most appropriate description of a 'key concept' in Gender Studies?

NODIA

(A) A tool for analyzing the social construction of identity and power.
(B) A fixed and unchanging law governing universal social behavior.
(C) A purely biological fact regarding the nature of human beings.
(D) A popular societal opinion concerning the roles of men and women.

**9.** The need for Women's Studies arose primarily from the recognition of:
(A) the over-representation of women in historical records.
(B) the economic self-sufficiency of women throughout history.
(C) the androcentric bias in traditional academic disciplines.
(D) the decline of patriarchal systems globally.

**10.** Consider the following waves of the global women's movement:
1. Focus on deconstruction of gender, sexuality, and internationality.
2. Focus on legal and political rights, particularly suffrage.
3. Focus on cultural and political inequalities, sexuality, and reproductive rights.
4. Emergence of cyber feminism and fourth-wave activism.

Arrange the waves in chronological order:
(A) 2, 3, 1, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 3, 4, 1, 2
(D) 2, 1, 4, 3

**11.** Which body was established as a statutory body in 1992 to review the constitutional and legal safeguards for women in India?
(A) The Central Social Welfare Board
(B) The Committee on the Status of Women in India
(C) The Planning Commission's Working Group on Women
(D) The National Commission for Women

**12.** Which of the following identifies an incorrect pair?
(A) Pre-independence movement: Anti-Sati campaigns
(B) Global movement: The Sepoy Mutiny
(C) Post-independence movement: Chipko movement
(D) Contemporary debate: Dalit feminism

**13.** Consider the following statements about Gender Studies:
1. It exclusively studies the history of female monarchs.
2. It examines how gender intersects with race, class, and caste.
3. It critiques the social construction of both masculinity and femininity.
4. It is an interdisciplinary field.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 2, 3 and 4
(C) 1, 3 and 4
(D) 1, 2 and 4

**14.** The term 'gender sensitization' primarily involves:
(A) formulating and creating new laws for legal women's protection.
(B) conducting a systematic census of both adult men and women.
(C) providing direct financial aid to aspiring women entrepreneurs.
(D) modifying behavior by raising awareness of gender equality concerns.

**15.** One of the main arguments for transitioning from Women's Studies to Gender Studies is:
(A) to make the field more inclusive by studying masculinities and other gender identities.
(B) the historical belief that Women's Studies had already achieved all its core goals.
(C) a global scenario where funding for Women's Studies departments was being withdrawn.
(D) the realization that the term 'Women's Studies' was considered politically incorrect.

**16.** Consider the following statements regarding the scope of Women's Studies:
1. It is confined to the discipline of sociology.
2. It includes the study of women's contributions to history, science, and art.
3. It critically examines the portrayal of women in media and literature.
4. It analyzes the impact of development policies on women.
5. It avoids discussing controversial topics like reproductive rights.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 5
(B) 2, 3 and 4
(C) 1, 3 and 4
(D) 2, 4 and 5

**17.** The concept of 'patriarchy' in Gender Studies refers to:
(A) a traditional form of centralized government led by a monarch or king.
(B) a system of social organization where men hold power and authority.
(C) a historical period of human existence before the advent of civilization.
(D) a theoretical belief in the inherent biological superiority of the male sex.

**18.** A post-independence women's movement in India, which used the Gandhian technique of hugging trees to prevent their felling, was the:
(A) Chipko Movement.
(B) Narmada Bachao Andolan.
(C) Anti-Arrack Movement.
(D) Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA).

**19.** Match the items in List I with their descriptions in List II.
**List I :** (Movement/Report)
P. 'Towards Equality' Report
Q. First Wave Feminism
R. Chipko Movement
S. Anti-Arrack Movement
**List II :** (Primary Focus/Origin)
1. Women's protest against alcoholism in Andhra Pradesh.
2. An eco-feminist movement in Uttarakhand.
3. Report of the Committee on the Status of Women in India (1974).
4. Women's suffrage and property rights in the 19th century.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2

**20.** Which of the following is NOT considered a major challenge for Women's Studies as an academic discipline?
(A) Integrating with and transforming mainstream curriculum.
(B) Balancing academic research with the demands of social activism.
(C) The widespread social perception of it being 'for women only'.
(D) Lack of a distinct body of theory and methodology.

**21.** The contemporary debate around 'intersectionality' within women's movements emphasizes that:
(A) the belief that all women experience forms of oppression in the same way.
(B) the assumption that gender is the only significant axis of social oppression.
(C) experiences of oppression are shaped by the intersection of race, class, gender, and sexuality.
(D) the idea that women's movements should focus solely on essential economic issues.

**22.** Read the given assertion and reason and select the correct option.
**Assertion (A) :** The National Commission for Women (NCW) is a constitutional body.
**Reason (R) :** The NCW was set up by an Act of Parliament in 1990.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

NODIA

**23.** The 'Need for Gender Sensitization' is most critical in which of the following sectors to ensure justice?
(A) The fashion industry
(B) The culinary arts
(C) The sports entertainment industry
(D) The police and judiciary

**24.** A key concept distinguishing 'gender' from 'sex' is that gender is:
(A) socially and culturally constructed.
(B) divinely ordained.
(C) genetically inherited.
(D) immutable and universal.

**25.** The publication of the 'Towards Equality' report in 1974 is considered a landmark event because it:
(A) led directly to the immediate establishment of total gender equality in India.
(B) was the first official government report to recommend women's reservation in politics.
(C) systematically documented the declining status of women in post-independence India.
(D) served as the legislation that officially ended the caste system's impact on women.

**26.** Which of the following statements about the scope of Women's Studies is incorrect?
(A) It focuses solely on the problems of urban, middle-class women.
(B) It examines women's roles in social and political movements.
(C) It is an interdisciplinary field, drawing from sociology, history, and literature.
(D) It seeks to recover and highlight women's historical contributions.

**27.** The first wave of the global women's movement was primarily focused on:
(A) reproductive rights and sexual freedom.
(B) eco-feminism and environmental concerns.
(C) deconstructing gender as a social construct.
(D) legal and political rights, particularly suffrage.

**28.** Consider the following statements regarding the challenges of Women's Studies:
1. It faces resistance from patriarchal mindsets within academia.
2. It struggles with the "ghettoization" of being seen as a subject only for women.
3. It has an overabundance of funding compared to traditional disciplines.
4. It must constantly negotiate the relationship between academic theory and grassroots activism.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 1, 3 and 4
(C) 1, 2 and 4
(D) 2, 3 and 4

**29.** The concept of 'masculinity' within Gender Studies is examined as:
(A) an unchangeable and constant biological trait for all men.
(B) a singular, monolithic ideal that exists across all cultures.
(C) a set of socially constructed behaviors, attributes, and expectations associated with boys and men.
(D) a natural and historically stable characteristic of human males.

**30.** One of the significant contributions of post-independence women's movements in India was:
(A) initiating the social reform movements of the 19th century.
(B) securing voting rights for women for the first time.
(C) exclusively focusing on the promotion of Western feminist ideas.
(D) bringing issues like domestic violence and dowry into the public and legal domain.

**31.** Read the following statements regarding key concepts in Gender Studies:
1. Patriarchy
2. Photosynthesis
3. Gender Performativity
4. Androcentrism
5. Plate Tectonics

Which of the items given above are correct concepts in the field?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 3, 4 and 5
(C) 1, 3 and 4
(D) 1, 2 and 5

**32.** The National Commission for Women (NCW) in India is primarily a:
(A) judicial body with the power to imprison offenders.
(B) recommendatory and monitoring body for women's rights.
(C) legislative body that passes laws for the entire country.
(D) non-governmental organization funded by international charities.

**33.** Analyze the following statements and select the correct option.
**Statement I :** Gender sensitization aims to make people aware of their own gender

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

identities only.
**Statement II :** A key objective of gender sensitization is to foster an environment of mutual respect and understanding between all genders.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.

**34.** Match the terms in List I with their definitions in List II.
**List I :** (Term)
P. Androcentrism
Q. Gynocentrism
R. Intersectionality
S. Gender Mainstreaming
**List II :** (Definition)
1. The interconnected nature of social categorizations like race, class, and gender.
2. The practice of placing a masculine point of view at the center of one's world view.
3. The process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action.
4. The practice of placing a feminine point of view at the center of one's world view.
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

**35.** The transition from Women's Studies to Gender Studies was a response to the criticism that Women's Studies was:
(A) too focused on men's issues.
(B) not sufficiently engaged in political activism.
(C) ignoring the relational aspect of gender and the study of masculinity.
(D) overly empirical and lacking in theoretical depth.

**36.** An example of a contemporary debate within Indian women's movements would be the discussion surrounding:
(A) the abolition of Sati.
(B) the right to vote for women.
(C) the establishment of the first university for women.
(D) the implications of the Uniform Civil Code for women's rights.

**37.** Read the given assertion and reason and select the correct option.
**Assertion (A) :** The social reform movements of 19th century India, while addressing issues like Sati and widow remarriage, were often led by male reformers.
**Reason (R) :** These reforms were primarily aimed at modernizing the patriarchal family structure, rather than granting women complete autonomy and equality.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**38.** The landmark 'Towards Equality' Report (1974) was the product of which committee?
(A) The National Commission for Women
(B) The Committee on the Status of Women in India (CSWI)
(C) The Law Commission of India
(D) The Sarkaria Commission

**39.** In the context of women's movements, 'local' refers to movements that:
(A) are copied directly from global movements without any adaptation.
(B) are exclusively rural and have no urban presence.
(C) reject all forms of modern technology and communication.
(D) originate and address specific issues relevant to a particular region or community.

**40.** Which of the following best defines "Women's Studies as an academic discipline"?
(A) An interdisciplinary field that places women's experiences and perspectives at the center of inquiry.
(B) A vocational course on home economics for women.
(C) A branch of biology studying female anatomy.
(D) A political party advocating for women's rights.

NODIA

**41.** Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding the need for Women's Studies?
(A) It seeks to correct the male bias in traditional knowledge systems.
(B) It aims to understand the sources and structures of women's oppression.
(C) It has become redundant as complete gender equality has been achieved globally.
(D) It provides a space for developing new theories and methodologies from women's perspectives.

**42.** The second wave of the global women's movement, prominent in the 1960s and 70s, is often associated with the slogan:
(A) "The Personal is Political"
(B) "Votes for Women"
(C) "A woman's place is in the home"
(D) "Equal Pay for Equal Work"

**43.** Read the following statements regarding the National Commission for Women (NCW) in India:
1. It is a constitutional body established under Article 338.
2. It has the powers of a civil court for conducting investigations.
3. It can spontaneously take up cases of violence against women.
4. Its recommendations are legally binding on the government.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 4
(B) 2 and 3
(C) 1, 2 and 3
(D) 2, 3 and 4

**44.** 'Gender stereotype' is a key concept that refers to:
(A) the specific biological functions of each gender.
(B) a fixed and oversimplified idea about the attributes or characteristics of men or women.
(C) the legal rights granted to individuals based on their gender.
(D) the diverse and fluid expression of individual gender identity.

**45.** Why is gender sensitization considered necessary in workplaces?
(A) To increase company profits directly.
(B) To segregate employees based on gender.
(C) To create a safer, more inclusive, and respectful environment for all employees.
(D) To ensure all employees conform to a single standard of behavior.

**46.** Consider the following regarding the key features of pre-independence women's movements in India:
1. A singular focus on achieving political power for women leaders.
2. Close links with nationalist and social reform agendas.
3. Leadership predominantly from elite and middle-class educated men and women.
4. A strong emphasis on issues like female education and abolition of harmful social customs.
5. It was a completely independent movement with no male participation.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 5
(B) 2, 3 and 4
(C) 1, 3 and 5
(D) 1, 2 and 4

**47.** The scope of Women's Studies does NOT include:
(A) proving the inherent biological inferiority of men.
(B) analyzing the portrayal of women in cinema.
(C) studying the impact of economic policies on female labor.
(D) examining the historical role of women in science.

**48.** A contemporary debate in global feminism that deals with the critique of Western feminism by women from postcolonial nations is known as:
(A) Liberal Feminism.
(B) Postcolonial Feminism.
(C) Marxist Feminism.
(D) Radical Feminism.

**49.** Match the waves in List I with their characteristic features in List II.
**List I :** (Wave of Feminism)
P. First Wave
Q. Second Wave
R. Third Wave

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

S. Fourth Wave

**List II :** (Characteristic Feature)

1. Intersectionality, critique of universal womanhood
2. Suffrage, property rights, legal personhood
3. Digital activism, #MeToo movement
4. Consciousness-raising, reproductive rights, "the personal is political"

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

**50.** The Committee on the Status of Women in India (CSWI) was appointed by the Government of India in:

(A) 1971
(B) 1947
(C) 1950
(D) 1992

**51.** The academic field of Women's Studies is best described as:

(A) Monolithic
(B) Redundant
(C) Interdisciplinary
(D) Apolitical

**52.** Read the given assertion and reason and select the correct option.

**Assertion (A) :** Women's Studies programs often face the challenge of being marginalized within university structures.

**Reason (R) :** They critique the foundational, often patriarchal, assumptions of many established academic disciplines, which can lead to resistance.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**53.** Which of the following represents a key concern of post-independence women's movements in India?

(A) Abolition of the Zamindari system.
(B) Fighting for India's independence from British rule.
(C) Campaigning for law reforms related to dowry and rape.
(D) Demanding the right to vote for the first time.

**54.** The term 'femininity' in Gender Studies is understood as:

(A) the biological essence of being female.
(B) a set of socially constructed attributes and behaviors associated with women and girls.
(C) a superior moral quality inherent in women.
(D) a political ideology focused on female supremacy.

**55.** Consider the following events related to women's status in India:

1. Appointment of the Committee on the Status of Women in India (CSWI).
2. Enactment of the National Commission for Women Act.
3. Participation of women in the Salt March.
4. The Sarda Act (Child Marriage Restraint Act) is passed.

Arrange these events in chronological order:

(A) 4, 3, 1, 2
(B) 3, 4, 2, 1
(C) 1, 2, 3, 4
(D) 4, 1, 3, 2

**56.** The transition from Women's Studies to Gender Studies signifies a shift towards:

(A) a relational analysis of how all genders are constructed and positioned.
(B) a more exclusive focus on women's biology.
(C) abandoning the political goals of feminism.
(D) studying only men's experiences.

**57.** The National Commission for Women (NCW) can recommend to the concerned government or authority to:

(A) immediately arrest the accused without trial.
(B) pass a new constitutional amendment.
(C) take disciplinary or legal action in matters of women's rights violations.
(D) dissolve the state legislature.

**58.** Which of the following is the most accurate statement about women's movements?

(A) They are diverse, with different priorities

NODIA

and strategies across time and cultures.
(B) They are a new phenomenon, existing only in the 21st century.
(C) They are uniform and monolithic, with all women sharing the same goals.
(D) They are exclusively a Western phenomenon.

**59.** A significant challenge for the contemporary women's movement is:
(A) lack of issues to address.
(B) a complete lack of male allies.
(C) the government's refusal to pass any pro-women legislation.
(D) addressing the diversity of women's experiences, including those of Dalit, tribal, and LGBTQ+ women.

**60.** The primary purpose of gender sensitization is to:
(A) reinforce traditional gender norms.
(B) promote critical awareness of gender issues for social transformation.
(C) provide separate facilities for men and women.
(D) measure the physical strength of different genders.

**61.** What is the fundamental difference between 'sex' and 'gender'?
(A) Sex is a social construct, while gender is biological.
(B) The terms are interchangeable and mean the same thing.
(C) Sex is biological, while gender is a social construct.
(D) Sex refers to humans, while gender refers to animals.

**62.** The 'Towards Equality' Report (1974) is significant because it highlighted the:
(A) rising status of women in all sectors in India.
(B) success of all post-independence development policies for women.
(C) complete eradication of patriarchy in Indian society.
(D) gap between constitutional promises of equality and the reality of women's lives.

**63.** Which of the following is NOT a function of the National Commission for Women (NCW)?
(A) To act as a criminal court and pronounce final judgments.
(B) To investigate and examine matters relating to safeguards provided for women under the Constitution.
(C) To recommend remedial legislative measures.
(D) To look into complaints and take suo motu notice of matters relating to deprivation of women's rights.

NODIA

**64.** Match the Indian women's movement in List I with its associated issue in List II.
**List I :** (Indian Women's Movement)
P. Anti-Sati Campaign (19th Century)
Q. Chipko Movement
R. Anti-Arrack Movement
S. Shah Bano Case related activism
**List II :** (Associated Issue)
1. Maintenance rights for Muslim women.
2. Ecological protection and women's livelihood.
3. Women's protest against rural alcoholism.
4. Abolition of the practice of widow immolation.
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

**65.** A major debate in contemporary Indian feminism revolves around the Uniform Civil Code (UCC) and its potential impact on:
(A) international trade agreements.
(B) women's rights within religious personal laws.
(C) agricultural subsidy policies.
(D) the Indian space program.

**66.** Analyze the following statements and select the correct option.
**Statement I :** Women's Studies as a discipline argues that knowledge is not neutral and has historically been produced from a male perspective.
**Statement II :** The scope of Women's Studies is strictly limited to the study of biology and reproduction.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.

(B) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(C) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.

**67.** The shift in nomenclature from 'Women's Studies' to 'Gender Studies' was intended to be more:
(A) exclusive and specialized.
(B) economically viable.
(C) inclusive of the study of masculinities and diverse gender identities.
(D) politically conservative.

**68.** Consider the following statements regarding the challenges faced by Women's Studies:
1. Being perceived as a 'soft' subject lacking in rigor.
2. The pressure to balance academic research with social activism.
3. An overwhelming excess of research grants and institutional support.
4. The difficulty of integrating its critiques into mainstream disciplinary canons.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 4
(B) 1, 2 and 3
(C) 2, 3 and 4
(D) 1, 3 and 4

**69.** The women's movement in the pre-independence era in India primarily focused on:
(A) demanding corporate jobs for women.
(B) protesting against the use of technology.
(C) issues of social reform like education, child marriage, and the status of widows.
(D) securing leadership positions in multinational corporations.

**70.** "Androcentrism" is a key concept in Gender Studies that means:
(A) centered on the study of animals.
(B) centered on or dominated by male interests or a masculine point of view.
(C) a fear of open spaces.
(D) a focus on the history of all humanity, without bias.

**71.** The global women's movement is best characterized as:
(A) a single, unified organization with a central leader.
(B) a series of disconnected, isolated events with no common themes.
(C) a movement that ended in the 20th century.
(D) a diverse and multifaceted set of movements and theories across different cultures and time periods.

**72.** Which commission's report is famously titled 'Towards Equality'?
(A) The Committee on the Status of Women in India
(B) The National Police Commission
(C) The National Commission for Women
(D) The Mandal Commission

**73.** Read the following statements regarding the challenges for Women's Studies as an academic discipline:
1. Its interdisciplinary nature can cause issues of departmentalization in universities.
2. It is often under-funded compared to traditional departments.
3. The discipline has completely solved all problems related to gender inequality.
4. There is a constant tension between its academic and activist orientations.
5. It is criticized for being 'ideological' rather than 'objective'.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 4 and 5
(B) 2, 3, and 4
(C) 1, 3 and 5
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

**74.** The concept of 'Gender Roles' refers to:
(A) socially prescribed behaviors and expectations for men and women.
(B) biological imperatives determined by sex.
(C) the parts actors play in a theatrical performance about gender.
(D) legally mandated duties for each citizen.

**75.** The need for gender sensitization is based on the premise that:
(A) gender biases are natural and unchangeable.
(B) only women need to be sensitized about gender issues.
(C) gender has no impact on social interactions.
(D) gender biases are learned and can be unlearned through education and awareness.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**76.** The term 'intersectionality', a key concept in contemporary feminist debate, was coined to describe:
(A) how roads and highways are planned.
(B) the way different forms of oppression (like racism, sexism, and classism) overlap and interact.
(C) the junction between first-wave and second-wave feminism.
(D) a mathematical theory of sets.

**77.** Read the given assertion and reason and select the correct option.
**Assertion (A) :** The women's movement in post-independence India has been monolithic, with a single agenda.
**Reason (R) :** Issues addressed have been diverse, ranging from violence against women, environmental concerns (eco-feminism), and rights of Dalit and tribal women.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**78.** The primary objective for establishing the National Commission for Women in India was to:
(A) provide a platform for women politicians.
(B) manage dowry payments in a systematic way.
(C) promote Indian women's handicrafts globally.
(D) safeguard the rights and interests of women.

**79.** Women's Studies became established as an academic discipline largely due to:
(A) the efforts of the second-wave feminist movement.
(B) government mandate in all countries.
(C) the decline of all other academic subjects.
(D) its profitability for universities.

**80.** A key difference between pre-independence and post-independence women's movements in India is that the latter:
(A) only focused on the issue of Sati.
(B) began to challenge the state and patriarchal structures more directly on issues like violence and discriminatory laws.
(C) was entirely led by British women.
(D) had no connection to rural women's issues.

NODIA

**81.** Which one of the following is NOT a key concept in Gender Studies?
(A) Hegemonic Masculinity
(B) Photosynthesis
(C) Gender Performativity
(D) Patriarchy

**82.** One of the principal challenges for contemporary women's movements is to:
(A) build inclusive coalitions that respect the diversity of women's experiences.
(B) ignore the impact of globalization.
(C) focus only on the concerns of urban, elite women.
(D) advocate for a return to traditional, patriarchal family structures.

**83.** Consider the following statements regarding the scope of Women's Studies:
1. It is limited to the study of famous women in history.
2. It critiques the portrayal of gender in media and culture.
3. It analyzes the gendered impact of law and public policy.
4. It is an interdisciplinary field.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 1, 3 and 4
(C) 2, 3 and 4
(D) 1, 2 and 4

**84.** The establishment of the National Commission for Women was a response to the demands of:
(A) international banking institutions.
(B) male political leaders seeking to consolidate power.
(C) foreign governments.
(D) the Indian women's movement and various women's organizations.

**85.** 'Gender Mainstreaming' is a strategy that involves:
(A) creating separate policies for women.
(B) focusing policies only on mainstream, majority women.
(C) integrating a gender perspective into all

policies, programs, and an organization's functioning.
(D) ensuring men and women are represented in exactly 50:50 ratios in all jobs.

**86.** Analyze the following statements and select the correct option.
**Statement I :** The pre-independence women's movement in India was completely detached from the nationalist freedom struggle.
**Statement II :** Many women leaders and participants in the freedom struggle also championed the cause of women's rights and social reform.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.

**87.** Which of the following is the most accurate description of the relationship between global and local women's movements?
(A) Local movements are just poor copies of global movements.
(B) Local movements have no awareness of global feminist discourses.
(C) Global movements always dictate the agenda for local movements.
(D) Global ideas about feminism often inspire local movements, which then adapt them to their specific cultural and political contexts.

**88.** The study of 'masculinities' (in plural) within Gender Studies acknowledges that:
(A) there are multiple, often competing, forms of masculinity that vary across cultures and history.
(B) there is only one correct way of being a man.
(C) masculinity is a biological trait.
(D) the study of men is not relevant to Gender Studies.

**89.** Match the key concept in List I with its definition in List II.
**List I :** (Key Concept)
P. Gender Identity
Q. Gender Expression
R. Cisgender
S. Transgender
**List II :** (Definition)
1. A person whose gender identity aligns with the sex they were assigned at birth.
2. An individual's internal, personal sense of being a man or a woman, or someone outside of the gender binary.
3. A person whose gender identity differs from the sex they were assigned at birth.
4. The external manifestation of one's gender identity, through name, pronouns, clothing, etc.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

**90.** The academic discipline of Women's Studies is considered an 'intervention' because it:
(A) seeks to intervene in and challenge the male-centric nature of traditional knowledge.
(B) intervenes in family disputes.
(C) is funded by foreign interventions.
(D) aims to stop all academic research in other fields.

**91.** One of the main findings of the 'Towards Equality' report was the declining:
(A) male population in India.
(B) interest of women in political participation.
(C) agricultural output in states with high female populations.
(D) child sex ratio, indicating a preference for male children.

**92.** A contemporary debate in the Indian women's movement is the critical examination of feminism from the perspective of:
(A) British colonial officers.
(B) Dalit and Bahujan women who challenge the movement's historical upper-caste focus.
(C) upper-caste, Hindu norms.
(D) corporate CEOs.

**93.** The ultimate goal of gender sensitization is to:
(A) create conflict between men and women.
(B) prove that one gender is superior to another.
(C) achieve gender equality and justice in society.
(D) enforce a specific dress code for all genders.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

**94.** The post-independence women's movement in India saw the rise of autonomous women's groups that:
(A) were directly controlled by political parties.
(B) exclusively worked on international diplomacy.
(C) were only concerned with religious and spiritual matters.
(D) focused on single issues like dowry, rape, and violence, independent of party control.

**95.** Consider the following landmark moments in the history of women's rights in India:
3. Participation of women in the Salt March.
2. The passing of the Hindu Marriage Act, granting divorce rights.
4. The submission of the 'Towards Equality' Report.
1. The Mathura Rape Case verdict leading to widespread protests and law reform campaigns.

Arrange these moments in chronological order:
(A) 3, 2, 4, 1
(B) 2, 3, 1, 4
(C) 4, 1, 2, 3
(D) 3, 1, 4, 2

**96.** Which of the following correctly identifies a pair of 'Key concepts in Gender studies'?
(A) Photosynthesis and Respiration
(B) Patriarchy and Gender Roles
(C) Inflation and GDP
(D) Gravitation and Electromagnetism

**97.** The scope of Women's Studies is best described as being both academic and:
(A) fictional.
(B) activist.
(C) apolitical.
(D) obsolete.

**98.** The National Commission for Women in India is a:
(A) Statutory Body.
(B) Constitutional Body.
(C) Non-Governmental Organization.
(D) Cabinet Committee.

**99.** Read the following statements regarding the goals of Women's Studies as an academic discipline:
1. To develop a critical understanding of the social construction of gender.
2. To recover and transmit the history and experiences of women.
3. To reinforce the idea that the male experience is the universal human experience.
4. To examine the intersections of gender with other social hierarchies like caste and race.
5. To promote theories and analyses that can lead to social change.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3 and 4
(B) 1, 2, 4 and 5
(C) 2, 3, 4 and 5
(D) 1, 3 and 5

**100.** The term 'global women's movement' is a pluralistic concept because:
(A) it only happens at the United Nations.
(B) it has one, single, universally accepted manifesto.
(C) it is funded by a single global entity.
(D) it encompasses a wide variety of feminisms and movements in different parts of the world.

**101.** An important contribution of post-independence women's movements in India was the fight for:
(A) the right to vote, which was already granted.
(B) the abolition of Sati, a 19th-century focus.
(C) legal amendments on issues like rape, dowry, and domestic violence.
(D) India's independence from Britain.

**102.** Read the given assertion and reason and select the correct option.
**Assertion (A) :** Gender sensitization is crucial for members of the judiciary and law enforcement agencies.
**Reason (R) :** Prevalent patriarchal attitudes and stereotypes can influence the interpretation of laws and the handling of cases involving violence against women, leading to a denial of justice.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

NODIA

**103.** The primary reason for the need for Women's Studies is the:
(A) natural intellectual curiosity about the female of the species.
(B) over-representation of women in positions of power.
(C) need to create a separate and unequal education system.
(D) exclusion and misrepresentation of women in traditional academic disciplines.

**104.** Which of the following is NOT a contemporary debate within the women's movement?
(A) The question of abolition of Sati.
(B) The role of transwomen in feminist spaces.
(C) The impact of neoliberal economic policies on women.
(D) The challenge of building alliances with queer and Dalit movements.

**105.** 'Gender fluid' is a term used to describe:
(A) a scientific liquid used in gender research.
(B) a person whose gender identity matches their sex assigned at birth.
(C) a person who does not have a fixed gender identity.
(D) the social pressure to conform to gender roles.

**106.** The women's movement that emerged in rural Andhra Pradesh in the early 1990s against the sale of liquor was known as the:
(A) Anti-Arrack Movement.
(B) Chipko Movement.
(C) Narmada Bachao Andolan.
(D) Silent Valley Movement.

**107.** Which Committee's findings are often credited with providing the major impetus for the growth of Women's Studies in India?
(A) The Sarkaria Committee
(B) The Kothari Committee
(C) The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
(D) The Committee on the Status of Women in India (CSWI)

**108.** Read the following statements about the global women's movements:
1. The first wave was primarily concerned with suffrage.
2. The second wave coined the phrase "the personal is political".
3. The third wave emphasized intersectionality and critiqued the idea of a universal "woman".
4. The movements have always been uniform in their goals and strategies across the world.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 4
(B) 2 and 3
(C) 1, 2 and 3
(D) 1, 3 and 4

**109.** The inclusion of 'masculinity studies' within the broader field of Gender Studies is important because:
(A) it proves that men are the superior gender.
(B) it is mandated by international law.
(C) it helps in understanding how both men and women are affected by patriarchal norms.
(D) it shifts the focus away from women's issues entirely.

**110.** A significant challenge for the National Commission for Women is that its role is largely:
(A) judicial and has absolute power.
(B) focused on international affairs.
(C) limited to urban areas only.
(D) advisory and its recommendations are not binding on the government.

**111.** The term 'local' in the context of 'global and local women's movements' highlights the importance of:
(A) focusing on issues specific to a community's socio-cultural context.
(B) ignoring international feminist theories.
(C) using only locally made products in protests.
(D) rejecting all forms of modern communication.

**112.** The pre-independence women's movement in India, which involved figures like Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, was closely linked to:
(A) the proletarian revolution.
(B) the 19th-century social reform movements.
(C) post-modernist philosophy.
(D) the formation of the United Nations.

**113.** One of the core arguments of Women's Studies is that the personal experiences of women:

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(A) are irrelevant to academic study.
(B) are often a reflection of broader political and social structures.
(C) are not political.
(D) should be kept private and never discussed in public.

**114.** Match the category in List I with the corresponding example in List II.
**List I :** (Movement / Event)
P. Pre-independence Social Reform
Q. Post-independence Activism
R. Contemporary Debate
S. Global Second Wave
**List II :** (Example)
1. Campaign against the two-finger test in rape cases
2. Widow Remarriage Act
3. Betty Friedan's "The Feminine Mystique"
4. Chipko Movement
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

**115.** Which concept from Gender Studies best describes the pressure on men to be aggressive, competitive, and to suppress their emotions?
(A) Gynocentrism
(B) Androgyny
(C) Hegemonic Masculinity
(D) Cisgenderism

**116.** The transition from Women's Studies to Gender Studies can be seen as a move towards:
(A) a narrower, more focused field.
(B) abandoning feminist principles.
(C) focusing exclusively on legal statutes.
(D) a more comprehensive and relational understanding of gender dynamics.

**117.** Which of the following identifies a correct pair?
(A) National Commission for Women: A constitutional body
(B) 'Towards Equality' Report: A report on economic inflation
(C) Chipko Movement: A post-independence eco-feminist movement
(D) First Wave Feminism: A movement focused on internet activism

**118.** The 'need for Gender Sensitization' arises from the fact that:
(A) gender biases are innate and cannot be changed.
(B) gender stereotypes and biases are pervasive and lead to discrimination and violence.
(C) society is already perfectly gender-equal.
(D) men and women have completely different brain structures that prevent understanding.

**119.** A key contribution of Dalit feminism to the Indian women's movement has been:
(A) to argue that gender is the only form of oppression.
(B) to advocate for the return of colonial rule.
(C) to focus exclusively on environmental issues.
(D) to critique the upper-caste, middle-class bias of mainstream feminism.

**120.** Which of the following falls within the scope of Women's Studies?
(A) Analyzing the representation of women in folklore and myths.
(B) Studying the geological formation of the Himalayas.
(C) Calculating the velocity of a moving object.
(D) Detailing the process of steel manufacturing.

NODIA

**121.** The Committee on the Status of Women in India (1971-74) was tasked with:
(A) evaluating the performance of the Indian cricket team.
(B) drafting a new constitution for India.
(C) preparing a comprehensive study on the status of women since independence.
(D) organizing international film festivals.

**122.** Analyze the following statements and select the correct option.
**Statement I :** The global women's movement has followed an identical path and timeline in every country.
**Statement II :** The priorities and forms of women's movements are shaped by local political, cultural, and economic contexts.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

(D) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.

**123.** Read the following statements regarding the pre-independence women's movement in India:
1. It was completely isolated from the nationalist movement.
2. Issues like Sati, widow remarriage, and women's education were major concerns.
3. Leadership and participation came from a wide range of social classes from the very beginning.
4. It was often initiated by male social reformers.
5. Women's organizations like the All India Women's Conference (AIWC) were formed during this period.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 2, 4 and 5
(C) 1, 3 and 4
(D) 2, 3 and 5

**124.** The concept of "gender as performance" or "performativity," associated with Judith Butler, suggests that:
(A) gender is a natural and essential part of a person.
(B) gender is constituted through a series of repeated acts, gestures, and enactments.
(C) women are better actors than men.
(D) gender is determined by one's profession.

**125.** The establishment of Women's Studies departments in universities was a direct outcome of:
(A) the industrial revolution.
(B) a UN mandate that was binding on all nations.
(C) the demands of the women's movement for education that was not male-centric.
(D) the discovery of new historical texts written by women.

**126.** The primary challenge for Women's Studies lies in its dual role as an academic discipline and a(n):
(A) branch of the entertainment industry.
(B) profitable corporate venture.
(C) isolated and purely theoretical pursuit.
(D) arm of political and social change.

**127.** Read the given assertion and reason and select the correct option.
**Assertion (A) :** The 'Towards Equality' Report of 1974 was a wake-up call for the Indian government and society.
**Reason (R) :** It presented data that systematically showed a trend of declining status for women in health, employment, and political participation since independence, contrary to popular belief.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**128.** A key feature of post-independence women's movements in India was the focus on "atrocity-based" issues, meaning:
(A) a focus on international war crimes.
(B) mobilizing around specific, high-profile cases of violence against women to demand legal and social change.
(C) studying the atrocities committed by ancient rulers.
(D) a focus on natural disasters.

**129.** Which of the following is NOT a National Committee or Commission for Women mentioned in the context of Indian policy making?
(A) National Commission for Women (NCW)
(B) The Nobel Prize Committee
(C) Committee on the Status of Women in India (CSWI)
(D) High Level Committee on the Status of Women (Pam Rajput Committee)

**130.** The term "ecofeminism," a part of contemporary feminist debate, explores the connection between:
(A) the domination of women and the domination of nature.
(B) economics and feminism.
(C) computers and feminism.
(D) electoral politics and feminism.

**131.** The need for Women's Studies as an academic discipline was articulated to counter:
(A) scientific progress.
(B) global economic development.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(C) androcentrism in knowledge production.
(D) the study of literature.

**132.** The main difference between the first and second waves of the global women's movement is that the second wave:
(A) focused only on voting rights.
(B) occurred only in non-Western countries.
(C) rejected all forms of political protest.
(D) broadened the agenda to include sexuality, family, workplace, and reproductive rights.

**133.** Consider the following statements related to Gender Sensitization:
1. It is a one-time workshop that solves all gender issues.
2. It aims to challenge and change conscious and unconscious gender biases.
3. It is necessary only for men.
4. It is crucial for creating equitable and safe environments in institutions like schools, colleges and workplaces.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 3
(B) 2 and 4
(C) 1, 2 and 3
(D) 2, 3 and 4

**134.** Which of the following would be a topic of study within the 'scope of Women's Studies'?
(A) The effect of a new pesticide on crop yield.
(B) The gendered division of labor in peasant households during a famine.
(C) The chemical composition of a new pharmaceutical drug.
(D) The migratory patterns of birds.

**135.** The National Commission for Women (NCW) was constituted under an Act of Parliament in the year:
(A) 1947
(B) 1950
(C) 2005
(D) 1990

**136.** A defining characteristic of contemporary women's movements is their engagement with:
(A) questions of diversity, intersectionality, and LGBTQ+ rights.
(B) the rejection of all modern technology.
(C) the demand for the restoration of monarchy.
(D) a single, universally agreed-upon leader.

**137.** The phrase 'Women's Studies to Gender Studies' signifies an evolution towards:
(A) a less political discipline.
(B) a discipline focused only on men.
(C) a more inclusive analytical framework that examines gender as a system of relationships.
(D) the end of the study of women's issues.

**138.** The primary catalyst for the establishment of Women's Studies as a formal academic discipline in India was the:
(A) 'Towards Equality' Report (1974).
(B) Green Revolution.
(C) Quit India Movement.
(D) liberalization of the economy in 1991.

**139.** Match the commission or committee in List I with its primary focus or report in List II.
**List I :** (Commission/Committee)
P. National Commission for Women
Q. Committee on the Status of Women in India
R. Verma Committee
S. Sachar Committee
**List II :** (Primary Focus/Report)
1. Report on Social, Economic and Educational Status of the Muslim Community.
2. A statutory body to protect and promote the interests of women.
3. 'Towards Equality' Report.
4. Recommendations on amendments to Criminal Law to deal with sexual assault.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

**140.** A 'competency-based' application of Gender Studies concepts in a workplace would involve a manager who can:
(A) recite the history of feminism from memory.
(B) identify and proactively address instances of gender bias in team dynamics or promotion cycles.
(C) ignore all gender-related complaints to maintain peace.
(D) ensure that only men are assigned to

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

leadership roles.

**141.** The pre-independence women's movement is often critiqued for:
(A) being too radical in its demands for sexual liberation.
(B) its complete failure to achieve any social reforms.
(C) its predominantly urban, upper-caste, and middle-class leadership and focus.
(D) its opposition to India's independence.

**142.** The term 'queer theory', which influences contemporary gender studies, challenges:
(A) the existence of gravity.
(B) the importance of economic development.
(C) the use of computers in research.
(D) the idea of stable and fixed identities and categories of sexuality and gender.

**143.** Which statement correctly identifies the status of the National Commission for Women (NCW)?
(A) It is a statutory body established by an Act of the Indian Parliament.
(B) It is an international body under the UN.
(C) It is a part of the Supreme Court of India.
(D) It is the women's wing of a national political party.

**144.** One of the main challenges of Women's Studies is to avoid treating 'women' as a:
(A) diverse and complex group.
(B) monolithic category, ignoring differences of class, caste, race, and religion.
(C) subject worthy of academic inquiry.
(D) political force.

**145.** Consider the following issues in the Indian women's movement:
2. The campaign for the abolition of Sati.
1. The Mathura rape case and the campaign for rape law reform.
3. The debate on the Uniform Civil Code and the Shah Bano case.
4. The issue of women's reservation in Parliament (Women's Reservation Bill).

Arrange these in the correct chronological sequence of their emergence:
(A) 2, 1, 3, 4
(B) 1, 2, 4, 3
(C) 2, 3, 1, 4
(D) 3, 4, 2, 1

**146.** In Gender Studies, 'agency' refers to:
(A) the capacity of individuals to act independently and make their own free choices.
(B) an organization that finds jobs for people.
(C) a government bureau.
(D) the biological process of aging.

**147.** Read the following scenario regarding a corporate policy.
*A multinational company implements a 'work from home' policy.*
An analysis of this scenario from a Women's Studies perspective would most likely investigate:
(A) The impact on the company's stock price only.
(B) The type of software used for remote work.
(C) Whether the policy reinforces the gendered division of labor by increasing the 'double burden' on female employees.
(D) The cost of electricity saved by the company.

**148.** Analyze the following statements and select the correct option.
**Statement I :** The Chipko movement is an example of a local women's movement with global ecological significance.
**Statement II :** The women of the Chipko movement were solely motivated by a desire for political power.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

NODIA

**149.** The need for Women's Studies stems from the realization that traditional disciplines were largely:
(A) matriarchal.
(B) gynocentric.
(C) androcentric.
(D) focused on animal studies.

**150.** A major contemporary debate in the global women's movement is between:
(A) feminists who advocate for gender equality and those who oppose it.
(B) so-called "equality" feminists and

"difference" feminists.
(C) feminists and environmentalists, who are always in conflict.
(D) those who believe feminism is no longer necessary and those who argue it is more relevant than ever.

**151.** The National Commission for Women (NCW) does NOT have the power to:
(A) summon and enforce the attendance of any person.
(B) require the discovery and production of any document.
(C) receive evidence on affidavits.
(D) award punishment or imprisonment.

**152.** Read the given assertion and reason and select the correct option.
**Assertion (A) :** The transition from 'Women's Studies' to 'Gender Studies' is merely a cosmetic change of name.
**Reason (R) :** The change reflects a significant theoretical shift to include the study of masculinities and the relational construction of gender, moving beyond a focus solely on women.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**153.** 'Feminism' is best understood as:
(A) a theoretical belief in the inherent biological or moral superiority of women over men.
(B) a transient cultural fashion trend or superficial style of social presentation.
(C) an ideology and movement aimed at establishing political, economic, and social equality.
(D) a specific academic book written by a single author on historical perspectives.

**154.** The concept of 'intersectionality' is a crucial contribution to feminist theory because it:
(A) provides a framework for understanding how multiple social identities combine to create unique experiences of discrimination.
(B) simplifies the understanding of oppression by focusing only on gender.
(C) argues that all women face the same type of oppression.
(D) is a theory about road construction.

**155.** Which of the following is an example of a pre-independence women's organization in India?
(A) National Commission for Women (NCW)
(B) Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA)
(C) Nari Mukti Sangharsh Samiti
(D) All India Women's Conference (AIWC)

**156.** An example of gender sensitization in action would be:
(A) a school textbook that portrays mothers only in the kitchen and fathers only in the office.
(B) a judge using gender-neutral language and acknowledging the possibility of bias in a sexual assault case.
(C) a police officer dismissing a woman's complaint of harassment as a "minor issue."
(D) an advertisement that jokes about a man doing household chores.

**157.** The scope of Women's Studies is not limited to women but extends to the examination of:
(A) botany and zoology exclusively.
(B) ancient architectural techniques.
(C) institutions, power structures, and knowledge systems that shape gender.
(D) planetary movements.

**158.** Read the following list of post-independence women's movements or issues in India:
1. The movement against dowry deaths.
2. The campaign for the abolition of Sati.
3. The Chipko movement.
4. The Bodhgaya Math land struggle.
5. The Anti-Arrack movement in Andhra Pradesh.

Which of the items given above are correct in the post-independence context?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 2, 3, 4 and 5
(C) 1, 3, 4 and 5
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

**159.** 'The personal is political' is a slogan that originated in the second-wave feminist movement. It means that:

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(A) women's personal experiences of inequality are connected to larger social and political structures.
(B) personal problems of women are not important.
(C) women should all run for political office.
(D) one's personal life should be kept entirely separate from political beliefs.

**160.** The 'glass ceiling' is a key concept that refers to:
(A) a transparent roof in modern architecture.
(B) an invisible barrier that prevents women and other minorities from advancing to top leadership positions.
(C) a special type of glass used in laboratories.
(D) a common theme in fairy tales.

**161.** One of the main challenges facing global women's movements today is:
(A) a lack of historical precedent.
(B) the rise of anti-feminist and right-wing populist movements.
(C) the complete achievement of all feminist goals.
(D) an inability to use the internet for organizing.

**162.** The Committee on the Status of Women in India (CSWI) was established in preparation for:
(A) the International Women's Year (1975).
(B) the First World War.
(C) the formation of the Indian National Congress.
(D) the liberalization of the Indian economy.

**163.** The cause-and-effect relationship in the emergence of Women's Studies is best stated as:
(A) Cause: Universities needed a new subject. Effect: Women's studies was invented.
(B) Cause: Men were no longer interested in academia. Effect: Women's studies filled the gap.
(C) Cause: The activism of the women's movement highlighted gender inequality. Effect: A new academic field was created to study and critique these inequalities.
(D) Cause: The 'Towards Equality' report showed women were doing very well. Effect: Women's Studies was created to celebrate this.

**164.** The term 'third world feminism' or 'postcolonial feminism' emerged as a critique of:
(A) the patriarchal structures in their own societies.
(B) the economic policies of their own governments.
(C) the pre-independence social reform movements.
(D) the tendency of Western feminism to universalize the experience of white, middle-class women.

**165.** The need for gender sensitization is an ongoing process because:
(A) new laws are passed every day that require re-sensitization.
(B) it is a profitable training module for corporations.
(C) gender stereotypes and social norms are deeply ingrained and constantly reproduced.
(D) people have short memories.

NODIA

**166.** Which statement is incorrect regarding the scope of Women's Studies?
(A) It is interdisciplinary.
(B) It is a static and unchanging field of study.
(C) It has a commitment to social change.
(D) It examines the construction of gender.

**167.** The women's movements in the pre-independence period are often referred to as the 'first wave' of feminism in India because they:
(A) were focused on modern technology like radio waves.
(B) happened near the ocean.
(C) were led by women who were all swimmers.
(D) were the first organized efforts to address issues concerning women's status and rights.

**168.** Read the following list of concepts and identify which are established key concepts within Gender Studies:
1. Patriarchy
2. Androcentrism
3. Intersectionality
4. Homeostasis

Which of the above are established key concepts within the discipline?
(A) 1 and 4
(B) 1, 2 and 3

(C) 2 and 4
(D) 1, 3 and 4

**169.** The National Commission for Women submits its annual report to the:
(A) President of India.
(B) Supreme Court.
(C) Central Government.
(D) Prime Minister's Office.

**170.** A contemporary debate within Indian feminism is the tension between securing women's rights and:
(A) protecting community identity as defined by religious personal laws.
(B) promoting economic growth at all costs.
(C) engaging in international sports.
(D) developing new technologies.

**171.** The shift from Women's Studies to Gender Studies was also a recognition that:
(A) women's issues were solved.
(B) men needed their own exclusive academic discipline.
(C) universities were running out of names for departments.
(D) gender is relational; one cannot understand the social position of 'woman' without understanding the social position of 'man'.

**172.** The 'Mathura rape case' in 1979 was a pivotal moment for the post-independence women's movement in India because:
(A) it was the first rape case ever reported in India.
(B) the Supreme Court's acquittal of the accused policemen sparked widespread outrage and led to a campaign for rape law reform.
(C) it led to the formation of the National Commission for Women.
(D) the verdict was celebrated by all women's groups.

**173.** What is the most appropriate reason for Women's Studies being an interdisciplinary subject?
(A) It lacks its own core content.
(B) It was a compromise to get university approval.
(C) Gender permeates every aspect of human life and society, requiring tools from multiple disciplines like history, sociology, and literature to study it.
(D) Other departments did not want to share their faculty.

**174.** Match the Indian feminist figures in List I with their associated works or fields in List II.
**List I :** (Indian Feminist Figure)
P. Pandita Ramabai
Q. Tarabai Shinde
R. Sharmila Rege
S. Vina Mazumdar
**List II :** (Associated Work / Field)
1. 'Writing Caste, Writing Gender' - Dalit Feminist Standpoint
2. 'Stri Purush Tulana' (A Comparison Between Women and Men)
3. A key figure in the Committee on the Status of Women in India and a pioneer of Women's Studies
4. A 19th-century social reformer, author of 'The High-Caste Hindu Woman'

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

**175.** The term "double burden" or "second shift" in feminist discourse refers to the phenomenon where:
(A) women are expected to perform paid work in the marketplace and then a "second shift" of unpaid domestic labor at home.
(B) women are paid twice as much as men for the same work.
(C) women work two consecutive jobs.
(D) women carry twice the amount of weight in physical tasks.

**176.** Which of the following best exemplifies the 'local' aspect of women's movements?
(A) A UN conference on women's rights in New York.
(B) A group of women in a village in Maharashtra organizing to demand access to clean drinking water.
(C) A book on feminist theory published in London.
(D) A resolution passed by the European Parliament.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**177.** The 'Towards Equality' Report (1974) was a crucial document that:
(A) confirmed the government's narrative of steady progress for women.
(B) shattered the myth of women's progress in India and exposed deepening inequalities.
(C) recommended the dissolution of the Indian Parliament.
(D) focused solely on the status of women in the pre-independence era.

**178.** What is the primary difference between a 'Committee' and a 'Commission' like the NCW?
(A) A Committee (like the CSWI) is often a fact-finding or advisory body for a specific purpose, while a Commission (like the NCW) is a permanent, statutory body with ongoing monitoring and investigative functions.
(B) Committees are permanent, Commissions are temporary.
(C) Commissions are headed by men, Committees by women.
(D) There is no difference; the terms are used interchangeably.

**179.** 'Cyberfeminism', a feature of contemporary movements, refers to:
(A) a fear of technology among women.
(B) a type of science fiction written by women.
(C) the use of internet, social media, and digital technologies to advance feminist causes and activism.
(D) the study of female robots.

**180.** The need for Women's Studies arose because traditional academic disciplines often rendered women:
(A) powerful and central to the narrative.
(B) as the sole subjects of all research.
(C) economically self-sufficient.
(D) invisible or stereotyped.

**181.** Analyze the following statements and select the correct option.
**Statement I :** Post-independence women's movements in India were uniform and did not have any internal differences.
**Statement II :** The rise of Dalit feminism and eco-feminism demonstrates the diversity and internal debates within the broader Indian women's movement.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.

**182.** A major challenge for the global women's movement is to:
(A) navigate cultural relativism while upholding universal human rights for women.
(B) establish a single world government run by women.
(C) abandon all local concerns in favor of a single global agenda.
(D) prove that men and women are biologically identical.

**183.** Read the following statements regarding the functions of the National Commission for Women (NCW):
1. To investigate and examine all matters relating to the safeguards provided for women under the Constitution.
2. To make recommendations for the effective implementation of those safeguards.
3. To act as a parallel judicial system and deliver final verdicts.
4. To take up cases of violation of the provisions of the Constitution and of other laws relating to women with the appropriate authorities.
5. To directly arrest and prosecute individuals.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 3, 4 and 5
(C) 1, 2 and 4
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

**184.** The concept of 'gender performativity' suggests that gender is not something one is, but something one:
(A) does, through a series of repetitive actions.
(B) is born with.
(C) reads in a book.
(D) buys in a store.

**185.** The introduction of Women's Studies as an academic discipline was a political act because it:
(A) was founded by a political party.
(B) teaches students how to win elections.

NODIA

(C) challenged the existing power structures within academia and the presumed objectivity of knowledge.
(D) is only taught in capital cities.

**186.** The 'Shah Bano Begum case' in the 1980s became a focal point for the women's movement in India because it brought to the forefront the conflict between:
(A) women's right to maintenance and religious personal laws.
(B) agricultural rights and industrial development.
(C) environmental protection and urban expansion.
(D) the right to education and child labor.

**187.** Read the given assertion and reason and select the correct option.
**Assertion (A) :** The women's movement in India is not a single, cohesive movement but a collection of diverse movements.
**Reason (R) :** The concerns of a tribal woman fighting for forest rights (eco-feminism) may differ significantly from those of an urban professional woman fighting against the glass ceiling.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**188.** Which of the following is NOT a primary 'key concept' in gender studies?
(A) Sex/Gender Distinction
(B) Newton's Laws of Motion
(C) Patriarchy
(D) Intersectionality

**189.** A major success of the post-independence women's movement in India has been:
(A) the complete eradication of patriarchy.
(B) achieving 50% representation in the Lok Sabha.
(C) making issues like domestic violence, which were considered 'private', into matters of public and legal concern.
(D) ensuring all women in India are now employed in high-paying jobs.

**190.** One of the main purposes of National Committees and Commissions for Women is to:
(A) organize social gatherings for women.
(B) control the media's portrayal of women.
(C) provide funding for political campaigns.
(D) act as a bridge between the women's movement, civil society, and the state.

**191.** The concept of 'hegemonic masculinity' helps explain why:
(A) certain forms of masculinity are exalted and socially dominant, while other forms of masculinity are subordinated.
(B) all men are powerful and privileged in the same way.
(C) women are naturally subordinate to men.
(D) masculinity is a biological constant.

**192.** Women's Studies as a discipline is inherently critical because it:
(A) critiques everything without offering solutions.
(B) questions the foundational assumptions of traditional knowledge systems.
(C) is unpopular with students.
(D) is only taught by critical professors.

**193.** Read the following statements regarding the Committee on the Status of Women in India (CSWI):
1. Its report was titled 'Towards Equality'.
2. It was set up in 1971.
3. It found that the status of women had uniformly improved in all areas since independence.
4. Its findings provided the impetus for the development of Women's Studies in India.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 4
(B) 1, 2 and 3
(C) 2, 3 and 4
(D) 1, 3 and 4

**194.** The term 'local' in the context of women's movements refers to movements that are grounded in:
(A) specific, contextual, and grassroots realities and issues.
(B) globalized corporate culture.
(C) directives received from international bodies.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(D) ancient, outdated traditions.

**195.** One of the contemporary debates within feminism is the criticism that it has sometimes neglected:
(A) the experiences of white, middle-class women.
(B) the history of monarchies.
(C) the voices and concerns of transgender women and men.
(D) the need for economic profit.

**196.** The main objective of gender sensitization is to foster:
(A) indifference towards gender issues.
(B) segregation of genders in all public spaces.
(C) the belief that gender roles are fixed and natural.
(D) empathy and a critical awareness of gender-based discrimination.

**197.** The concept of 'standpoint theory' in feminist studies suggests that:
(A) one should always stand while studying.
(B) only women can understand women's issues.
(C) knowledge is socially situated, and the perspectives of marginalized groups can provide a more critical understanding of reality.
(D) objective, value-free knowledge is easily attainable.

**198.** The most significant challenge to the idea of a 'global sisterhood' within the women's movement is the:
(A) lack of communication technologies.
(B) diversity of women's experiences and interests based on class, race, nationality, and religion.
(C) refusal of men to participate.
(D) fact that women are natural competitors.

**199.** A cause-and-effect relationship can be seen between the 'Towards Equality' Report and the:
(A) start of the Indian freedom struggle.
(B) economic liberalization of 1991.
(C) Green Revolution in agriculture.
(D) recognition of Women's Studies as a legitimate area of academic inquiry in India.

**200.** Read the following statements regarding the challenges faced by Women's Studies as an academic discipline:
1. The field is completely apolitical and thus lacks relevance.
2. The tension between its academic goals and its activist roots.
3. It is often marginalized within traditional university structures.
4. It is criticized for its interdisciplinary and therefore "impure" nature by traditional disciplines.
5. It faces the challenge of "ghettoization," i.e., being seen as a subject only for women.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 2, 3, 4 and 5
(C) 1, 3 and 4
(D) 1, 2 and 5

NODIA

**201.** Which of the following is an example of a contemporary debate within global women's movements?
(A) The debate over women's suffrage in the UK.
(B) The fight for the abolition of Sati in 19th century India.
(C) The role and impact of social media and online activism (#MeToo).
(D) The campaign for women's right to property in the 1880s.

**202.** The National Commission for Women (NCW) has the powers of which of the following while investigating any matter?
(A) A Civil Court
(B) The Supreme Court
(C) The Union Cabinet
(D) The Parliament

**203.** The shift from Women's Studies to Gender Studies was an attempt to make the discipline:
(A) less relevant.
(B) focused only on biology.
(C) an exclusive club for women.
(D) more inclusive and analytically robust.

**204.** The primary need for Women's Studies was to give academic voice and visibility to:
(A) the most powerful and elite men in society.
(B) half of humanity that had been largely

ignored by mainstream scholarship.
(C) the study of plants and animals.
(D) the economic policies of the World Bank.

**205.** Read the following global feminist events and publications:
1. Publication of 'The Second Sex' by Simone de Beauvoir.
2. The Seneca Falls Convention in the USA.
3. The emergence of the #MeToo movement as a global phenomenon.
4. The UN's Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing.

Arrange these in chronological order:
(A) 2, 1, 4, 3
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 3, 4, 1, 2
(D) 2, 4, 1, 3

**206.** 'Gynocriticism' is a term used in feminist literary theory to describe a criticism that:
(A) is critical of women.
(B) only analyzes male authors.
(C) rejects the study of literature entirely.
(D) focuses on women as writers and constructs a female literary tradition.

**207.** A post-independence Indian women's movement that focused on the link between environmental degradation and women's livelihood is:
(A) The Chipko Movement.
(B) The Anti-Caste Movement.
(C) The Self-Respect Movement.
(D) The Non-Cooperation Movement.

**208.** Analyze the following statements and select the correct option.
**Statement I :** All women in India supported the pre-independence social reform movements without any reservations.
**Statement II :** Some early Indian feminists like Pandita Ramabai were critical of the patriarchal undertones even within the reform movements led by men.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.

NODIA

**209.** The challenge of balancing activism and academia is a core issue for Women's Studies because:
(A) the two are mutually exclusive.
(B) the discipline was born out of a social movement and has an explicit commitment to social change.
(C) universities prohibit faculty from being activists.
(D) academic work is not considered real work.

**210.** The concept of 'subaltern' studies, which has influenced contemporary feminism in India, focuses on the voices of:
(A) marginalized and oppressed groups who have been excluded from mainstream historical narratives.
(B) the elite and ruling classes.
(C) foreign diplomats.
(D) industrial capitalists.

**211.** Which of the following is NOT a challenge for Women's Studies?
(A) Marginalization within academia.
(B) Balancing theory and praxis (activism).
(C) An complete lack of subject matter or content to study.
(D) Resisting co-optation and dilution of its critical edge.

**212.** The term "sexism" is a key concept that refers to:
(A) the biological study of sex.
(B) a political system.
(C) a celebration of sexuality.
(D) prejudice, stereotyping, or discrimination, typically against women, on the basis of sex.

**213.** The National Commission for Women (NCW) is headquartered in:
(A) Mumbai
(B) Kolkata
(C) New Delhi
(D) Chennai

**214.** A key debate in the contemporary global women's movement is about 'carceral feminism', which refers to a type of feminism that:
(A) focuses on freeing all prisoners.
(B) advocates for longer and harsher prison sentences as the primary solution to gender-based violence.

(C) is practiced by women who are incarcerated.
(D) rejects all forms of state power.

**215.** The 'autonomy of the women's movement' was a key debate in post-independence India, referring to the need for women's groups to be:
(A) dependent on the government for all their funding and direction.
(B) completely isolated from society.
(C) run exclusively by foreign nationals.
(D) independent from the control of political parties and other male-dominated organizations.

**216.** The most significant contribution of the 'Towards Equality' Report (1974) was that it:
(A) provided authoritative evidence of the worsening condition of women, breaking the national consensus of post-independence progress.
(B) was written entirely by men.
(C) recommended that women should not work outside the home.
(D) was immediately accepted and implemented in its entirety.

**217.** In a competency-based context, a gender-sensitized teacher would:
(A) only praise the male students.
(B) separate boys and girls for all activities.
(C) consciously use gender-neutral language and examples, and encourage both boys and girls in all subjects.
(D) believe that boys are naturally better at math and girls are naturally better at arts.

**218.** The evolution from Women's Studies to Gender Studies represents a paradigm shift towards:
(A) a relational and more inclusive analysis of gender as a system of power.
(B) a more exclusive focus.
(C) abandoning feminism.
(D) studying only the biological aspects of sex.

**219.** Match the movement themes in List I with their corresponding key issues in List II.
**List I :** (Theme)
P. Pre-independence Movement
Q. Post-independence Movement
R. Contemporary Debate
S. Global First Wave

**List II :** (Key Issue)
1. Intersectionality with queer and trans rights.
2. Women's Suffrage.
3. Social reform (e.g., widow remarriage).
4. Autonomous campaigns against dowry and rape.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

**220.** The concept of "the male gaze," often used in media analysis within gender studies, refers to:
(A) men's superior eyesight.
(B) the act of depicting the world and women from a masculine, heterosexual perspective.
(C) a specific brand of eyeglasses.
(D) a friendly look from a man.

**221.** Which statement best describes the relationship between the Indian women's movement and the law?
(A) The movement has consistently ignored legal reform as a strategy.
(B) The law has always been perfectly just, so the movement never needed to engage with it.
(C) The movement has actively campaigned for and shaped legal changes related to issues like dowry, domestic violence, and sexual assault.
(D) All legal reforms were initiated by the British, with no input from the women's movement.

**222.** The term 'feminization of poverty' is a key concept that describes:
(A) the idea that poverty is a feminine and desirable state.
(B) a new brand of fashion.
(C) how women are becoming richer than men.
(D) the phenomenon that women represent a disproportionate percentage of the world's poor.

**223.** Read the following statements regarding Women's Studies as an academic discipline:
1. It emerged in a political vacuum, unrelated

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

to social movements.
2. It challenges the supposed neutrality and objectivity of traditional knowledge.
3. It has a dual commitment to scholarship and social change.
4. It is an interdisciplinary field.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 1, 3 and 4
(C) 2, 3 and 4
(D) 1, 2 and 4

**224.** The appointment of the Committee on the Status of Women in India (CSWI) in 1971 was a landmark because:
(A) it was the first committee ever appointed by the Indian government.
(B) it was the first time a comprehensive, nationwide study of women's status was undertaken in post-independence India.
(C) it was composed entirely of male members.
(D) it concluded that no further action was needed to improve the status of women.

**225.** A key difference between 'sex' and 'gender' is that sex is considered to be largely _____, while gender is _____.
(A) cultural, biological
(B) biological, cultural
(C) optional, mandatory
(D) psychological, physical

**226.** The women's movements are plural ('movements') because:
(A) There is no single issue or single approach that unites all women.
(B) It is a grammatical error.
(C) Each movement has multiple leaders.
(D) The UN mandates the use of the plural form.

**227.** The need for gender sensitization in the media is to:
(A) ensure that only women are shown in advertisements.
(B) encourage stereotypical and objectifying portrayals of women.
(C) promote a more balanced, respectful, and non-stereotypical representation of all genders.
(D) censor all content that features women.

**228.** Which of the following correctly identifies an INCORRECT pair?
(A) Pre-independence Movement: Sarda Act
(B) Post-independence Movement: 'Towards Equality' Report
(C) Contemporary Debate: Cyberfeminism
(D) Global Movement: The French Revolution's focus on gender equality

**229.** The scope of Women's Studies includes the analysis of:
(A) only historical queens and famous women.
(B) only the biological differences between men and women.
(C) the systemic and structural nature of gender inequality in institutions like the family, state, and economy.
(D) the best recipes for domestic cooking.

**230.** A major contemporary challenge for the Indian women's movement is:
(A) figuring out how to use telephones.
(B) responding to the rise of religious fundamentalism and its impact on women's rights.
(C) the complete absence of any legal framework for women's protection.
(D) the lack of participation by any women.

**231.** The National Commission for Women Act was passed by the Indian Parliament in which year?
(A) 1980
(B) 2000
(C) 2010
(D) 1990

NODIA

**232.** Read the given assertion and reason and select the correct option.
**Assertion (A) :** The social reform movements of the 19th century in India successfully eradicated patriarchy.
**Reason (R) :** These movements, while addressing certain issues like Sati, often aimed to create a 'reformed' or 'modernized' patriarchy, rather than dismantling it entirely.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**233.** The 'Chipko' movement is considered a 'local' women's movement because it:
(A) was directed from an international headquarters.
(B) was a movement involving computer chips.
(C) originated from the specific livelihood concerns of local women in the Garhwal Himalayas.
(D) was only reported in local newspapers.

**234.** The concept of a 'spectrum' or 'continuum' is often used in Gender Studies to describe:
(A) the idea that gender identity and sexual orientation are not simple binaries but exist along a wide range.
(B) the range of light visible to the human eye.
(C) the political spectrum from left to right.
(D) a tool used in physics labs.

**235.** The scope of Women's Studies is transformative, meaning it aims to:
(A) transform women into men.
(B) remain a purely theoretical and detached academic exercise.
(C) transform universities into vocational schools.
(D) change society by challenging and transforming unequal gender relations.

**236.** The most important outcome of the Committee on the Status of Women in India (CSWI) was:
(A) a financial grant to all Indian women.
(B) the revelation, backed by data, of the declining status of women, which catalyzed the second wave of feminism in India.
(C) the immediate achievement of full gender equality.
(D) a recommendation to close all girls' schools.

**237.** Which of the following is a key challenge for contemporary women's movements?
(A) A lack of historical struggles to learn from.
(B) An oversupply of funding from all governments.
(C) The co-optation of feminist language by corporations and institutions without substantive change.
(D) Universal agreement on all issues, leading to a lack of dynamism.

**238.** Analyze the following statements and select the correct option.
**Statement I :** Gender is a performance, therefore it is not real and has no real effects.
**Statement II :** The concept of gender performativity argues that gender is a social construct whose real and often oppressive effects are produced through repeated and stylized social performances.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.

**239.** The need for Women's Studies as a separate discipline arose because:
(A) existing disciplines like History, Sociology, and Economics were found to be androcentric.
(B) universities needed to fill empty classrooms.
(C) it was a way to provide easy degrees.
(D) men were no longer allowed to be academics.

**240.** Read the following statements regarding the post-independence Indian women's movement:
1. The demand for India's independence from Britain.
2. The campaign for legal reform on rape and dowry.
3. Autonomous organizing against price rise and corruption.
4. The fight against domestic violence.
5. The debate over women's representation in legislative bodies.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 2, 3, 4 and 5
(C) 1, 3 and 5
(D) 1, 2, 4 and 5

**241.** 'Patriarchy' is a key concept in Gender Studies, defined as:
(A) the rule of the father in an individual family.
(B) a social system in which men hold primary power and predominate in social and political leadership roles.
(C) a system where women hold all the power.
(D) a biological imperative found in nature.

**242.** One of the main functions of the National Commission for Women is to:

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(A) review constitutional and legal safeguards for women and recommend remedial measures.
(B) prosecute and jail offenders directly.
(C) formulate India's foreign policy.
(D) conduct elections for parliament.

**243.** The global women's movement is not monolithic; this means it:
(A) is not made of stone.
(B) has failed to achieve anything.
(C) is composed of diverse groups with different, sometimes conflicting, priorities and strategies.
(D) is led by a single, all-powerful leader.

**244.** A major focus of contemporary feminist debates is 'intersectionality', which highlights:
(A) the need for better road intersections.
(B) the intersection of feminist and anti-national interests.
(C) the need for all women to have one single, unified identity.
(D) how different axes of identity like race, caste, class, and gender intersect to create unique experiences of oppression.

**245.** The shift from Women's Studies to Gender Studies was also an academic acknowledgment that:
(A) studying women was no longer interesting.
(B) men's studies was more profitable.
(C) gender is a relational concept, and the study of femininity is incomplete without the study of masculinity.
(D) the term "women" was too controversial.

**246.** What was a major focus of the pre-independence women's movement in India?
(A) Demanding access to mobile phones.
(B) Campaigning for social reform in areas like women's education and the abolition of child marriage.
(C) Seeking representation in the United Nations.
(D) Protesting against environmental pollution.

**247.** Women's Studies is considered a discipline with an 'activist' orientation because:
(A) all its students are required to participate in protests.
(B) it is not a real academic subject.
(C) it is funded by activist groups only.
(D) its theories are not just for understanding the world, but for changing it towards a more gender-just society.

**248.** The 'Towards Equality' Report (1974) is a critical document in the history of the women's movement in India because it:
(A) provided authoritative evidence of the worsening condition of women, breaking the national consensus of post-independence progress.
(B) proved that Indian women were the most liberated in the world.
(C) was written by a British author and had no relevance to India.
(D) focused only on the lives of elite women in Delhi.

**249.** A key function of the National Commission for Women is to take 'suo motu' notice, which means:
(A) it must wait for a formal complaint to be filed.
(B) it can only act on orders from the Supreme Court.
(C) it can initiate action on its own based on media reports or other information, without a formal complaint.
(D) it only deals with cases involving motors and vehicles.

NODIA

**250.** The best description of the relationship between global and local women's movements is:
(A) A dynamic interplay where global discourses are adapted, contested, and reshaped by local contexts and struggles.
(B) A one-way flow of ideas from global to local.
(C) Two completely separate spheres with no interaction.
(D) Local movements simply rejecting all global ideas as irrelevant.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*The foundational discourse in Gender Studies hinges on the critical distinction between 'sex' and 'gender'. 'Sex' refers to the biological and physiological characteristics that define humans as female or male, which are typically seen as*

*universal and unchanging. In contrast, 'gender' is a socio-cultural construct, encompassing the roles, behaviours, activities, and attributes that a given society considers appropriate for men and women. This construct is learned, context-specific, and dynamic, varying significantly across cultures and over time. The system that perpetuates and institutionalizes male dominance and authority is known as 'patriarchy'. This system is not merely about individual men holding power but is a structural phenomenon embedded in social, political, and economic institutions, creating a hierarchy where masculine traits and roles are valued over feminine ones. Consequently, 'gender roles' are established, which are behavioural norms associated with a specific gender, dictating how individuals should think, speak, dress, and interact within the context of their society. The internalisation of these roles often leads to gender stereotyping, which is an oversimplified and often inaccurate generalisation about the characteristics of individuals based on their gender, thereby limiting their potential and reinforcing systemic inequalities. The primary objective of analysing these key concepts is to deconstruct these established norms and challenge the power structures they support.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**251.** According to the paragraph, what is the fundamental difference between 'sex' and 'gender'?
(A) Sex is a socio-cultural construct, whereas gender is a biological characteristic.
(B) Sex refers to biological attributes, whereas gender refers to socio-cultural roles and behaviours.
(C) Sex and gender are interchangeable terms describing human identity.
(D) Sex is dynamic and context-specific, whereas gender is universal and unchanging.

**252.** The paragraph defines 'patriarchy' primarily as:
(A) A structural phenomenon of institutionalized male dominance and authority.
(B) A system where individual men hold absolute power over women.
(C) A biological predisposition for male leadership in society.
(D) A cultural preference for masculine behaviours in personal interactions.

**253.** Which of the following can be inferred about 'gender roles' from the source?
(A) They are innate and biologically determined behavioural patterns.
(B) They are universally consistent across all societies and historical periods.
(C) They are learned social norms that influence individual expression and interaction.
(D) They exclusively apply to women's behaviour in a patriarchal system.

**254.** The paragraph suggests that gender stereotyping has which of the following consequences?
(A) It promotes a deeper understanding of individual differences.
(B) It helps in the accurate classification of societal roles.
(C) It encourages social mobility between different gender roles.
(D) It reinforces systemic inequalities by limiting individual potential.

**255.** What is the main purpose of analysing key concepts like sex, gender, and patriarchy as described in the text?
(A) To reinforce the traditional understanding of social structures.
(B) To prove the biological superiority of one sex over the other.
(C) To deconstruct established norms and challenge associated power structures.
(D) To create a universal set of gender roles for global application.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*Women's Studies emerged as a significant academic discipline driven by the need to rectify the historical omission and misrepresentation of women in traditional scholarship. The primary scope of Women's Studies is to place women at the center of inquiry, examining their experiences, contributions, and perspectives, which have been systematically marginalized in androcentric knowledge systems. This discipline is inherently interdisciplinary, drawing methodologies and theories from sociology, history, literature, political science, anthropology, and psychology*

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

*to provide a holistic understanding of women's lives and the structures of gender inequality. The need for Women's Studies is underscored by its transformative potential; it aims not only to generate new knowledge but also to challenge and change the very foundations of existing disciplines. It seeks to critique patriarchal ideologies embedded in academic canons and societal structures, thereby fostering a more inclusive and equitable perspective. Furthermore, its scope extends beyond the academy into activism and policy-making, providing the theoretical and empirical basis for women's movements and for formulating policies that address gender-based discrimination. The discipline acts as a crucial bridge between academic theory and social practice, advocating for social justice and empowerment. This dual function of academic critique and social activism is a defining characteristic of its purpose.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**256.** What is identified as the primary impetus for the emergence of Women's Studies as an academic discipline?
(A) The need to create a separate field exclusively for female scholars.
(B) The necessity to correct the marginalization and misrepresentation of women in scholarship.
(C) The desire to supplement traditional disciplines with female-centric examples.
(D) The demand for new courses to increase university enrollment.

**257.** The paragraph describes the nature of Women's Studies as inherently:
(A) Monolithic, using a single theoretical framework.
(B) Abstract, focusing solely on theoretical constructs without practical application.
(C) Segregated, avoiding engagement with mainstream academic disciplines.
(D) Interdisciplinary, integrating insights from various academic fields.

**258.** According to the text, a key aspect of the "transformative potential" of Women's Studies is its aim to:
(A) Generate new knowledge and challenge the patriarchal foundations of existing disciplines.
(B) Replace all existing academic disciplines with a single, unified field.
(C) Confirm the validity of traditional androcentric knowledge systems.
(D) Focus exclusively on the historical contributions of women without critiquing social structures.

NODIA

**259.** How does the scope of Women's Studies extend beyond the academy, as mentioned in the source?
(A) By isolating academic research from real-world issues.
(B) By limiting its focus to literary and historical analysis.
(C) By providing a basis for women's movements and policy formulation.
(D) By functioning solely as a critique of other academic fields.

**260.** Which statement best encapsulates the dual function of Women's Studies as described in the paragraph?
(A) It combines academic critique with a commitment to social activism and justice.
(B) It serves as a field for both historical research and literary criticism.
(C) It functions as a discipline for both undergraduate and postgraduate studies.
(D) It balances the study of both Western and non-Western women's experiences.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*Despite its critical importance, Women's Studies as an academic discipline faces a multitude of persistent challenges that question its legitimacy and sustainability. One of the foremost challenges is institutional resistance within academia. Traditional departments often view Women's Studies as lacking in disciplinary rigor or as being overtly 'political' rather than 'academic', which can lead to difficulties in securing departmental status, faculty positions, and adequate funding. This financial precarity is a significant hurdle, as programs often rely on precarious funding models, joint appointments, and limited resources, which hampers their ability to expand research and teaching activities. Another major challenge revolves around the discipline's own*

*identity and methodology. There is an ongoing debate about whether Women's Studies should strive for autonomy as a distinct discipline or aim for integration, mainstreaming its concerns into all traditional fields of study. The latter approach, known as 'gender mainstreaming', risks diluting the radical critique and specific focus of Women's Studies. Furthermore, the discipline grapples with internal critiques concerning its own inclusivity, particularly the charge that early Women's Studies scholarship often universalized the experience of white, middle-class women, thereby marginalizing the voices of women of colour, from different classes, castes, and sexual orientations. This has necessitated a continuous process of self-reflection and theoretical reconfiguration.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**261.** According to the paragraph, what is a primary form of institutional resistance faced by Women's Studies?
(A) Overwhelming support from traditional academic departments.
(B) An excess of funding leading to administrative challenges.
(C) A lack of student interest in the courses offered.
(D) Perceptions of the discipline as being more political than academic.

**262.** The paragraph identifies "financial precarity" as a significant challenge. This is mainly attributed to:
(A) A deliberate strategy to maintain disciplinary autonomy.
(B) Unreliable funding models and limited institutional resources.
(C) The high cost of interdisciplinary research methodologies.
(D) An over-reliance on stable, long-term government grants.

**263.** The text describes a central debate regarding the identity of Women's Studies, which is between:
(A) Focusing on historical analysis versus contemporary issues.
(B) Employing qualitative versus quantitative research methods.
(C) Seeking autonomy as a discipline versus integrating into traditional fields.
(D) Prioritizing academic research versus political activism.

**264.** What is a potential risk of the 'gender mainstreaming' approach mentioned in the source?
(A) It could strengthen the radical critique offered by Women's Studies.
(B) It might lead to the isolation of Women's Studies from other disciplines.
(C) It guarantees increased funding and departmental status for Women's Studies.
(D) It could dilute the specific focus and critical edge of the discipline.

**265.** What internal critique has compelled Women's Studies to undergo self-reflection and reconfiguration?
(A) The charge of universalizing the experiences of a specific group of women.
(B) The overemphasis on quantitative data in its research.
(C) The failure to engage with any form of political activism.
(D) The exclusion of male perspectives from its curriculum.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*The evolution from Women's Studies to Gender Studies represents a significant conceptual and political shift within the academic landscape. This transition was not merely a change in nomenclature but a broadening of the field's analytical framework. While Women's Studies centered women as the primary subjects of analysis to counter their historical invisibility, scholars began to recognize that a comprehensive understanding of gender inequality required examining the construction of masculinity and the relational nature of gender identities. Gender Studies, therefore, emerged to encompass the study of femininity, masculinity, and a spectrum of other gender identities, including transgender and queer perspectives. This shift acknowledged that patriarchy as a system affects all individuals, not just women, by prescribing rigid roles and expectations for all genders. The move to Gender Studies also sought to be more inclusive, addressing critiques that Women's Studies had at times inadvertently marginalized non-binary and*

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

*transgender individuals. By focusing on 'gender' as a category of analysis, the discipline could more effectively investigate how power operates through the construction and regulation of all gender identities. This transition also facilitated a more robust analysis of intersectionality, allowing for a deeper exploration of how gender interacts with other social identities like race, class, sexuality, and disability to create unique experiences of oppression and privilege.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**266.** What was the primary motivation for the academic shift from Women's Studies to Gender Studies?
(A) A decrease in student enrollment in Women's Studies programs.
(B) The need for a broader analytical framework that includes masculinity and other gender identities.
(C) A directive from university administrations to change the name for political reasons.
(D) The conclusion that all goals of Women's Studies had been achieved.

**267.** How did the focus of inquiry change with the emergence of Gender Studies?
(A) It shifted from a focus on women to an exclusive focus on men.
(B) It expanded from women to the study of femininity, masculinity, and a spectrum of identities.
(C) It narrowed to only include transgender and queer perspectives.
(D) It remained centered on women but changed its name for inclusivity.

**268.** According to the paragraph, the shift to Gender Studies was also a response to which internal critique?
(A) That Women's Studies had inadvertently marginalized non-binary and transgender individuals.
(B) That Women's Studies was too focused on historical events.
(C) That Women's Studies relied too heavily on sociological methods.
(D) That Women's Studies was not engaged enough in political activism.

**269.** The paragraph suggests that analysing 'gender' as a category facilitates a more robust understanding of:
(A) Biological differences between men and women.
(B) The singular experience of female oppression.
(C) How power operates through the construction of all gender identities.
(D) The universal superiority of matriarchal systems.

**270.** The transition to Gender Studies enhanced the analysis of intersectionality by allowing for:
(A) A singular focus on gender, excluding other identity markers.
(B) The separation of gender studies from studies of race and class.
(C) A replacement of gender analysis with class analysis.
(D) A deeper exploration of how gender interacts with other social identities.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*The need for gender sensitization is predicated on the understanding that gender-based discrimination is a deeply ingrained societal issue, perpetuated through subconscious biases and institutional practices. Gender sensitization is not merely about imparting information but is a transformative process aimed at fostering empathy, critical thinking, and a fundamental shift in attitudes and behaviours towards gender. Its primary goal is to create awareness of gender as a social construct and to challenge the rigid stereotypes and roles assigned to individuals. This process is crucial in various domains. In the educational sector, it involves revising curricula to be gender-inclusive, training teachers to avoid gender bias in classrooms, and creating a safe environment for all students. In the workplace, sensitization programs aim to prevent sexual harassment, promote equal opportunities for career advancement, and dismantle the 'glass ceiling' and other structural barriers. For governance and law enforcement, it is essential for ensuring that policies are designed and implemented equitably and that a gender-sensitive lens is applied to justice delivery, particularly in cases of violence against women. Ultimately,*

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

*the need for gender sensitization stems from the imperative to build a just and equitable society where individuals are not limited by preconceived notions of gender, and where mutual respect and equality are the cornerstones of social interaction.*
Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**271.** What is the primary goal of gender sensitization as described in the paragraph?
(A) To enforce stricter laws regarding gender roles.
(B) To provide information solely about women's issues to men.
(C) To create awareness of gender as a social construct and challenge stereotypes.
(D) To confirm the biological basis of gender differences.

**272.** The paragraph describes gender sensitization as a "transformative process" because it aims to:
(A) Transmit factual information without changing perspectives.
(B) Induce a fundamental shift in attitudes and behaviours.
(C) Replace existing gender roles with new, equally rigid ones.
(D) Focus exclusively on changing institutional policies.

**273.** In the educational sector, which of the following is mentioned as a key component of gender sensitization?
(A) Establishing separate schools for boys and girls.
(B) Focusing the curriculum only on the achievements of men.
(C) Discouraging students from questioning gender norms.
(D) Training teachers to avoid gender bias in the classroom.

**274.** According to the text, why is gender sensitization essential for governance and law enforcement?
(A) To apply a gender-sensitive lens to justice delivery and equitable policy implementation.
(B) To ensure that men are given priority in policy-making.
(C) To create separate legal systems for different genders.
(D) To reduce the number of women in law enforcement agencies.

**275.** The ultimate societal objective of gender sensitization, as inferred from the passage, is to:
(A) Reverse traditional power structures entirely.
(B) Eliminate all distinctions between genders to create a homogenous society.
(C) Build a society based on mutual respect and equality, free from gender-based limitations.
(D) Preserve cultural traditions related to gender at all costs.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*The women's movement in pre-independence India was deeply intertwined with the currents of 19th-century social reform and the subsequent nationalist struggle. Initially, the impetus for reform concerning women's issues largely came from male reformers who sought to modernize Indian society by challenging oppressive customs. Issues such as Sati (widow immolation), the prohibition of widow remarriage, child marriage, and the lack of education for women became central to the social reform agenda. The reformers argued that the degraded status of women was a sign of civilizational decay and an obstacle to national progress. As the nationalist movement gained momentum, the "woman question" became a crucial component of the anti-colonial discourse. Nationalists projected an image of the "new Indian woman" who was educated and enlightened but still rooted in cultural values, contrasting her with both the oppressed traditional woman and the westernized modern woman. While women's participation was initially encouraged to lend moral legitimacy to the freedom struggle, women's organizations began to emerge, such as the Women's Indian Association (WIA) and the All India Women's Conference (AIWC). These organizations, while often allied with the nationalist cause, started to articulate a more autonomous agenda, demanding not just social reform but also political rights, including suffrage. Their activism laid the groundwork for women's political participation in independent India.*
Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

NODIA

**276.** Who were the primary initiators of reform for women's issues in the early pre-independence period?
(A) Male social reformers seeking to modernize society.
(B) British colonial administrators.
(C) Women from rural peasant communities.
(D) Female leaders of the nationalist movement.

**277.** The paragraph indicates that the "woman question" was integrated into the nationalist discourse primarily to:
(A) Argue for the superiority of Western values over Indian traditions.
(B) Justify the continuation of British colonial rule.
(C) Exclude women from participating in the freedom struggle.
(D) Demonstrate India's civilizational progress as part of the anti-colonial argument.

**278.** The concept of the "new Indian woman" in nationalist discourse represented a figure who was:
(A) Completely westernized in her behaviour and outlook.
(B) Educated and enlightened yet culturally rooted.
(C) An uneducated, traditional woman adhering to all old customs.
(D) A political revolutionary who rejected all cultural traditions.

**279.** According to the text, what was a significant development regarding women's organizations like the AIWC?
(A) They remained completely subservient to the male-led nationalist agenda.
(B) They focused exclusively on opposing the social reform movement.
(C) They began to articulate an autonomous agenda demanding political rights.
(D) They were established and funded directly by the British government.

**280.** The activism of women's organizations during the pre-independence era had which of the following long-term effects?
(A) It led to the dissolution of the nationalist movement.
(B) It proved that women were not suited for political life.
(C) It resulted in the abandonment of all social reform goals.
(D) It laid the foundation for women's political participation post-independence.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*The post-independence women's movement in India marked a significant departure from its pre-independence counterpart. While the Indian Constitution granted formal equality, the reality on the ground remained starkly different, leading to disillusionment. The early post-independence decades were characterized by a welfare-oriented approach, where women were seen as passive recipients of development benefits. A major turning point came in the 1970s, which witnessed the rise of the autonomous women's movement. This new wave was distinct in its explicit feminist consciousness, its organizational autonomy from political parties, and its focus on patriarchy as the root cause of women's oppression. The movement was galvanized by a series of events and issues, including the landmark Mathura rape case, which highlighted the inadequacy of laws and the patriarchal biases within the judiciary. Consequently, autonomous women's groups emerged across the country, launching vigorous campaigns against issues like dowry deaths, sexual violence, and gender-biased laws. Unlike the pre-independence focus on social reform and political rights, the post-independence movement brought issues of violence, bodily autonomy, and sexuality into the public domain. It adopted new methods of protest, including street plays, demonstrations, and the establishment of support centers for women, fundamentally changing the nature of feminist activism and discourse in India.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**281.** What characterized the approach to women's issues in the early post-independence decades?
(A) A welfare-oriented model treating women as passive recipients.
(B) A focus on radical feminist activism.
(C) Complete neglect of women's issues by the state.
(D) A movement led entirely by political parties.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

**282.** The rise of the autonomous women's movement in the 1970s was distinguished by its:
(A) Alliance with and control by major political parties.
(B) Organizational independence and focus on patriarchy.
(C) Focus solely on securing constitutional equality.
(D) Rejection of all forms of public protest and campaigning.

**283.** Which event is mentioned in the paragraph as a key catalyst for galvanizing the post-independence women's movement?
(A) The granting of universal adult suffrage.
(B) The landmark Mathura rape case.
(C) The publication of the 'Towards Equality' report.
(D) The establishment of the All India Women's Conference.

**284.** How did the focus of the post-independence women's movement differ from the pre-independence movement?
(A) It brought issues of violence, bodily autonomy, and sexuality to the forefront.
(B) It abandoned the demand for legal reforms entirely.
(C) It shifted its focus from urban to exclusively rural issues.
(D) It was less critical of patriarchal structures.

**285.** Which of the following was a method of protest adopted by the autonomous women's groups?
(A) Working exclusively through established political channels.
(B) Limiting their activities to academic conferences.
(C) Using street plays, demonstrations, and support centers.
(D) Relying solely on male reformers to lead their campaigns.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*Contemporary debates within the global and local women's movements reflect a growing complexity and a deeper engagement with the multifaceted nature of oppression. A central theme in these debates is 'intersectionality', a concept that argues that gender cannot be understood in isolation from other social categories like race, caste, class, religion, and sexuality. This framework challenges a singular or universal idea of "woman," highlighting how different intersections of identity create unique experiences of discrimination and privilege. Consequently, contemporary movements grapple with representing this diversity and ensuring that the voices of marginalized women—such as Dalit women, Adivasi women, and queer women—are central to the feminist agenda. Another significant debate revolves around the impact of globalization. While globalization has offered new economic opportunities for some women, critics argue it has also led to new forms of exploitation, such as in low-wage manufacturing sectors, and has exacerbated economic inequalities. The rise of digital activism and 'hashtag feminism' presents another area of contention. While social media provides a powerful platform for mobilization and raising awareness on a global scale, debates continue about its effectiveness in creating sustained, on-the-ground change, its potential for creating echo chambers, and the risks of online harassment and backlash. These contemporary discussions signify a move away from a monolithic feminist agenda towards a more nuanced, inclusive, and globally conscious activism.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**286.** What is the central argument of 'intersectionality' as discussed in the paragraph?
(A) That gender is the sole axis of oppression for all women.
(B) That all women share a universal experience of discrimination.
(C) That class is a more significant factor of oppression than gender.
(D) That gender must be understood in conjunction with other social identities like caste and class.

**287.** The focus on intersectionality within contemporary women's movements aims to:
(A) Create a singular feminist agenda that applies to all women globally.
(B) Separate the women's movement from issues of race and caste.
(C) Prioritize the experiences of marginalized women within the feminist discourse.

NODIA

(D) Argue that the experiences of all women are identical.

**288.** According to the text, what is a critical perspective on the impact of globalization on women?
(A) It has uniformly empowered all women through economic opportunities.
(B) It has created new forms of exploitation and exacerbated economic inequality.
(C) It has no significant effect on gender dynamics.
(D) It has successfully eliminated all forms of gender-based discrimination.

**289.** The paragraph identifies which of the following as a point of contention regarding digital activism?
(A) Its complete inability to raise awareness on any issue.
(B) Its lack of appeal to younger generations of activists.
(C) Its immunity to any form of backlash or harassment.
(D) Its effectiveness in creating sustained, real-world change.

**290.** The contemporary debates described in the passage signify a shift in feminist activism towards:
(A) A more nuanced, inclusive, and globally conscious approach.
(B) A monolithic agenda focused on a single issue.
(C) A complete rejection of all some of public protest.
(D) A return to the welfare-oriented models of the past.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*The establishment of the Committee on the Status of Women in India (CSWI) in 1971 by the Government of India was a landmark event in the history of the women's movement and state policy. Mandated to undertake a comprehensive examination of all questions relating to the rights and status of women in the context of changing social and economic conditions, the Committee's work culminated in the seminal report, 'Towards Equality', submitted in 1974. This report was an eye-opener, systematically dismantling the prevailing myth of progress and equality for Indian women since independence. It presented stark data-driven evidence of a decline in key indicators, such as the sex ratio, and highlighted the widening gap between the constitutional promise of equality and the lived realities of the majority of women. The report critically analyzed the adverse impact of development processes on women, particularly in the unorganized sector, and exposed the deep-seated patriarchal biases in law, economy, society, and politics. 'Towards Equality' is widely credited with providing the intellectual and empirical foundation for the second wave of the women's movement in India. It shifted the discourse from welfare to empowerment and compelled the government to re-evaluate its policies, leading to the creation of a national plan of action and laying the groundwork for subsequent institutional mechanisms for women.*
Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**291.** What was the primary mandate of the Committee on the Status of Women in India (CSWI)?
(A) To formulate a new constitution for India.
(B) To oversee the implementation of welfare schemes for children.
(C) To conduct a comprehensive examination of the status and rights of women.
(D) To promote Indian culture abroad through women's organizations.

**292.** The report 'Towards Equality' was significant because it:
(A) Presented data-driven evidence that dismantled the myth of women's progress.
(B) Confirmed that women had achieved full equality in post-independence India.
(C) Focused solely on the achievements of elite urban women.
(D) Recommended the dissolution of all women's organizations.

**293.** According to the paragraph, what was a key finding of the CSWI report regarding development processes?
(A) They had a uniformly positive impact on all women.
(B) They had no discernible effect on the status of women.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(C) They successfully eliminated patriarchal biases from the economy.
(D) They had an adverse impact on women, especially in the unorganized sector.

**294.** The 'Towards Equality' report is credited with providing the foundation for what major development?
(A) The first wave of social reform in the 19th century.
(B) The second wave of the women's movement in India.
(C) The establishment of British colonial rule in India.
(D) The immediate achievement of complete gender equality.

**295.** The intellectual contribution of the 'Towards Equality' report led to a significant shift in discourse from:
(A) empowerment to welfare.
(B) politics to social reform.
(C) welfare to empowerment.
(D) rural issues to urban issues.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*The National Commission for Women (NCW) was established as a statutory body in January 1992 under the National Commission for Women Act, 1990. Its creation was a direct response to the demands of the women's movement for a powerful, autonomous national-level body to safeguard the rights and interests of women. The mandate of the NCW is broad, encompassing the review of constitutional and legal safeguards for women, recommending remedial legislative measures, facilitating the redressal of grievances, and advising the government on all policy matters affecting women. The Commission is empowered to investigate and examine all matters relating to the safeguards provided for women under the Constitution and other laws, and it can also take suo motu notice of matters relating to the deprivation of women's rights. It has the powers of a civil court in investigating such matters, including summoning individuals and examining them on oath. While the NCW plays a crucial role in monitoring the implementation of laws and policies, and in conducting studies on the economic and social condition of women, its function is primarily recommendatory. It serves as a watchdog, bringing issues of violence, discrimination, and injustice to the attention of the government and the public, thereby acting as a critical institutional voice for women's concerns within the state structure.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**296.** When was the National Commission for Women (NCW) established as a statutory body?
(A) In 1947, immediately after independence.
(B) In 1974, following the 'Towards Equality' report.
(C) In 2005, as part of a new five-year plan.
(D) In 1992, under an Act passed in 1990.

**297.** The establishment of the NCW was a response to the demand for:
(A) An autonomous national body to safeguard women's rights.
(B) A new political party focused on women's issues.
(C) A government department to manage welfare schemes.
(D) An international body to monitor human rights in India.

**298.** According to the paragraph, the NCW is empowered to do which of the following?
(A) Enact laws and imprison offenders directly.
(B) Investigate matters and take suo motu notice of rights deprivation.
(C) Overrule the decisions of the Supreme Court.
(D) Control the financial budget of the central government.

**299.** While investigating matters, the NCW possesses the powers of a:
(A) Criminal court.
(B) Civil court.
(C) Military tribunal.
(D) International court of justice.

**300.** The paragraph describes the primary function of the NCW as being:
(A) Primarily recommendatory, acting as a watchdog for women's rights.
(B) Primarily punitive, with the authority to issue binding legal judgments.

NODIA

(C) Primarily legislative, with the power to pass new laws independently.
(D) Primarily financial, providing grants to non-governmental organizations.

www.nodia.in

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

# ANSWERS

1. (B) Sex
The term sex identifies the biological and physiological characteristics that distinguish males from females, such as chromosomes, hormones, and reproductive organs. Unlike gender, which is a social and cultural construct encompassing roles and behaviors, sex is determined by nature and is generally universal across human populations. Understanding this distinction is fundamental in social sciences to analyze how biological facts are interpreted through various cultural lenses.

2. (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
Academic programs focusing on women's experiences grew directly from the political activism and advocacy of the women's liberation movement. While early scholarship had roots in specific regions, the discipline quickly expanded globally to address diverse social, economic, and political contexts. It is not limited to any single geographic area but rather provides a critical framework for examining power dynamics and gender inequalities throughout all human societies.

3. (C) To encourage the reinforcement of traditional gender roles.
Programs designed to increase awareness about gender issues focus on dismantling prejudice and fostering an environment of mutual respect. These initiatives aim to challenge deeply ingrained biases and harmful stereotypes that limit human potential. Promoting traditional roles would be counterproductive, as the primary goal is to empower individuals to move beyond restrictive societal expectations and achieve social justice through informed change, empathy, and critical self-reflection.

4. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Societal norms defining acceptable behaviors represent gender roles, while oversimplified beliefs about specific groups constitute stereotypes. Patriarchy describes a comprehensive social system where men hold primary authority and power. In contrast, sex refers to the biological classification of individuals based on physical and reproductive traits. Correctly mapping these concepts is essential for understanding the structural and individual dimensions of gender within various social and political frameworks.

5. (C) academic rigor and objectivity.
During its initial development, Women's Studies faced significant criticism from traditional academic departments regarding its scientific validity. Critics often argued that the field was too closely tied to political activism, potentially compromising its intellectual neutrality. Establishing the discipline required proving that examining history and society through the lens of women's experiences offered valuable, rigorous insights that were previously overlooked by mainstream education and research methods.

6. (B) social reform movements and the nationalist struggle.
Early efforts to improve the status of women in India were deeply embedded in the broader fight for independence and internal social changes. Figures within the nationalist movement advocated for female education and the abolition of harmful customs like child marriage. This intersectionality ensured that the advancement of women was viewed as an integral part of creating a modern, sovereign, and more equitable Indian nation.

7. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Expanding the analytical framework from a focus only on women to a broader study of gender allows for a more relational understanding of society. This shift acknowledges that masculinity, queer identities, and diverse sexualities are all socially constructed and interconnected. By examining the relationships between different identities, the discipline provides a more comprehensive view of how power operates across various social, cultural, and political spectrums.

NODIA

**8.** (A) A tool for analyzing the social construction of identity and power.
Concepts within this field serve as analytical instruments to dissect how societies build expectations and hierarchies based on gender. Rather than being static biological facts, these ideas help researchers understand the fluid nature of identity and the mechanisms of systemic inequality. Utilizing these tools allows for a deeper investigation into how power is distributed and maintained through cultural norms, legal systems, and daily social interactions.

**9.** (C) the androcentric bias in traditional academic disciplines.
The establishment of this field was driven by the realization that traditional knowledge systems were predominantly centered on male experiences and perspectives. This male-centric focus often rendered the contributions and struggles of women invisible or peripheral. By creating a dedicated space for study, scholars sought to correct this historical imbalance and produce a more inclusive and accurate understanding of human history, culture, and social development.

**10.** (A) 2, 3, 1, 4
Feminist history is categorized into distinct periods, beginning with the struggle for legal rights and suffrage. The subsequent stage expanded to address cultural inequalities and reproductive freedoms. Later, the focus shifted toward deconstructing gender binaries and emphasizing intersectionality. The most recent phase involves digital activism and cyberfeminism. Following this chronological progression is vital for understanding the evolution of feminist theory and the changing priorities of global activism.

**11.** (D) The National Commission for Women
The National Commission for Women was established as a statutory body to safeguard the legal and constitutional rights of women in India. Created under a specific act in the early nineties, it serves as a monitoring agency that reviews existing laws and suggests necessary amendments to the government. Its role is crucial in investigating complaints and advising on policy matters to ensure the protection and empowerment of women.

**12.** (B) Global movement: The Sepoy Mutiny
While the Sepoy Mutiny was a significant historical event in the Indian struggle against colonial rule, it is not classified as a global women's movement. In contrast, anti-sati campaigns, the Chipko movement, and Dalit feminism are direct examples of activism specifically addressing the status and rights of women. Distinguishing between general historical events and targeted feminist movements is necessary for accurate analysis within the context of gender studies.

**13.** (B) 2, 3 and 4
Gender studies is an inherently interdisciplinary field that investigates the complex intersections of gender with factors like race, class, and caste. It goes beyond biological definitions to critique how both masculinity and femininity are socially constructed within different cultures. This broad analytical scope allows for a comprehensive understanding of social hierarchies and power dynamics, moving past a narrow focus on individual historical figures to examine systemic social structures.

**14.** (D) modifying behavior by raising awareness of gender equality concerns.
The process of gender sensitization involves educating individuals to recognize and challenge their own biases and stereotypes. By fostering a deeper understanding of gender dynamics, this approach seeks to create more inclusive and respectful social environments. It is a transformative strategy aimed at changing mindsets and behaviors rather than just providing financial aid or conducting census work, ultimately working toward the goal of social justice and equality.

**15.** (A) to make the field more inclusive by studying masculinities and other gender identities.
Transitioning to a broader gender-based framework allowed scholars to examine the relational nature of identity. This evolution recognized that understanding women's lives requires also studying masculinity and the experiences of non-binary or queer individuals. By including a wider range of identities, the discipline became more comprehensive, allowing for a deeper analysis of how patriarchal systems affect all members of society regardless of their specific gender.

NODIA

**16.** (B) 2, 3 and 4
The scope of this discipline is broad and interdisciplinary, encompassing historical contributions, media analysis, and the evaluation of development policies. It seeks to highlight the overlooked roles of women in various fields while critically examining how they are represented in cultural narratives. Furthermore, analyzing the impact of economic and social policies ensures that the specific needs and challenges of different groups are addressed within the framework of modern development.

**17.** (B) a system of social organization where men hold power and authority.
Patriarchy is defined as a social and structural system in which men predominate in roles of political leadership, moral authority, social privilege, and control of property. It is not merely a biological fact but a complex set of power relations that influence both the public and private spheres. Understanding patriarchy is essential for analyzing how gender inequality is institutionalized and maintained across different cultures and historical periods.

**18.** (A) Chipko Movement.
The Chipko movement represents a landmark eco-feminist struggle where rural women in the Himalayan region used non-violent resistance to protect forests. By physically embracing trees to prevent their felling, these activists highlighted the intrinsic link between environmental conservation and their own livelihood. This movement gained international recognition for its success in combining local community interests with broader ecological concerns through peaceful, grassroots mobilization and leadership by women.

**19.** (B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Significant milestones in the women's movement include the 1974 report on status in India and the early focus on suffrage and property rights. Grassroots activism is exemplified by the environmental protection efforts in Uttarakhand and the rural protests against alcoholism in Andhra Pradesh. Correctly identifying these events and their primary objectives provides a clear timeline of how feminist activism has addressed legal, social, environmental, and economic issues.

**20.** (D) Lack of a distinct body of theory and methodology.
Over several decades, this field has developed a robust and sophisticated framework of unique theories and research methods. While it faces challenges regarding institutional funding, the integration into mainstream curriculum, and the pressure of balancing activism with academic work, its intellectual foundation is well-established. The discipline utilizes diverse methodological approaches to analyze power, identity, and social structures, proving it possesses a distinct and rigorous academic identity.

**21.** (C) experiences of oppression are shaped by the intersection of race, class, gender, and sexuality.
Intersectionality is a critical framework that acknowledges how various social categories overlap to create unique experiences of discrimination or privilege. It challenges the idea that all women experience marginalization in the same way, emphasizing that factors like caste, class, and race significantly alter one's lived reality. This approach is essential for developing inclusive strategies that address the specific needs of diverse groups within the broader women's movement.

**22.** (D) A is false but R is true.
While the National Commission for Women was indeed established through an Act of Parliament passed in 1990, it is classified as a statutory body rather than a constitutional one. Constitutional bodies are specifically mentioned in the text of the Constitution, whereas statutory bodies are created by legislation. Understanding this distinction is important for identifying the legal origin and the specific powers granted to various governmental institutions in India.

**23.** (D) The police and judiciary
Implementing sensitization within the legal and enforcement sectors is vital for ensuring that justice is delivered fairly and without bias. Professionals in these fields must be aware of gender dynamics to handle cases of violence and discrimination with the necessary empathy and objectivity. Removing patriarchal prejudices from the judicial process is a fundamental step toward protecting the rights of all citizens and maintaining the integrity of the law.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**24.** (A) socially and culturally constructed.
Gender refers to the roles, behaviors, and identities that societies consider appropriate for men and women. Unlike biological sex, which is based on physical traits, gender is learned through socialization and can vary significantly across different cultures and historical eras. Recognizing that gender is a social construct allows for the critical examination of how these roles are enforced and how they can be changed to promote equality.

**25.** (C) systematically documented the declining status of women in post-independence India.
The 1974 report served as a critical turning point by providing comprehensive data that challenged the assumption of steady progress for women after independence. It highlighted significant disparities in areas such as health, education, and employment. By exposing these systemic inequalities, the report galvanized activists and scholars, leading to renewed efforts in policy reform and the formal establishment of women's studies as an academic discipline in India.

**26.** (A) It focuses solely on the problems of urban, middle-class women.
Modern scholarship in this field deliberately incorporates the experiences of women from diverse backgrounds, including rural communities and marginalized castes. It is an interdisciplinary area of study that examines historical contributions and social movements while seeking to highlight voices that have been excluded from mainstream narratives. A narrow focus on only one demographic would contradict the discipline's goal of understanding the complex and varied nature of women's lives.

**27.** (D) legal and political rights, particularly suffrage.
The initial phase of the global women's movement was primarily concerned with securing fundamental citizenship rights. Activists during this era fought for the right to vote, the ability to own property, and legal recognition as independent individuals. These foundational achievements paved the way for future generations to address broader social and cultural issues, establishing the essential political framework necessary for the continued pursuit of gender equality and social justice.

**28.** (C) 1, 2 and 4
Academic programs in this field often encounter resistance from established patriarchal structures and struggle with being perceived as relevant only to a female audience. Additionally, scholars must constantly navigate the complex relationship between theoretical research and grassroots activism. Unlike traditional disciplines, these programs frequently face funding shortages rather than surpluses. Addressing these challenges is necessary for the successful integration and continued growth of the discipline within the higher education system.

**29.** (C) a set of socially constructed behaviors, attributes, and expectations associated with boys and men.
Masculinity is examined not as a fixed biological trait but as a fluid identity shaped by cultural and social forces. Different societies define what it means to be a man in various ways, and these definitions can change over time. By studying masculinity as a construct, researchers can understand how certain ideals of manhood are promoted and how they intersect with power, behavior, and the lived experiences of individuals.

**30.** (D) bringing issues like domestic violence and dowry into the public and legal domain.
Post-independence activism in India successfully shifted the focus toward addressing violence and systemic discrimination within the private sphere. By campaigning for stronger laws against dowry and domestic abuse, these movements transformed personal struggles into significant public and legal concerns. This shift was vital for ensuring that the state took responsibility for protecting women's rights within the home, leading to landmark legislative changes and increased social awareness.

**31.** (C) 1, 3 and 4
Core concepts in this academic field include the study of patriarchal power structures, the performance of gender identity, and the centering of male perspectives in knowledge systems. These ideas provide the theoretical framework necessary for analyzing social hierarchies and the construction of identity. While fields like biology and geology utilize concepts such as photosynthesis or plate tectonics, they are not

NODIA

part of the specialized analytical tools used within gender studies.

**32.** (B) recommendatory and monitoring body for women's rights.
The National Commission for Women acts as a watchdog to ensure that the legal rights of women are upheld across the country. It reviews legislation, investigates complaints of rights violations, and provides advice to the government on policy initiatives. Although it possesses significant influence and investigative powers, it does not function as a court or a legislative body, but rather as an essential advisory and monitoring institution.

**33.** (C) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
Gender sensitization is a broad educational process intended to foster mutual respect and understanding among all people, regardless of their gender. It is not limited to an individual's awareness of their own identity but focuses on recognizing and challenging systemic biases that affect everyone. By creating a more empathetic environment, this practice aims to reduce discrimination and promote a culture where all individuals are treated with dignity and fairness.

**34.** (B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Placing male or female perspectives at the center of a worldview defines androcentrism and gynocentrism, respectively. Intersectionality provides a framework for understanding how various social categories overlap to create unique experiences. Gender mainstreaming involves integrating these perspectives into all levels of policy and planning. Correctly defining these terms is crucial for utilizing the analytical tools necessary to examine and address the complexities of gender dynamics in society and institutional structures.

**35.** (C) ignoring the relational aspect of gender and the study of masculinity.
The shift toward a broader framework allowed for a more comprehensive analysis of how social roles are created and maintained for everyone. Critics of the earlier model argued that it focused too exclusively on women without considering how their lives are interconnected with those of men. By including the study of masculinities and the relationships between genders, the field developed a more robust understanding of the overall social structure.

**36.** (D) the implications of the Uniform Civil Code for women's rights.
Modern discussions within the Indian women's movement often focus on the intersection of religious personal laws and the pursuit of gender justice. The debate regarding a uniform code involves complex questions about community identity, secularism, and individual rights. This contemporary issue reflects the ongoing effort to ensure that legal frameworks provide equal protection and autonomy for all women, regardless of their religious background or the specific community norms they follow.

**37.** (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Nineteenth-century reform efforts were frequently led by male intellectuals who sought to improve the status of women as part of a broader modernization project. While these reforms addressed significant issues like widow remarriage and education, they often operated within existing patriarchal frameworks rather than seeking to dismantle them completely. Both the assertion and the reason are factually correct, but the reason does not directly explain why male leadership was the primary characteristic.

**38.** (B) The Committee on the Status of Women in India (CSWI)
The landmark 1974 report was the result of an intensive study conducted by a specifically appointed committee to evaluate the position of women in post-independence India. This comprehensive document highlighted significant inequalities and provided the statistical evidence needed to push for major policy changes. The work of this committee remains a foundational element in the history of the women's movement and the development of academic gender studies within the country.

**39.** (D) originate and address specific issues relevant to a particular region or community.
Movements characterized as local are those that grow from the unique social, economic, and cultural conditions of a specific area. These grassroots initiatives focus on challenges that directly impact the lives of people within that

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

community, such as local environmental issues or regional economic disparities. While they may be inspired by broader global ideas, their strength lies in their relevance to the immediate concerns and lived experiences of the participants.

**40.** (A) An interdisciplinary field that places women's experiences and perspectives at the center of inquiry.
As a formal area of study, this discipline draws from various academic fields like history, sociology, and literature to analyze society through the lens of women's lives. It challenges traditional, male-centered knowledge by prioritizing previously ignored viewpoints and contributions. This approach provides a critical framework for understanding power, identity, and social structures, aiming to produce a more balanced and comprehensive understanding of the human experience across all cultures.

**41.** (C) It has become redundant as complete gender equality has been achieved globally.
The continued existence of gender-based discrimination and systemic inequality ensures that this field of study remains highly relevant. It provides the tools necessary to analyze and challenge the structures that maintain oppression in various forms. While progress has been made, global gender equality has not been achieved, making it essential to continue developing new theories and methodologies that reflect the lived realities and diverse perspectives of women worldwide.

**42.** (A) "The Personal is Political"
This influential slogan highlighted the connection between individual experiences of discrimination and broader social and political structures. It argued that issues previously considered private, such as domestic labor and reproductive health, were actually systemic problems requiring political solutions. This realization shifted the focus of activism toward challenging patriarchal norms within the home and the workplace, fundamentally changing how social justice and equality were understood and pursued during this era.

**43.** (B) 2 and 3
The National Commission for Women possesses specific legal powers to conduct investigations and can take notice of rights violations on its own initiative. While it is a statutory body rather than a constitutional one, it acts as a significant monitoring agency with the authority of a civil court during its inquiries. Understanding these specific powers and limitations is essential for evaluating the commission's role in protecting and promoting the rights of women.

**44.** (B) a fixed and oversimplified idea about the attributes or characteristics of men or women.
Stereotypes are generalized beliefs that disregard individual differences and impose restrictive expectations on people based on their gender. These ideas are often used to justify discrimination and maintain traditional power hierarchies. By identifying these constructs as oversimplified and socially created, researchers can analyze how they influence behavior, limit opportunities, and reinforce systemic inequality, ultimately working toward a society that values diversity and individual expression over rigid categorizations.

**45.** (C) To create a safer, more inclusive, and respectful environment for all employees.
Implementing sensitization in professional settings is essential for fostering a workplace culture where everyone feels valued and protected. By educating employees about gender dynamics and potential biases, organizations can reduce harassment and improve collaboration. This approach promotes equality and ensures that all individuals have the opportunity to succeed based on their skills and contributions, rather than being limited by stereotypes or a hostile social atmosphere during work.

**46.** (B) 2, 3 and 4
Pre-independence activism was characterized by its strong links to the nationalist struggle and a focus on social reforms such as education and the abolition of harmful customs. Leadership during this period often came from the educated middle and upper classes, including both men and women. These movements were not isolated but were part of a broader effort to modernize society and secure a better status for women within the new nation.

NODIA

**47.** (A) proving the inherent biological inferiority of men.
This academic discipline is focused on analyzing social structures, media representations, and the impact of policies on different groups. It aims to achieve equality and social justice rather than promoting the biological superiority of any one gender. By examining how power and identity are constructed, the field provides insights into systemic inequalities and works toward a more balanced and inclusive understanding of human experiences in history, science, and the arts.

**48.** (B) Postcolonial Feminism.
Postcolonial theory within this field critiques the tendency of Western scholarship to universalize the experiences of women from developed nations. It emphasizes that factors like colonial history, national sovereignty, and indigenous culture significantly shape the struggles and identities of women in the Global South. By highlighting these unique contexts, the discipline develops more inclusive and accurate frameworks that respect the diversity of experiences and the specific challenges faced by various global communities.

**49.** (C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
The evolution of feminist activism can be traced through distinct stages, starting with the focus on legal personhood and voting rights. Subsequent phases addressed consciousness-raising and reproductive freedoms, followed by the emphasis on intersectionality and the critique of universal identities. The most current stage utilizes digital tools for large-scale mobilization. Mapping these characteristics is vital for understanding how the movement's priorities and strategies have adapted to changing social and technological environments.

**50.** (A) 1971
The appointment of the Committee on the Status of Women in India in 1971 marked a significant step in the systematic study of gender inequality. This committee was tasked with evaluating the progress of women since independence and identifying the challenges they continued to face. The resulting report provided the essential data and analysis that eventually led to major policy shifts and the formal establishment of women's studies as an academic discipline.

**51.** (C) Interdisciplinary
This field of study is best described as interdisciplinary because it integrates insights and methodologies from a wide range of academic areas, including history, sociology, literature, and political science. This approach is necessary because gender dynamics permeate every aspect of human life and social structure. By utilizing tools from multiple disciplines, researchers can develop a more comprehensive and nuanced understanding of how identity, power, and inequality operate across different cultural contexts.

**52.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Academic programs in this field often face marginalization because they directly challenge the traditional, often male-centered, assumptions that underpin many established disciplines. This critical stance can lead to resistance from institutional structures that are hesitant to change. Understanding this dynamic is essential for recognizing the political and intellectual struggles involved in establishing and maintaining space for feminist scholarship within the traditional hierarchy of the higher education system.

**53.** (C) Campaigning for law reforms related to dowry and rape.
Following independence, activism in India shifted its focus toward securing legislative changes that addressed violence and systemic discrimination within the private sphere. High-profile cases mobilized communities to demand stronger legal protections against dowry-related crimes and sexual assault. These campaigns were instrumental in transforming individual grievances into significant public and legal issues, leading to landmark reforms that strengthened the rights and safety of women under the Indian legal system and society.

**54.** (B) a set of socially constructed attributes and behaviors associated with women and girls.
Femininity is examined not as a biological constant but as a complex identity shaped by cultural norms and social expectations. Different societies define what it means to be a woman in various ways, and these definitions evolve over time. By analyzing femininity as a social

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

construct, researchers can understand how these ideals are enforced and how they influence the lived experiences, opportunities, and social positioning of individuals within different cultural frameworks.

**55.** (A) 4, 3, 1, 2
The history of women's rights in India involves several key events, beginning with early legislation like the child marriage restraint act. Subsequent milestones include active participation in the nationalist struggle, the comprehensive study of women's status in the seventies, and the eventual creation of a dedicated commission in the nineties. Following this chronological order allows for a clear understanding of the long-term progression of legal and social efforts to achieve gender equality.

**56.** (A) a relational analysis of how all genders are constructed and positioned.
Moving beyond a focus on a single group allowed the discipline to examine how identities are created in relation to one another. This shift recognizes that the social position of any individual is influenced by the overall system of gender roles and power dynamics. By analyzing these relationships, the field provides a more comprehensive view of how patriarchal norms affect everyone, leading to a deeper understanding of systemic inequality and the mechanisms of social change.

**57.** (C) take disciplinary or legal action in matters of women's rights violations.
The National Commission for Women serves as an essential monitoring agency with the power to investigate complaints and recommend specific actions to authorities. While it cannot directly imprison individuals or change the constitution, it plays a vital role in identifying rights violations and ensuring that appropriate legal or disciplinary measures are pursued. This function is crucial for holding institutions accountable and providing a path toward justice for those who have experienced discrimination or violence.

**58.** (A) They are diverse, with different priorities and strategies across time and cultures.
Women's movements are not monolithic; they vary significantly depending on the social, political, and economic context in which they arise. Different groups prioritize various issues, from legal rights and economic independence to cultural representation and environmental protection. Recognizing this diversity is essential for understanding the global history of activism and the many different ways that people have organized to challenge inequality and advocate for their rights within their own unique communities.

**59.** (D) addressing the diversity of women's experiences, including those of Dalit, tribal, and LGBTQ+ women.
A significant challenge for modern activism is ensuring that the movement is truly inclusive and representative of all individuals. It must address how gender intersects with other factors like caste, ethnicity, and sexual orientation to create unique forms of marginalization. By incorporating these diverse perspectives, the movement can develop more effective and equitable strategies that fight for the rights of everyone, rather than only focusing on the concerns of the most privileged groups.

NODIA

**60.** (B) promote critical awareness of gender issues for social transformation.
The primary goal of sensitization is to educate people about the systemic nature of gender inequality and encourage them to challenge harmful norms. By fostering a deeper understanding of these issues, the process aims to inspire social change and create a more equitable world. It is a proactive strategy focused on changing mindsets and behaviors, ultimately working toward the goal of social justice and the dismantling of discriminatory structures across all levels of society.

**61.** (C) Sex is biological, while gender is a social construct.
Understanding the distinction between these two terms is a foundational concept in social analysis. One refers to the physiological and reproductive traits that characterize individuals, while the other encompasses the roles and expectations that societies build upon those traits. Recognizing that gender is socially constructed allows researchers to examine how these roles vary across cultures and how they can be changed to promote greater equality and individual freedom throughout various human societies.

**62.** (D) gap between constitutional promises of equality and the reality of women's lives.
The 1974 report was a landmark document because it provided comprehensive evidence that the legal promises made at independence had not been fully realized. It highlighted persistent inequalities in areas like health, employment, and political participation. By exposing this discrepancy, the report challenged the prevailing narrative of progress and served as a powerful catalyst for renewed activism and the formal development of scholarly research focused on the actual lived experiences of women.

**63.** (A) To act as a criminal court and pronounce final judgments.
The National Commission for Women performs essential roles in monitoring legal safeguards, investigating complaints, and recommending legislative improvements. However, it is not part of the judicial branch and does not have the power to function as a criminal court or deliver legal verdicts. Its strength lies in its ability to examine systemic issues and advocate for reform, serving as a vital link between citizens, the legal system, and government policy makers.

**64.** (B) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
Activism in India has addressed a wide range of issues, from 19th-century social reforms and environmental protection to rural protests against alcoholism and legal rights for specific groups. Correctly matching these movements with their primary focus provides a clear picture of the diverse ways women have organized to improve their lives and protect their communities. This history demonstrates the long-standing commitment to social justice and the varied strategies used to achieve it.

**65.** (B) women's rights within religious personal laws.
The discussion regarding a uniform code in India is a complex contemporary debate that involves the intersection of secular legal principles and religious traditions. Advocates for reform argue that such a code is necessary to ensure equal rights and autonomy for all women, regardless of their religious background. This issue highlights the ongoing struggle to balance community identity with the fundamental right to gender equality and protection under a single, fair legal framework.

**66.** (B) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
Academic research in this field is built on the understanding that knowledge production is often influenced by the perspectives of those in power. Historically, this has resulted in a male-centered view of the world. Far from being limited to biology, the discipline is an interdisciplinary area of study that examines history, culture, and social structures. It provides a critical framework for understanding how identity and power operate throughout all aspects of human society.

**67.** (C) inclusive of the study of masculinities and diverse gender identities.
The shift in terminology reflects an expansion of the field's analytical scope to include the study of all individuals and the relationships between them. This more inclusive approach recognizes that gender roles and power dynamics affect everyone, not just one specific group. By examining masculinities and diverse identities, the discipline provides a more comprehensive and relational understanding of social structure, leading to deeper insights into the mechanisms of systemic inequality and potential paths for social change.

**68.** (A) 1, 2 and 4
This field of study often faces institutional challenges, including being perceived as less rigorous than traditional disciplines and struggling with the integration of its critiques into mainstream education. Scholars also must navigate the complex relationship between academic research and social activism. Rather than having an excess of resources, these programs frequently deal with significant funding shortages. Overcoming these obstacles is essential for the continued development and influence of feminist scholarship within the university system.

**69.** (C) issues of social reform like education, child marriage, and the status of widows.
Before independence, activism in India was primarily concerned with improving the social position of women through education and the removal of harmful cultural practices. These efforts were often led by reformers who saw

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

the advancement of women as a key part of modernizing society. By focusing on these fundamental issues, early activists established the essential foundations for future movements to address broader political rights and the systemic nature of gender-based discrimination.

**70.** (B) centered on or dominated by male interests or a masculine point of view.
Androcentrism describes the practice of placing male experiences and perspectives at the center of how the world is understood and documented. This bias often results in the marginalization or complete exclusion of women's voices and contributions in history, science, and the arts. Identifying this concept is vital for critiquing traditional knowledge systems and developing more inclusive and accurate ways of studying human society and culture that reflect the diverse experiences of all individuals.

**71.** (D) a diverse and multifaceted set of movements and theories across different cultures and time periods.
The global women's movement is not a single entity but a collection of many different struggles, each shaped by its unique social and political context. It encompasses a wide range of priorities, from legal and political rights to economic independence and cultural representation. Understanding this multifaceted nature is essential for recognizing the global scale of the fight for equality and the various ways that different communities have organized to challenge systemic injustice.

**72.** (A) The Committee on the Status of Women in India
The landmark 1974 report titled 'Towards Equality' was produced by a specifically appointed committee to evaluate the position of women in post-independence India. This document provided the comprehensive data and analysis needed to challenge the assumption of steady progress and push for significant policy reform. Its findings were instrumental in the development of academic research and activism, highlighting persistent inequalities in areas like health, education, and employment across the nation.

**73.** (A) 1, 2, 4 and 5
Interdisciplinary programs in this field often face institutional hurdles, such as marginalization and funding shortages, while being criticized as ideological rather than objective. Scholars must also manage the ongoing tension between academic inquiry and activist commitment. Despite these challenges, the discipline continues to provide essential insights into social structure and power. Recognizing these obstacles is important for understanding the intellectual and political work required to maintain and expand the field within the university system.

**74.** (A) socially prescribed behaviors and expectations for men and women.
Gender roles are the set of societal norms that dictate how individuals are expected to act, speak, dress, and conduct themselves based on their assigned gender. These expectations are learned through socialization and can vary greatly across different cultures and historical periods. By examining these roles as social constructs rather than biological imperatives, researchers can analyze how they influence individual lives, limit opportunities, and reinforce systemic inequalities within various social and political systems.

**75.** (D) gender biases are learned and can be unlearned through education and awareness.
The practice of sensitization is based on the idea that prejudices and stereotypes are products of social conditioning rather than natural traits. By providing education and fostering empathy, it is possible to change individual mindsets and behaviors. This ongoing process is essential for creating more inclusive environments and promoting social justice, as it empowers people to recognize and challenge the systemic biases that contribute to discrimination and inequality in all aspects of life.

**76.** (B) the way different forms of oppression (like racism, sexism, and classism) overlap and interact.
Intersectionality is a crucial analytical framework that recognizes how various social identities combine to create unique experiences of marginalization or privilege. It emphasizes that gender cannot be studied in isolation from factors like race, class, and ethnicity. By acknowledging these overlapping systems of

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

power, the discipline can develop more effective and inclusive strategies that address the specific challenges and lived realities of diverse groups of individuals within the broader pursuit of social equality.

**77.** (D) A is false but R is true.
Activism in post-independence India is characterized by its remarkable diversity, rather than being a single, monolithic movement. Different groups have organized around a wide range of issues, including environmental protection, the rights of marginalized castes, and legal reforms regarding violence. While there is no single agenda, these varied struggles are interconnected by a common goal of achieving social justice and equality, reflecting the complex and multifaceted nature of women's experiences in the country.

**78.** (D) safeguard the rights and interests of women.
The primary mission of the National Commission for Women is to ensure that the legal and constitutional protections granted to women are effectively upheld. It acts as an essential watchdog, investigating complaints of rights violations and monitoring the implementation of policies. By serving as an advisory body to the government, the commission works to promote empowerment and protect individuals from systemic discrimination and violence, fulfilling a vital role in the national pursuit of gender equality.

**79.** (A) the efforts of the second-wave feminist movement.
The formal establishment of this academic discipline was a direct result of the political and intellectual activism that characterized the second wave of feminism. Activists and scholars during this era argued that traditional education was male-centered and failed to reflect women's lived realities. By demanding space within the university system, they created a dedicated field of study that utilizes diverse methodologies to analyze power, identity, and social structures from a more inclusive and critical perspective.

**80.** (B) began to challenge the state and patriarchal structures more directly on issues like violence and discriminatory laws.
Following independence, the focus of activism in India evolved from social reform to more direct political engagement. Movements began to hold the state accountable for protecting rights and addressing systemic violence within both the public and private spheres. This shift led to landmark campaigns for legal reform and increased awareness of the ways that patriarchal structures influence institutional and social life, marking a significant step in the development of the modern pursuit of gender equality.

**81.** (B) Photosynthesis
Core analytical tools in this field include the study of patriarchal systems, the performance of gender identity, and the ways certain ideals of masculinity become dominant. These concepts provide the necessary theoretical framework for investigating social hierarchies and power dynamics. While scientific processes like photosynthesis are fundamental to biology, they are not part of the specialized vocabulary or theoretical frameworks used within the social and cultural study of gender, identity, and systemic social inequality.

NODIA

**82.** (A) build inclusive coalitions that respect the diversity of women's experiences.
A primary goal for modern activism is to create broad alliances that acknowledge how gender intersects with factors like class, race, and ethnicity. By embracing this diversity, the movement can develop more comprehensive and effective strategies for achieving social justice. This approach ensures that the specific challenges faced by marginalized groups are addressed, moving toward a more equitable and representative form of advocacy that reflects the lived realities of all individuals across different communities.

**83.** (C) 2, 3 and 4
This interdisciplinary field examines how gender is represented in culture and media while analyzing the impact of laws and public policies on different groups. It goes beyond biological definitions to explore the social and historical construction of identity and power. By utilizing tools from various academic areas, researchers

can provide a comprehensive understanding of systemic inequality and work toward creating more inclusive social structures and policies that reflect the diverse experiences and needs of all citizens.

**84.** (D) the Indian women's movement and various women's organizations.
The creation of the National Commission for Women was the culmination of long-term advocacy and pressure from activists and social organizations. These groups demanded a dedicated national body to monitor rights and advise on policy, arguing that such an institution was essential for protecting women and promoting equality. The commission's establishment reflects the state's response to these grassroots demands and its recognition of the need for formal mechanisms to address systemic gender-based discrimination.

**85.** (C) integrating a gender perspective into all policies, programs, and an organization's functioning.
This strategy involves ensuring that the different needs and experiences of all people are considered at every stage of policy development and implementation. Rather than creating isolated programs, it seeks to transform the entire organizational culture and decision-making process. By making these perspectives a core part of planning, institutions can more effectively address systemic inequalities and work toward achieving more equitable outcomes across all areas of social, political, and economic life.

**86.** (C) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
In India, the fight for women's rights was deeply intertwined with the nationalist struggle for independence. Many prominent women leaders were active in both movements, viewing the status of women as an essential component of a modern and sovereign nation. This historical link ensured that social reforms regarding education and legal status were integrated into the broader agenda for national liberation, establishing a foundation for future activism and the continued pursuit of gender equality.

**87.** (D) Global ideas about feminism often inspire local movements, which then adapt them to their specific cultural and political contexts.
The relationship between international and regional activism is characterized by a dynamic exchange of ideas. While global discourses provide broad frameworks and inspiration, local movements ground these concepts in their own unique social and economic realities. This adaptation is essential for making activism relevant and effective within specific communities, leading to a multifaceted global movement that reflects a wide variety of priorities and strategies tailored to diverse cultural environments and struggles.

**88.** (A) there are multiple, often competing, forms of masculinity that vary across cultures and history.
Studying masculinity in its many forms reveals that there is no single, universal way of being a man. Instead, different societies promote various ideals that can change over time and often interact with factors like class and race. Acknowledging this diversity allows researchers to understand how certain versions of masculinity become dominant and how these constructs influence behavior, power dynamics, and the lived experiences of individuals across different cultural and social settings.

**89.** (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Understanding the difference between internal identity and external expression is essential for analyzing gender diversity. A person's sense of self may align with or differ from the sex they were assigned at birth, and these experiences are described using specific terminology. Correctly identifying these terms allows for a more respectful and accurate discussion of identity, supporting the development of inclusive social environments and legal frameworks that recognize the rights and dignity of all individuals.

**90.** (A) seeks to intervene in and challenge the male-centric nature of traditional knowledge.
This discipline is considered an intervention because it actively works to correct the historical bias that has prioritized male perspectives in academic research. By introducing new methodologies and centering previously ignored experiences, it disrupts traditional knowledge systems. This critical approach aims to produce a

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

more balanced and comprehensive understanding of history, society, and culture, ultimately working toward the goal of social transformation and the creation of more equitable intellectual and social structures.

**91.** (D) child sex ratio, indicating a preference for male children.
A critical finding of the 1974 report was the alarming decline in the ratio of girls to boys, which exposed deep-seated social prejudices. This discovery highlighted how patriarchal values influenced basic survival and health outcomes from an early age. By providing authoritative data on this issue, the report forced a national conversation about the value of the girl child and the systemic nature of gender discrimination, leading to new policy efforts and increased activism.

**92.** (B) Dalit and Bahujan women who challenge the movement's historical upper-caste focus.
Contemporary discussions in Indian activism are significantly shaped by the critiques provided by women from marginalized castes. These voices emphasize that the experience of gender is inseparable from the experience of caste and class. By challenging the traditional focus of the movement, these activists advocate for a more inclusive and intersectional approach that addresses the specific struggles of all women, ensuring that the fight for equality reflects the diverse realities of Indian society.

**93.** (C) achieve gender equality and justice in society.
The ultimate objective of this educational process is to transform social attitudes and behaviors to promote a world where everyone is treated with dignity and fairness. By raising awareness of systemic biases and fostering empathy, sensitization initiatives work to dismantle discriminatory structures. This proactive approach aims to create more inclusive institutions and communities, ultimately supporting the broader goal of social justice and the full realization of rights for all individuals regardless of their gender.

**94.** (D) focused on single issues like dowry, rape, and violence, independent of party control.
The rise of autonomous organizations in post-independence India marked a significant development in activism. These groups operated independently of political parties to focus on specific, urgent issues like systemic violence and legal discrimination. By maintaining their independence, they were able to challenge patriarchal norms more directly and mobilize communities around high-profile cases. This approach was instrumental in transforming private struggles into significant public and legal concerns, leading to important legislative reforms and increased awareness.

**95.** (A) 3, 2, 4, 1
The history of the women's movement in India is marked by several pivotal moments, from active participation in the nationalist struggle to the introduction of family law reforms. Subsequent milestones include the comprehensive 1974 report and the high-profile legal cases that spurred significant law reform in the late seventies. Following this chronological progression is essential for understanding how activism has evolved to address different legal, social, and political challenges over time, shaping the current pursuit of equality.

**96.** (B) Patriarchy and Gender Roles
Core theoretical tools in this discipline include the study of systemic power structures where men predominate and the analysis of societal expectations for individual behavior. These concepts provide the necessary framework for investigating how identity and inequality are constructed and maintained. While other fields like physics or economics utilize different specialized vocabularies, these terms are foundational to the social and cultural study of gender, allowing researchers to dissect complex power dynamics within diverse societies and historical periods.

**97.** (B) activist.
This field of study is unique because it combines rigorous intellectual inquiry with a strong commitment to social change. The discipline was born from political movements and continues to maintain a close relationship with grassroots advocacy. By utilizing theory to inform practice, it seeks to challenge systemic inequalities and promote a more equitable society. This dual focus ensures that academic research remains relevant

NODIA

to lived experiences and contributes directly to the ongoing pursuit of social justice and equality.

**98.** (A) Statutory Body.
The National Commission for Women is a statutory body, meaning it was established through a specific act passed by the Indian Parliament. As a permanent agency, it is tasked with monitoring rights, investigating complaints, and advising the government on policy matters. While it plays an essential role in the national framework for protecting women, its origin in legislation distinguishes it from constitutional bodies. Understanding this legal status is important for identifying the commission's specific powers, functions, and limitations.

**99.** (B) 1, 2, 4 and 5
The primary goals of this academic discipline include critiquing the social construction of identity, highlighting the overlooked history of women, and analyzing the intersections of gender with other social hierarchies. It also maintains a strong commitment to promoting theories that can lead to meaningful social change. By challenging the idea that any single experience is universal, the field provides a more inclusive and accurate framework for understanding the complexities of human society and power dynamics across different cultures.

**100.** (D) it encompasses a wide variety of feminisms and movements in different parts of the world.
The concept of a global movement is pluralistic because it reflects the many different ways that people in various cultures and political contexts fight for equality. There is no single leader or manifesto; instead, it is a collection of diverse struggles with unique priorities and strategies. Acknowledging this multiplicity is essential for understanding the global scale of activism and the importance of respecting the different perspectives and lived realities of participants around the world.

**101.** (C) legal amendments on issues like rape, dowry, and domestic violence.
Post-independence activism in India has been instrumental in securing significant legislative reforms that address systemic violence against women. High-profile campaigns mobilized communities to demand better protections and stronger penalties for crimes that were previously often ignored or considered private matters. These efforts successfully shifted the national discourse, leading to landmark legal changes and increased state responsibility for protecting rights and ensuring safety within both the home and the broader social and legal framework.

**102.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Implementing sensitization within the judicial and law enforcement sectors is vital for ensuring that justice is delivered fairly. Deeply ingrained patriarchal attitudes can often bias the interpretation of laws and the handling of sensitive cases, leading to a denial of rights for many individuals. By educating these professionals about gender dynamics, the legal system can move toward a more objective and empathetic approach, which is essential for upholding the rule of law and protecting all citizens.

**103.** (D) exclusion and misrepresentation of women in traditional academic disciplines.
The development of this field was driven by the realization that traditional knowledge systems frequently ignored or distorted the experiences and contributions of women. This androcentric bias resulted in an incomplete and often inaccurate understanding of history, culture, and society. By creating a dedicated academic space, scholars sought to correct these historical omissions and develop new frameworks that prioritize previously marginalized voices, ultimately producing a more balanced and comprehensive body of knowledge for everyone to study.

**104.** (A) The question of abolition of Sati.
Modern discussions in activism focus on contemporary challenges such as the inclusion of diverse identities, the impact of global economic policies, and the building of alliances across different social movements. While the campaign to end certain historical practices was vital in the 19th century, it is no longer the primary focus of current debates. Today's movement addresses complex intersections of identity and power that reflect the changing social, political, and technological environment of the 21st century.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**105.** (C) a person who does not have a fixed gender identity.
Individuals who identify as gender fluid may experience their identity as changing over time or occurring along a spectrum. This term acknowledges that for many people, identity is not a rigid binary but something more flexible and dynamic. Recognizing these diverse experiences is important for developing more inclusive social environments and legal frameworks that respect the rights and dignity of all individuals, moving beyond restrictive traditional categorizations toward a more comprehensive understanding of human identity.

**106.** (A) Anti-Arrack Movement.
The Anti-Arrack movement was a powerful grassroots protest initiated by rural women in Andhra Pradesh who were directly impacted by the social and economic consequences of widespread alcoholism. This movement successfully forced the government to address the sale of liquor, demonstrating the strength of collective action in tackling community-wide issues. It remains a significant example of how local mobilization can lead to meaningful social change and highlight the specific concerns and leadership of women in rural areas.

**107.** (D) The Committee on the Status of Women in India (CSWI)
The work of the CSWI, particularly its comprehensive 1974 report, provided the essential foundation for the growth of scholarly research in this field. By documenting systemic inequalities with rigorous data, the committee highlighted the need for a dedicated academic discipline to study these issues. This landmark initiative galvanized activists and intellectuals, leading to the formal establishment of women's studies programs and a significant shift in how gender dynamics were analyzed and addressed in Indian policy.

**108.** (C) 1, 2 and 3
The history of global activism is often categorized into distinct periods, each with its own priorities, from legal suffrage and property rights to reproductive freedom and the critique of universal identities. These stages demonstrate how the movement has evolved to address increasingly complex social and cultural issues. Far from being uniform, activism has always been shaped by local contexts, but these broad themes provide a useful framework for understanding the overall progression and diversifying strategies of the movement.

**109.** (C) it helps in understanding how both men and women are affected by patriarchal norms.
Including the study of masculinity within a broader framework recognizes that gender roles influence everyone's lives and social positioning. This approach allows researchers to examine how certain ideals of manhood are constructed and how they contribute to systemic power dynamics. By understanding these relationships, the discipline can provide a more comprehensive view of how patriarchal systems operate and identify potential paths for social change that benefit all members of society by challenging restrictive and harmful norms.

**110.** (D) advisory and its recommendations are not binding on the government.
A significant limitation of the National Commission for Women is that its role is primarily to monitor rights and provide advice, rather than to enact laws or deliver legal verdicts. While it possesses investigative powers and considerable influence, the government is not legally required to implement its suggestions. Understanding this advisory nature is essential for evaluating the commission's impact and identifying the challenges it faces in ensuring that its recommendations lead to substantive policy changes and improvements.

**111.** (A) focusing on issues specific to a community's socio-cultural context.
Local activism is essential because it addresses the unique challenges and lived realities of people within specific communities. By focusing on regional economic, social, and cultural issues, these movements ensure that advocacy is relevant and effective. While they may be part of a broader global effort, their strength lies in their ability to mobilize people around concerns that directly impact their daily lives, demonstrating the importance of grounded, grassroots leadership in the pursuit of social justice.

NODIA

**112.** (B) the 19th-century social reform movements.
Early activism in India was deeply embedded in the efforts of 19th-century reformers who sought to improve the status of women through education and the removal of harmful cultural practices. These figures viewed the advancement of women as a vital part of modernizing and strengthening Indian society. These foundational efforts established the essential groundwork for future movements to address broader political rights and the systemic nature of discrimination, illustrating the long-standing link between social progress and gender equality.

**113.** (B) are often a reflection of broader political and social structures.
A core principle of this field is the idea that personal struggles are often connected to systemic inequalities and power dynamics. By examining individual experiences, researchers can gain insights into how broader social, cultural, and political forces influence the lives of different people. This realization is central to developing theories and strategies that address the root causes of discrimination, moving beyond individual cases to challenge the structural foundations of patriarchal and other oppressive social systems.

**114.** (B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Throughout history, activism has evolved from early social reforms like legislation for widow remarriage to modern campaigns against specific forms of violence and the critique of institutional biases. Key events include environmental protests and influential literary works that challenged cultural norms. Mapping these examples is essential for understanding the diverse strategies and priorities that have shaped the movement across different eras and global contexts, illustrating the continuous effort to achieve social justice and equality for all individuals.

**115.** (C) Hegemonic Masculinity
Hegemonic masculinity describes a social system where certain ideals of manhood, often involving aggression and emotional suppression, are promoted as superior to others. This construct reinforces patriarchal power by marginalizing both women and men who do not conform to these specific traits. Analyzing this concept helps researchers understand how social hierarchies are maintained and how restrictive expectations for behavior can harm individuals and society by limiting diverse expressions of identity and fostering a culture of dominance.

**116.** (D) a more comprehensive and relational understanding of gender dynamics.
The move toward a broader analytical framework allows for a deeper investigation into how all social identities are constructed and maintained in relation to one another. This evolution recognizes that power dynamics and roles affect everyone within a society. By including diverse identities and experiences, the discipline provides a more robust and nuanced understanding of social structure, leading to more effective strategies for challenging systemic inequality and promoting social justice for all individuals regardless of their gender.

**117.** (C) Chipko Movement: A post-independence eco-feminist movement
The Chipko movement is a landmark example of how grassroots environmental protection can be led by local communities, highlighting the vital link between conservation and livelihoods. In contrast, the National Commission for Women is a statutory body, and first-wave activism focused on suffrage rather than digital tools. Identifying these correct pairs is essential for accurate historical analysis, illustrating how different movements have addressed specific legal, social, and environmental challenges throughout the history of activism and social change.

**118.** (B) gender stereotypes and biases are pervasive and lead to discrimination and violence.
Sensitization is necessary because deeply ingrained social prejudices often influence individual behavior and institutional policies, resulting in unfair treatment and harm. By educating people about these dynamics and fostering empathy, it is possible to challenge harmful norms and create a more equitable world. This ongoing process is vital for promoting social justice, as it empowers individuals to recognize and dismantle the systemic biases that contribute to inequality and marginalization in all aspects of human life.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

**119.** (D) to critique the upper-caste, middle-class bias of mainstream feminism.
Dalit feminism provides a critical perspective by emphasizing that the experience of gender cannot be separated from the experience of caste and class. This approach challenges the movement to be more inclusive and to address the unique struggles of women from marginalized communities. By highlighting these intersections of power, activists can develop more effective and representative strategies that advocate for the rights of all individuals, ensuring that the pursuit of equality reflects the diverse realities of society.

**120.** (A) Analyzing the representation of women in folklore and myths.
The scope of this interdisciplinary field includes investigating how cultural narratives and traditional stories shape and reflect social roles and identities. By analyzing these representations, researchers can understand the historical roots of certain biases and expectations. This approach provides valuable insights into how power and identity are constructed within different societies, moving beyond biological definitions to examine the complex cultural and social forces that influence human experiences and social hierarchies across various historical periods and communities.

**121.** (C) preparing a comprehensive study on the status of women since independence.
Tasked with evaluating the actual lived experiences of women, this committee conducted an intensive nationwide study to identify persistent inequalities in post-independence India. The resulting data challenged the prevailing narrative of steady progress and highlighted the need for significant policy reform and new academic research. This foundational work provided the statistical evidence and critical analysis necessary to galvanized activists and intellectuals, eventually leading to the formal establishment of gender-focused scholarship and more effective advocacy efforts.

**122.** (C) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
Global activism is not a single, uniform process; instead, it consists of many diverse movements that are shaped by their unique social, cultural, and political environments. Different communities prioritize various issues based on their immediate needs and historical experiences. Recognizing this multifaceted nature is essential for understanding the global scale of the fight for equality and the importance of respecting the varied strategies and perspectives used by different groups around the world in their pursuit of justice.

**123.** (B) 2, 4 and 5
Before independence, activism in India was characterized by its focus on social reforms such as education and the abolition of harmful customs like child marriage. These efforts were frequently initiated by reformers who viewed the advancement of women as vital for modernization. During this era, important national organizations were also formed to advocate for improved status. These foundational movements were closely linked to the broader nationalist struggle, establishing the essential social and political framework for future generations of activists.

NODIA

**124.** (B) gender is constituted through a series of repeated acts, gestures, and enactments.
The theory of performativity suggests that identity is not an innate biological trait but something that is created through the ongoing repetition of socially prescribed behaviors. By performing these roles, individuals reinforce and maintain societal expectations of gender. Analyzing identity as a performance allows researchers to understand how these constructs are enforced and how they can be challenged, providing insights into the fluid nature of identity and the mechanisms of social change within various cultural and social frameworks.

**125.** (C) the demands of the women's movement for education that was not male-centric.
The establishment of dedicated departments within universities was a direct result of political and intellectual activism that challenged traditional, often biased, curricula. Activists argued that existing knowledge systems frequently ignored or misrepresented women's experiences and contributions. By creating a specific academic space, they sought to develop more inclusive and critical frameworks for understanding history and society. This institutional shift was vital for legitimizing feminist scholarship and producing

a more balanced and accurate body of academic knowledge for study.

**126.** (D) arm of political and social change.
This discipline is unique because it maintains a dual commitment to academic excellence and social transformation. It was born from activism and continues to utilize theory to inform practice, seeking to challenge systemic inequalities and promote a more equitable world. This dual role ensures that research remains relevant to lived experiences and contributes directly to the ongoing pursuit of justice. Recognizing this connection is essential for understanding the intellectual and political significance of the field within and beyond the university.

**127.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The 1974 report was a critical wake-up call because it provided systematic evidence that the condition of women in areas like health and employment was actually declining, contrary to popular belief. By documenting these disparities with rigorous data, the report challenged the state and galvanized the movement. This landmark document highlighted the significant gap between constitutional promises and lived reality, serving as a powerful catalyst for renewed activism and the formal establishment of scholarly research in India.

**128.** (B) mobilizing around specific, high-profile cases of violence against women to demand legal and social change.
Post-independence activism in India has frequently used individual cases of egregious violence to highlight systemic failures in the legal and social protection of women. By mobilizing communities around these high-profile incidents, activists have successfully pushed for landmark legislative reforms and increased public awareness of gender-based discrimination. This strategy transforms individual tragedies into powerful catalysts for social change, forcing the state and society to address the structural root causes of violence and work toward a more just system.

**129.** (B) The Nobel Prize Committee
National bodies and committees such as the NCW and CSWI are essential components of the policy-making framework in India, specifically focused on evaluating and protecting the status of women. These organizations provide the monitoring, research, and advice needed to guide governmental initiatives and ensure the fulfillment of rights. While international organizations like prize committees recognize achievement, they are not part of the internal administrative and legislative structures designed to address systemic social and legal challenges within the country.

**130.** (A) the domination of women and the domination of nature.
Ecofeminism is a theoretical framework that explores how the patriarchal control of women is often linked to the exploitation of the natural environment. It emphasizes that both women and nature are frequently marginalized by systemic structures focused on dominance and resource extraction. By highlighting these connections, researchers can develop more holistic and sustainable approaches to social and environmental justice, advocating for a worldview that values interconnection and the preservation of both human rights and ecological health.

**131.** (C) androcentrism in knowledge production.
The need for this dedicated field of study arose to counter the historical tendency of academic disciplines to center on male perspectives. This male-centric bias often resulted in the omission or distortion of women's experiences and contributions in history, science, and the arts. By providing a specific space for inquiry, scholars could develop more inclusive and accurate frameworks that prioritize previously ignored viewpoints, ultimately producing a more balanced and comprehensive understanding of human society and culture for everyone.

**132.** (D) broadened the agenda to include sexuality, family, workplace, and reproductive rights.
While early activism focused on basic legal rights like suffrage, subsequent phases expanded the movement's scope to address deep-seated cultural and economic inequalities. This shift recognized that achieving formal equality required challenging patriarchal norms within the private sphere and the labor market. By addressing issues like reproductive freedom and workplace

NODIA

discrimination, the movement developed a more comprehensive strategy for social transformation, reflecting a deeper understanding of the ways that identity and power intersect throughout all aspects of life.

**133.** (B) 2 and 4
The practice of sensitization is an ongoing process aimed at challenging both conscious and unconscious prejudices that contribute to discrimination. It is essential for creating equitable and safe social, educational, and professional environments for everyone. By fostering empathy and awareness, these initiatives empower individuals to recognize and dismantle harmful norms. This proactive approach supports the broader goal of social justice and is a vital tool for promoting a culture of respect and fairness across all levels of society.

**134.** (B) The gendered division of labor in peasant households during a famine.
This interdisciplinary field focuses on analyzing how social roles and inequalities influence lived experiences within various economic and social contexts. Investigating the division of labor during a crisis provides insights into the structural nature of gender dynamics and power. While other sciences study technical aspects like agriculture or pharmaceuticals, this discipline utilizes specialized analytical tools to examine the social, cultural, and political dimensions of human behavior and systemic inequality, producing a more comprehensive understanding of societal structure.

**135.** (D) 1990
The legislation establishing the National Commission for Women was passed in 1990, marking a significant step in creating formal mechanisms to protect and promote women's rights in India. As a statutory body, the commission was granted specific investigative and monitoring powers to ensure that legal safeguards are effectively implemented. Its creation reflects the government's response to long-term advocacy for a dedicated national institution that can address systemic gender-based discrimination and advise on policy initiatives for empowerment.

**136.** (A) questions of diversity, intersectionality, and LGBTQ+ rights.
Modern activism is defined by its focus on inclusivity and the recognition that individuals face unique challenges based on multiple social identities. This approach acknowledges that the pursuit of equality must address the intersections of gender, sexual orientation, caste, and race. By embracing this diversity, the movement develops more comprehensive and effective strategies for achieving social justice, ensuring that its advocacy reflects the lived realities and specific needs of all marginalized groups within a rapidly changing global landscape.

**137.** (C) a more inclusive analytical framework that examines gender as a system of relationships.
The evolution of the field signifies an expansion from focusing on a single group to analyzing the relational nature of identity and power for everyone. This shift recognizes that social roles are constructed in relation to one another and affect all individuals. By utilizing a broader framework that includes the study of masculinities and diverse identities, the discipline provides a more robust understanding of social structure and the mechanisms of inequality, leading to more comprehensive strategies for transformation.

**138.** (A) 'Towards Equality' Report (1974).
The comprehensive findings of the 1974 report served as the primary catalyst for the formal establishment of specialized academic programs in India. By providing authoritative data that exposed persistent and deepening inequalities, the report highlighted the urgent need for rigorous scholarly research focused on women's lives. This landmark initiative galvanized intellectuals and activists, leading to the development of new methodologies and the creation of dedicated academic spaces that analyze history and society through a more inclusive lens.

**139.** (C) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
Indian policy development has been shaped by various commissions and committees, each addressing specific social and legal challenges. Key milestones include a statutory body for rights protection, landmark reports documenting inequality, and specific recommendations for legal reforms regarding violence and community status. Mapping these organizations to their

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

primary focus is essential for understanding the historical progression of efforts to achieve social justice and ensure the effective implementation of legal safeguards for all marginalized groups in the country.

**140.** (B) identify and proactively address instances of gender bias in team dynamics or promotion cycles.
In a professional setting, applying concepts from this field involves the ability to recognize and challenge systemic inequalities and unconscious prejudices. A sensitized manager works to create an inclusive environment by ensuring that opportunities and treatment are fair for everyone, regardless of their gender. This practical application of academic knowledge is essential for fostering a respectful workplace culture and promoting social justice, ultimately supporting the success and well-being of all employees by dismantling restrictive and discriminatory structures.

**141.** (C) its predominantly urban, upper-caste, and middle-class leadership and focus.
While early activism in India achieved significant social reforms, it is often critiqued for its narrow demographic base, which primarily represented the interests and perspectives of educated, urban elites. This focus sometimes resulted in the marginalization of the specific struggles and voices of women from rural and lower-caste communities. Recognizing these historical limitations is important for developing more inclusive modern strategies that reflect the diverse lived realities and prioritize the needs of all individuals across the entire social spectrum.

**142.** (D) the idea of stable and fixed identities and categories of sexuality and gender.
Influential theories in contemporary scholarship challenge the traditional notion that identities are innate or unchanging. This approach suggests that gender and sexuality are fluid constructs shaped by cultural and social performances. By deconstructing rigid categories, researchers can investigate how certain norms are enforced and identify ways to promote greater individual freedom and diversity. This critical framework is essential for understanding the complexities of human identity and the mechanisms of systemic power and resistance in modern society.

**143.** (A) It is a statutory body established by an Act of the Indian Parliament.
The National Commission for Women is defined as a statutory body because it was created through specific national legislation. This legal origin grants it particular powers to monitor the status of women, investigate rights violations, and provide formal advice to the government. Understanding this classification is vital for recognizing the commission's role within the Indian administrative framework and distinguishing it from other types of institutions, such as non-governmental organizations or international bodies with different mandates.

**144.** (B) monolithic category, ignoring differences of class, caste, race, and religion.
A primary challenge in this field is to acknowledge that the experiences of individuals are significantly shaped by multiple social factors that intersect with their gender. Treating any group as a uniform, monolithic entity overlooks the unique forms of privilege and marginalization that different people encounter. By incorporating intersectional analysis, researchers can develop more accurate and inclusive frameworks that reflect the diverse lived realities of individuals from various cultural, religious, and economic backgrounds across society.

**145.** (A) 2, 1, 3, 4
The history of the women's movement in India has evolved through several distinct stages, from 19th-century social reforms to high-profile legal campaigns in the late seventies. Subsequent contemporary debates have focused on the intersection of personal laws and community identity, alongside the long-term push for political representation. Following this chronological sequence allows for a clear understanding of how activism has adapted to address different legal, social, and political challenges over time, shaping the ongoing pursuit of equality.

NODIA

**146.** (A) the capacity of individuals to act independently and make their own free choices.
In the context of social analysis, agency describes the ability of people to exert power and make meaningful decisions that influence their own lives and their communities. It highlights that individuals are not merely passive recipients of social norms but active participants who

can resist or transform oppressive structures. Understanding agency is essential for investigating how people navigate complex social hierarchies and work toward empowerment and social change within their specific cultural and historical settings.

**147.** (C) Whether the policy reinforces the gendered division of labor by increasing the 'double burden' on female employees.
Analyzing corporate policies through this critical lens involves investigating how they might unintentionally reinforce traditional social roles and inequalities. A remote work policy, for example, could increase the expectation for individuals to manage both professional responsibilities and domestic labor simultaneously. This perspective is vital for ensuring that organizational changes promote true equality and do not place an unfair burden on any specific group, ultimately supporting the development of more equitable and inclusive workplace environments for everyone.

**148.** (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
The Chipko movement is a significant example of local activism where rural women organized to protect the environment because of its direct impact on their livelihoods. While these efforts had global ecological importance, the participants were motivated by the need to preserve essential natural resources rather than a desire for political power. This distinction highlights how grassroots movements can achieve broad influence by focusing on immediate, community-level concerns through non-violent resistance and leadership from marginalized groups.

**149.** (C) androcentric.
The development of this academic field was a response to the realization that most traditional disciplines were predominantly centered on male experiences and perspectives. This bias resulted in the systematic omission or distortion of women's historical contributions and social struggles. By creating a dedicated space for study, researchers sought to correct this imbalance and produce a more comprehensive understanding of human society that prioritizes previously ignored voices and provides a more inclusive framework for analyzing identity and power.

**150.** (B) so-called "equality" feminists and "difference" feminists.
A major contemporary discussion within the movement involves the tension between those who emphasize the fundamental similarities between all people and those who argue that recognizing unique perspectives and experiences is essential. One side advocates for equal treatment and rights, while the other emphasizes the value of distinct cultural and social contributions. Understanding this debate is important for analyzing the different strategies used to achieve social justice and the ongoing effort to balance universal rights with respect for diversity.

**151.** (D) award punishment or imprisonment.
The National Commission for Women possesses significant investigative and monitoring powers, including the authority to summon individuals and require the production of documents. However, it does not function as a court of law and cannot directly impose criminal penalties or award imprisonment. Its primary role is to identify rights violations and provide recommendations to authorities, serving as an essential advisory body that ensures the legal safeguards for women are upheld within the national administrative and legal framework.

**152.** (D) A is false but R is true.
The shift from focusing on a single group to a broader framework represents a significant theoretical evolution rather than just a cosmetic name change. This new approach recognizes that understanding social roles and power requires a relational analysis of everyone within a society, including the study of masculinities and diverse identities. By expanding its analytical scope, the discipline provides a more comprehensive and nuanced understanding of how gender as a system of relationships influences social structures and individual lives.

**153.** (C) an ideology and movement aimed at establishing political, economic, and social equality.
Feminism is a comprehensive social and political framework focused on achieving equal rights and opportunities for everyone regardless of their gender. It challenges systemic inequalities and patriarchal structures that limit human potential

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

and maintain social hierarchies. Far from being a belief in superiority, it is a movement dedicated to social justice, utilizing diverse theories and strategies to address discrimination in both the public and private spheres and foster a more equitable and respectful society for all.

**154.** (A) provides a framework for understanding how multiple social identities combine to create unique experiences of discrimination.
This crucial analytical tool acknowledges that individuals face different forms of privilege and marginalization based on the overlap of factors like race, class, caste, and gender. It emphasizes that these identities cannot be studied in isolation. By utilizing an intersectional framework, researchers and activists can develop more inclusive and effective strategies that address the specific challenges and lived realities of diverse groups, ensuring that the pursuit of social equality reflects the complex diversity of society.

**155.** (D) All India Women's Conference (AIWC)
Established during the pre-independence era, this organization was a significant national body that focused on improving the status of women through social reform and education. It provided a platform for women to organize and advocate for their rights within the broader nationalist context. Recognizing early organizations like this is important for understanding the long history of activism in India and the foundational role that these groups played in setting the agenda for future efforts toward equality and social progress.

**156.** (B) a judge using gender-neutral language and acknowledging the possibility of bias in a sexual assault case.
Practical sensitization involves recognizing and actively challenging deeply ingrained social prejudices that can influence professional behavior and decision-making. By adopting a more objective and empathetic approach, individuals in positions of power can ensure that justice is delivered fairly. This application of awareness is essential for creating inclusive institutions where everyone is treated with dignity and respect, moving beyond restrictive stereotypes toward a system that upholds the fundamental rights and equality of all citizens.

**157.** (C) institutions, power structures, and knowledge systems that shape gender.
The scope of this field extends beyond the study of individuals to examine the systemic ways that society creates and maintains gender roles and hierarchies. It draws from multiple disciplines to analyze how laws, cultural norms, and economic structures influence identity and power. By investigating these comprehensive frameworks, the discipline provides a robust understanding of social inequality and the mechanisms of change, ultimately working toward the transformation of all societal structures into more equitable and inclusive systems.

**158.** (C) 1, 3, 4 and 5
Post-independence activism in India has addressed a wide range of social, environmental, and legal issues, from campaigns against systemic violence and environmental protection to rural protests and land rights struggles. While certain social reform efforts were vital in the 19th century, the modern movement has focused on direct political engagement and the challenge of patriarchal structures in both public and private life. This history demonstrates the diverse and ongoing efforts to achieve social justice and equality for all marginalized groups.

**159.** (A) women's personal experiences of inequality are connected to larger social and political structures.
This influential concept argues that individual struggles within the home and relationships are not isolated private matters but are products of broader systemic inequalities. It emphasizes that social and political forces shape the most personal aspects of human life, from domestic labor to reproductive choices. Recognizing this connection allows activists to demand political solutions for these issues, shifting the focus of advocacy toward challenging the structural foundations of patriarchal and other oppressive social systems across society.

NODIA

**160.** (B) an invisible barrier that prevents women and other minorities from advancing to top leadership positions.
The concept of the glass ceiling describes the systemic biases and institutional obstacles that limit professional advancement despite an individual's qualifications and skills. These

barriers are often rooted in unconscious prejudices and traditional corporate cultures that prioritize certain groups over others. Identifying this construct is essential for analyzing workplace inequality and developing strategies to create more inclusive and equitable professional environments where success is determined by merit rather than by gender or other social identities.

**161.** (B) the rise of anti-feminist and right-wing populist movements.
A primary challenge for modern global activism is the organized resistance from political groups that advocate for a return to traditional, often patriarchal, social norms. These movements frequently challenge the progress made in rights and equality, posing a significant threat to social justice initiatives. Navigating this environment requires activists to develop resilient and adaptive strategies that protect previous achievements while continuing to push for inclusive change and the protection of the rights of all marginalized communities worldwide.

**162.** (A) the International Women's Year (1975).
The committee was established as part of a significant national effort to evaluate the position of women in preparation for major global milestones in activism. By conducting an intensive study of lived experiences and documented inequalities, the committee provided the essential data needed for international and domestic advocacy. This initiative reflected the growing recognition of the importance of gender equality and established the statistical and analytical foundation for future policy reform and the development of specialized academic research.

**163.** (C) Cause: The activism of the women's movement highlighted gender inequality. Effect: A new academic field was created to study and critique these inequalities.
The formal establishment of this academic discipline was a direct response to the political and social movements that challenged the historical omission of women's experiences from traditional education. Activism exposed systemic biases and created an urgent need for rigorous scholarship to investigate these issues. By demanding space within universities, activists and intellectuals established a dedicated field of study that utilizes diverse methodologies to analyze power and identity, producing a more comprehensive and accurate understanding of human society.

**164.** (D) the tendency of Western feminism to universalize the experience of white, middle-class women.
Postcolonial scholarship provides a vital critique by emphasizing that factors like national sovereignty, colonial history, and indigenous culture significantly shape the struggles of women in the Global South. It argues that a single framework cannot reflect the diverse lived realities of all individuals across the world. By highlighting these unique contexts, the discipline develops more inclusive and accurate theories that respect the diversity of global communities and address the specific challenges faced by various marginalized groups.

**165.** (C) gender stereotypes and social norms are deeply ingrained and constantly reproduced.
The practice of sensitization is an ongoing necessity because societal prejudices are constantly reinforced through cultural narratives and social interactions. Education and awareness must be continuous to effectively challenge these persistent biases and foster more inclusive environments. This process empowers individuals to recognize and dismantle the systemic inequalities that contribute to discrimination, supporting the long-term goal of social justice and the creation of more equitable institutions where everyone is treated with dignity and fairness.

**166.** (B) It is a static and unchanging field of study.
This academic discipline is characterized by its dynamic and evolving nature, constantly adapting its theories and methodologies to reflect new insights and changing social contexts. It is an interdisciplinary field with a strong commitment to social transformation and the critical analysis of how identity and power are constructed. Rather than remaining static, the discipline actively incorporates diverse perspectives and addresses contemporary challenges, ensuring its ongoing relevance to the pursuit of equality and social justice across society.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**167.** (D) were the first organized efforts to address issues concerning women's status and rights.
Early activism in India represented the foundational stage of the movement, focusing on essential social reforms like education and the abolition of harmful customs. These organized efforts were the first to systematically challenge the social position of women and advocate for their rights within the national context. By establishing these foundations, early activists paved the way for future generations to address broader political and economic inequalities and the complex, systemic nature of gender-based discrimination in the country.

**168.** (B) 1, 2 and 3
Core analytical tools in this discipline include the study of systemic power structures where men predominate, the centering of male perspectives in knowledge systems, and the recognition of how various social identities overlap. These concepts provide the essential theoretical framework for investigating social hierarchies and power dynamics. While scientific terms like homeostasis are fundamental to biology, they are not part of the specialized vocabulary or theoretical frameworks used within the social and cultural study of identity and inequality.

**169.** (C) Central Government.
As a statutory body, the National Commission for Women is required to provide its annual reports to the national executive for review. These documents detail the commission's activities, investigations, and recommendations regarding the legal and social status of women. This reporting process ensures that the commission fulfills its monitoring function and provides the government with essential information to guide policy reform and the effective implementation of safeguards, serving as a vital link in the national administrative framework.

**170.** (A) protecting community identity as defined by religious personal laws.
A significant contemporary debate in India involves the intersection of individual rights and the preservation of religious traditions. Advocates for legal reform argue that a unified code is necessary for gender justice, while others emphasize the importance of maintaining diverse community practices. This complex issue highlights the ongoing struggle to ensure that legal systems provide equal protection and autonomy for all women while respecting the multifaceted cultural and religious landscape that shapes social identity in the country.

**171.** (D) gender is relational; one cannot understand the social position of 'woman' without understanding the social position of 'man'.
The shift toward a broader framework reflects the realization that social roles and power dynamics affect everyone and are constructed in relation to one another. This perspective acknowledges that identity is part of a complex system of social relationships rather than an isolated characteristic. By examining these connections, the discipline provides a more comprehensive and robust understanding of how systemic inequalities are maintained and identifies more effective paths for achieving social justice and equality for all members of society.

**172.** (B) the Supreme Court's acquittal of the accused policemen sparked widespread outrage and led to a campaign for rape law reform.
This high-profile legal case served as a major turning point for activism in India by exposing deep-seated biases within the judicial system. The public outcry following the verdict mobilized community groups and led to significant national campaigns for legislative change. This movement successfully pressured the state to reform laws regarding sexual assault and domestic violence, marking a significant step in holding institutions accountable and transforming private suffering into a critical public and legal issue for national concern.

**173.** (C) Gender permeates every aspect of human life and society, requiring tools from multiple disciplines like history, sociology, and literature to study it.
An interdisciplinary approach is essential because the influence of social roles and power dynamics is found across all levels of human activity, from personal relationships to international policy. Utilizing tools from various academic fields allows researchers to develop a more comprehensive and nuanced understanding of these complex issues. This broad framework is necessary for investigating how identity and inequality are constructed and maintained, producing a more

NODIA

accurate and balanced body of knowledge that reflects lived realities across diverse contexts.

**174.** (C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
The history of Indian feminist thought is marked by several influential figures and their landmark works, ranging from 19th-century social reforms and comparative studies of identity to modern theoretical frameworks for analyzing caste and status. Correctly matching these scholars with their contributions provides a clear overview of the intellectual development of the movement. This intellectual heritage illustrates the diverse strategies and perspectives that have shaped the pursuit of equality and social justice within the specific cultural and social context of India.

**175.** (A) women are expected to perform paid work in the marketplace and then a "second shift" of unpaid domestic labor at home.
This concept describes the disproportionate expectation for individuals to manage both professional responsibilities and the primary burden of household and caregiving tasks. This dynamic often results in significantly more total labor and less leisure time for those affected, reinforcing traditional gender inequalities within both the home and the workplace. Identifying this phenomenon is essential for analyzing the structural nature of systemic discrimination and developing policies that promote a more equitable distribution of labor across all spheres of human life.

**176.** (B) A group of women in a village in Maharashtra organizing to demand access to clean drinking water.
Local activism is characterized by grassroots mobilization focused on immediate community needs and specific regional challenges. These efforts grow directly from the lived realities and unique social or economic conditions of a particular area. While they may share common goals with broader movements, their strength and relevance lie in their grounding in the local context and the leadership of community members. This type of activism demonstrates the vital importance of regional struggles in the global pursuit of social justice.

**177.** (B) shattered the myth of women's progress in India and exposed deepening inequalities.
The landmark 1974 report was essential because it provided comprehensive, data-driven evidence that the legal promises of equality had not been fully realized since independence. By exposing persistent disparities in health, education, and employment, it challenged the national narrative of steady social progress. This discovery served as a powerful catalyst for renewed activism and the formal establishment of specialized academic research, forcing both the state and society to address the structural root causes of systemic gender discrimination.

**178.** (A) A Committee (like the CSWI) is often a fact-finding or advisory body for a specific purpose, while a Commission (like the NCW) is a permanent, statutory body with ongoing monitoring and investigative functions.
Administrative bodies differ based on their legal origin and specific mandate. A committee is frequently established as a temporary group to investigate a particular issue or produce a report. In contrast, a commission like the NCW is a permanent institution created through legislation with ongoing responsibilities for monitoring rights and advising the government. Understanding these structural differences is important for evaluating the specific powers and long-term impact of various organizations within the national framework for protecting rights and promoting equality.

**179.** (C) the use of internet, social media, and digital technologies to advance feminist causes and activism.
Modern activism increasingly utilizes digital tools for large-scale mobilization and the global exchange of ideas. This approach allows activists to bypass traditional media gatekeepers and reach a broad audience quickly, facilitating the organization of international campaigns and the sharing of diverse perspectives. Identifying this contemporary feature is essential for understanding how the movement has adapted to the technological environment of the 21st century, creating new spaces for advocacy and social change within and beyond the digital realm.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

**180.** (D) invisible or stereotyped.
The need for this dedicated field of study was driven by the realization that traditional academic disciplines frequently ignored or distorted women's experiences and contributions. This bias resulted in a historical narrative that rendered half of humanity peripheral or invisible. By creating a specific space for scholarly inquiry, researchers could develop more inclusive and accurate frameworks that prioritize previously marginalized voices. This approach is vital for producing a more balanced and comprehensive body of knowledge that reflects the diversity of human experience.

**181.** (C) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
Activism in India is a multifaceted and diverse movement rather than a single, uniform entity. Different groups have organized around unique issues such as caste discrimination and environmental protection, often engaging in vigorous internal debates about priorities and strategies. This diversity is a sign of the movement's strength and dynamism, as it strives to reflect the varied lived realities of all women and incorporate more inclusive, intersectional approaches to the ongoing pursuit of social justice and systemic equality across society.

**182.** (A) navigate cultural relativism while upholding universal human rights for women.
A primary challenge for international activism is to balance the respect for diverse cultural traditions with the fundamental right to equality and protection for all individuals. This requires careful navigation of different community values while ensuring that basic rights are not compromised in the name of tradition. Addressing this tension is essential for developing inclusive global strategies that promote social justice and empower people within their own unique cultural contexts, moving toward a more equitable world for everyone.

**183.** (C) 1, 2 and 4
The National Commission for Women acts as an essential watchdog with specific powers to monitor rights, investigate complaints, and advise the government on policy initiatives. While it does not function as a court and cannot directly prosecute individuals, it plays a vital role in holding institutions accountable and ensuring that legal safeguards are upheld. Understanding these specific functions and legal limitations is essential for evaluating the commission's impact and its role within the national framework for protecting and promoting equality.

**184.** (A) does, through a series of repetitive actions.
The concept of performativity suggests that identity is not an innate biological trait but something created through the ongoing repetition of socially prescribed behaviors. By performing these roles, individuals reinforce and maintain societal expectations. Analyzing identity as a performance allows researchers to understand how these constructs are enforced and how they can be challenged, providing insights into the fluid nature of identity and the mechanisms of social change within various cultural and social frameworks, ultimately supporting more diverse expressions of self.

**185.** (C) challenged the existing power structures within academia and the presumed objectivity of knowledge.
Establishing this dedicated academic discipline was a political act because it disrupted traditional knowledge systems that prioritized male perspectives. By introducing new methodologies and centering marginalized voices, the field actively challenged the supposed neutrality of historical and social research. This critical stance aims to transform both the university and society by producing more inclusive and accurate frameworks for understanding power and identity, ultimately contributing to the broader goal of social justice and equality for all people.

**186.** (A) women's right to maintenance and religious personal laws.
This high-profile legal case in the 1980s became a focal point for activism by highlighting the tension between community traditions and the individual right to gender justice. It raised significant questions about the state's role in protecting rights within religious frameworks and sparked a national debate about secularism and equality. This issue remains a central part of contemporary discussions, illustrating the ongoing challenge of balancing respect for diverse cultural identities with the fundamental pursuit of equal protection under the law.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**187.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Activism in India is not a single entity but a collection of many different struggles, each shaped by its unique social and economic context. The priorities of individuals vary significantly based on their location, caste, and profession, leading to diverse strategies and internal debates within the broader movement. Recognizing this multiplicity is essential for understanding the complexity of the fight for equality and the importance of inclusive, intersectional approaches that reflect the varied lived realities of all people across the country.

**188.** (B) Newton's Laws of Motion
Core theoretical tools in this discipline include the study of biological versus social traits, systemic power structures, and the overlap of multiple social identities. These concepts provide the necessary framework for investigating social hierarchies and power dynamics within diverse societies. While laws of physics are fundamental to the natural sciences, they are not part of the specialized analytical vocabulary used within the social and cultural study of gender, identity, and the mechanisms of systemic social inequality across different historical periods.

**189.** (C) making issues like domestic violence, which were considered 'private', into matters of public and legal concern.
A significant achievement of post-independence activism has been the successful shift of private suffering into the public and legal domain. By campaigning for better laws and increased awareness, activists have held the state accountable for protecting rights within the home. This transformation has led to landmark reforms and a major change in social attitudes toward gender-based violence, marking a vital step in the development of more effective protections and the ongoing pursuit of equality and justice for everyone.

**190.** (D) act as a bridge between the women's movement, civil society, and the state.
National bodies and commissions serve an essential function by connecting grassroots activism with the formal structures of government policy making. They monitor rights, investigate complaints, and provide authoritative advice to ensure that legal safeguards are effectively implemented. By acting as a liaison, these organizations facilitate communication between different social sectors and work to ensure that the concerns of citizens are reflected in national policies and legislative reforms, ultimately supporting the broader pursuit of social justice and equality.

NODIA

**191.** (A) certain forms of masculinity are exalted and socially dominant, while other forms of masculinity are subordinated.
The concept of hegemonic masculinity describes a social hierarchy where certain ideals of manhood are promoted as superior, reinforcing patriarchal power. This system marginalizes both women and men who do not conform to these specific traits, such as those involving aggression and dominance. Analyzing these dynamics helps researchers understand how social norms are maintained and how they influence individual behavior and power distribution across society, providing insights into the mechanisms of systemic inequality and the potential for social change.

**192.** (B) questions the foundational assumptions of traditional knowledge systems.
This academic discipline is inherently critical because it actively works to identify and challenge the male-centered biases that have historically influenced most fields of study. By questioning these underlying assumptions, the discipline seeks to produce more inclusive and accurate frameworks for understanding history, culture, and social structures. This critical approach aims to transform the way knowledge is produced and transmitted, ultimately supporting the broader goal of social justice and the development of a more equitable intellectual and social world.

**193.** (A) 1, 2 and 4
Established in the early 1970s, this committee produced a landmark report that provided the comprehensive data needed to expose persistent inequalities in post-independence India. Its findings challenged the prevailing national narrative and served as a powerful catalyst for the formal development of specialized academic research. This foundational work remains a vital milestone, highlighting the significant gap between legal promises and lived reality and

identifying the urgent need for new policies and more inclusive ways of studying social status.

**194.** (A) specific, contextual, and grassroots realities and issues.
Local activism is characterized by its grounding in the unique social, economic, and cultural conditions of a specific area. These movements grow directly from the lived experiences of community members and address challenges that directly impact their daily lives. While they may be inspired by broader ideas, their strength lies in their relevance to immediate, community-level concerns. This grassroots approach ensures that advocacy is effective and representative, demonstrating the vital importance of grounded leadership in the pursuit of social justice.

**195.** (C) the voices and concerns of transgender women and men.
A major contemporary discussion in activism involves the need to be more inclusive of diverse gender identities that have historically been marginalized or ignored. This critique challenges the movement to move beyond a narrow focus and address the specific struggles faced by non-binary and queer individuals. By incorporating these perspectives, the movement can develop more comprehensive and equitable strategies that advocate for the rights of everyone, ensuring that the pursuit of social justice reflects the true diversity of society.

**196.** (D) empathy and a critical awareness of gender-based discrimination.
The primary goal of this educational process is to help individuals recognize and challenge the systemic biases and stereotypes that influence behavior and institutional policies. By fostering a deeper understanding of gender dynamics, sensitization initiatives work to dismantle discriminatory structures and promote an environment of mutual respect. This proactive approach aims to create more inclusive communities and support the broader goal of social justice, empowering people to act as agents of change in achieving equality and fairness for all citizens.

**197.** (C) knowledge is socially situated, and the perspectives of marginalized groups can provide a more critical understanding of reality.
Standpoint theory suggests that individuals from oppressed groups have a unique vantage point that allows them to identify systemic biases that those in power might overlook. This approach argues that prioritizing these perspectives can lead to a more accurate and comprehensive understanding of social structures. By incorporating these previously ignored viewpoints, researchers can develop more robust and inclusive theories that challenge dominant narratives and support the pursuit of social transformation and equality for everyone in society.

**198.** (B) diversity of women's experiences and interests based on class, race, nationality, and religion.
The concept of a single, uniform global identity is challenged by the reality that individuals face different forms of privilege and marginalization depending on their multifaceted social identities. These diverse factors significantly shape one's lived reality and priorities in the fight for equality. Acknowledging this complexity is essential for developing inclusive strategies that respect the varied perspectives and specific needs of different global communities, moving toward a more representative and effective form of international activism for social justice.

**199.** (D) recognition of Women's Studies as a legitimate area of academic inquiry in India.
The comprehensive findings and authoritative data presented in the 1974 report highlighted the urgent need for a dedicated field of study focused on women's experiences and status. By exposing systematic inequalities, the report provided the intellectual and political impetus needed to establish specialized academic programs within the university system. This institutional recognition was a direct outcome of the report's impact, leading to the development of new methodologies and more inclusive frameworks for analyzing history and society.

**200.** (B) 2, 3, 4 and 5
Interdisciplinary programs in this field often face institutional challenges such as marginalization and being seen as a subject only for a specific audience. Scholars must also navigate the ongoing tension between academic research and activist

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

commitment. Despite being criticized by some as less rigorous or purely ideological, the discipline continues to provide essential insights into social structure and power. Recognizing these obstacles is important for understanding the intellectual and political work required to maintain and expand the field within the university.

**201.** (C) The role and impact of social media and online activism (#MeToo).
Modern activism increasingly utilizes digital tools to reach broad audiences and mobilize large-scale movements quickly, bypassing traditional media gatekeepers. These contemporary discussions focus on how technology influences the sharing of diverse perspectives and the pursuit of institutional accountability for gender-based violence. Identifying this current feature is essential for understanding how the movement has adapted to the social and technological environment of the 21st century, creating new spaces for advocacy and social change within and beyond the digital realm.

**202.** (A) A Civil Court
During its investigations, the National Commission for Women is granted specific legal powers that allow it to summon individuals and require the production of essential documents. This authority ensures that the commission can effectively examine matters relating to rights violations and monitor the implementation of safeguards. While it is a monitoring body rather than a part of the judicial branch, possessing these civil powers is vital for fulfilling its mandate as an authoritative agency for protecting and promoting equality.

**203.** (D) more inclusive and analytically robust.
Expanding the field's analytical scope to include the study of all individuals and the relational nature of identity has allowed for a more comprehensive investigation into how power dynamics affect everyone. This evolution recognizes that gender roles are interconnected and that a robust understanding of social structure requires analyzing diverse experiences and masculinities. By adopting this broader framework, the discipline provides deeper insights into systemic inequality and develops more effective and inclusive strategies for challenging traditional hierarchies across society.

**204.** (B) half of humanity that had been largely ignored by mainstream scholarship.
The development of this field was driven by the urgent need to correct the historical bias that had prioritized male perspectives and rendered women's contributions nearly invisible in academic research. By providing a dedicated space for study, researchers could develop more inclusive and accurate frameworks that prioritize previously marginalized voices. This approach is vital for producing a more balanced and comprehensive body of knowledge that reflects the true diversity of human experience and addresses the systemic roots of social inequality.

**205.** (A) 2, 1, 4, 3
The history of global feminist milestones includes early conventions for legal rights, landmark publications that challenged cultural norms, and significant international conferences for collective action. These foundational events paved the way for modern, large-scale digital movements that address systemic violence and accountability. Following this chronological order is essential for understanding how the priorities and strategies of activism have evolved over time to address increasingly complex social, political, and technological challenges in the ongoing pursuit of equality and social justice worldwide.

**206.** (D) focuses on women as writers and constructs a female literary tradition.
This theoretical approach in literature focuses on analyzing the unique perspectives and styles of female authors, seeking to uncover a previously ignored historical legacy of women's writing. By studying these contributions, researchers can challenge traditional, male-centered canons and develop more inclusive frameworks for understanding literary history. This critical method provides valuable insights into how identity and experience are represented in art and culture, ultimately producing a more balanced and comprehensive view of human creativity and the diversity of literary voices.

**207.** (A) The Chipko Movement.
This significant post-independence struggle represents a landmark example of how grassroots environmental protection can be led by local communities, highlighting the

NODIA

vital link between ecological conservation and sustainable livelihoods. Led primarily by rural women, the movement utilized non-violent resistance to protect forests from commercial exploitation. Its success demonstrated the power of community leadership and the importance of addressing the specific social and economic concerns of marginalized groups within broader environmental and social justice activism in the national context.

**208.** (C) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
Early Indian feminists were often critical of the patriarchal biases that existed even within the social reform efforts led by male intellectuals. While these movements achieved significant changes like education and legal reforms, figures such as Pandita Ramabai argued that true autonomy required a deeper challenge to existing power structures. Recognizing these internal critiques is important for understanding the complexity of historical activism and the ongoing effort to develop more inclusive strategies that prioritize individual rights and gender justice.

**209.** (B) the discipline was born out of a social movement and has an explicit commitment to social change.
This academic field is unique because its intellectual development is deeply interconnected with political activism and grassroots advocacy. The discipline was established to challenge systemic inequalities and continues to utilize theory to inform practical efforts for social transformation. This dual focus ensures that research remains grounded in lived realities and contributes directly to the pursuit of equality. Recognizing this connection is essential for understanding the field's role in producing knowledge that supports both intellectual growth and meaningful social progress.

**210.** (A) marginalized and oppressed groups who have been excluded from mainstream historical narratives.
This influential framework in contemporary scholarship focuses on uncovering the voices and experiences of people from the bottom levels of social and political hierarchies. By centering these perspectives, researchers can challenge traditional historical accounts that prioritize the elite. This approach provides a more inclusive and accurate understanding of power dynamics and resistance, ensuring that the history of social movements and identity reflects the diverse lived realities of all individuals across different communities and time periods.

**211.** (C) An complete lack of subject matter or content to study.
Far from lacking content, this field has a vast and growing body of research investigating the complex social, historical, and cultural dimensions of identity and power. While it faces institutional challenges such as marginalization and the pressure of balancing academic work with activism, its intellectual foundation is sophisticated and robust. The discipline continues to develop new theories and methodologies to analyze systemic inequality, proving it possesses a distinct and vital area of study with significant relevance to contemporary society.

**212.** (D) prejudice, stereotyping, or discrimination, typically against women, on the basis of sex.
Sexism describes the systemic biases and unfair treatment that individuals face based on their gender, often rooted in traditional patriarchal hierarchies. It can manifest in individual attitudes, cultural representations, and institutional policies that maintain inequality and limit opportunities. Identifying this concept is essential for analyzing the structural nature of discrimination and developing strategies to foster more inclusive and equitable social environments. By challenging these prejudices, the discipline works toward achieving social justice and fairness for all members of society regardless of gender.

**213.** (C) New Delhi
The National Commission for Women is headquartered in the national capital, reflecting its role as an essential statutory body within the central administrative framework of India. From this central location, it monitors rights across the country, conducts investigations, and provides formal advice to the government on policy initiatives and legislative reform. Being situated in the capital facilitates coordination with national ministries and legislative bodies, ensuring that the commission's advocacy and monitoring functions are integrated into the national pursuit of gender equality.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**214.** (B) advocates for longer and harsher prison sentences as the primary solution to gender-based violence.
A contemporary debate in activism involves the critique of strategies that rely exclusively on the criminal justice system to address systemic violence. Critics of this approach argue that it may not address the root social and economic causes of discrimination and can sometimes harm marginalized communities. This discussion highlights the ongoing effort to develop more holistic solutions for social justice that combine legal protection with proactive community-based efforts, transformative justice models, and comprehensive social and cultural changes across all levels of society.

**215.** (D) independent from the control of political parties and other male-dominated organizations.
The push for autonomy in post-independence India was essential for ensuring that the movement could prioritize its own agenda and challenge patriarchal structures without being constrained by party interests. By maintaining independence, autonomous organizations were able to focus more directly on specific issues like systemic violence and legal discrimination. This approach allowed activists to mobilize communities around high-profile cases and transform private suffering into significant public and legal concerns, marking a vital step in the development of modern activism.

**216.** (A) provided authoritative evidence of the worsening condition of women, breaking the national consensus of post-independence progress.
The landmark 1974 report was a critical document because it utilized rigorous data to expose that the legal promises of equality made at independence were not being realized. By documenting disparities in health, employment, and political status, it challenged the prevailing narrative of steady social progress. This discovery served as a powerful catalyst for renewed activism and the formal establishment of specialized academic research, forcing the state and society to address the structural root causes of systemic gender discrimination.

**217.** (C) consciously use gender-neutral language and examples, and encourage both boys and girls in all subjects.
Practical sensitization in education involves the ability to identify and actively challenge social prejudices that can influence teaching behavior and student expectations. A sensitized educator works to create an inclusive learning environment by ensuring that everyone is encouraged to succeed regardless of their gender. This application of awareness is essential for fostering a respectful school culture and promoting social justice, ultimately supporting the development of all students by dismantling restrictive and discriminatory stereotypes that can limit individual potential.

NODIA

**218.** (A) a relational and more inclusive analysis of gender as a system of power.
The transition toward a broader analytical framework signifies an evolution from focusing on a single group to investigating how all social identities are constructed in relation to one another. This new approach recognizes that power dynamics affect everyone and that understanding social structure requires analyzing diverse experiences and masculinities. By adopting this robust framework, the discipline provides deeper insights into systemic inequality and develops more effective and inclusive strategies for challenging traditional hierarchies and promoting social justice for everyone.

**219.** (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Throughout history, activism has evolved from early social reforms like legislation for widow remarriage to autonomous campaigns against specific forms of violence and the contemporary focus on intersectionality and diverse identities. Key global milestones include the initial push for suffrage and legal personhood. Correctly mapping these themes to their specific issues is essential for understanding the diverse strategies and priorities that have shaped the movement across different eras, illustrating the continuous effort to achieve social justice and systemic equality.

**220.** (B) the act of depicting the world and women from a masculine, heterosexual perspective.
The concept of the male gaze in media analysis describes the way cultural productions often

present women as objects of visual pleasure for a male audience. This perspective can reinforce traditional power dynamics and influence societal expectations and self-perception. Analyzing this concept helps researchers understand how certain norms are maintained through art and media. By identifying these biases, the discipline works toward promoting more diverse and equitable forms of representation that reflect the multifaceted lived realities of everyone.

**221.** (C) The movement has actively campaigned for and shaped legal changes related to issues like dowry, domestic violence, and sexual assault.
Activism in India has long utilized the legal system as a primary strategy for achieving social justice. High-profile campaigns have successfully pressured the state to reform laws and increase protections against systemic violence and discrimination. These efforts have transformed individual grievances into significant public and legal concerns, leading to landmark legislative changes and a greater recognition of state responsibility for protecting the rights of all citizens within both the home and the broader administrative and legal framework of the country.

**222.** (D) the phenomenon that women represent a disproportionate percentage of the world's poor.
This concept describes how systemic economic inequalities often impact individuals differently based on their gender. Factors like the gendered division of labor, unequal access to education and credit, and the primary responsibility for unpaid caregiving contribute to this disparity. Identifying this phenomenon is essential for analyzing the structural nature of economic marginalization and developing policies that promote social justice and fair access to resources, ultimately working toward the goal of systemic equality and the reduction of poverty worldwide.

**223.** (C) 2, 3 and 4
This dedicated field of study challenges the historical male-centric bias in knowledge production and maintains a strong commitment to both scholarship and social transformation. It is an interdisciplinary area that utilizes tools from various academic fields to analyze power, identity, and social structures. By centering previously ignored experiences, the discipline provides a more comprehensive and accurate framework for understanding society, ultimately producing a balanced body of knowledge that supports the pursuit of social justice and equality for all people.

**224.** (B) it was the first time a comprehensive, nationwide study of women's status was undertaken in post-independence India.
The appointment of this committee marked a landmark moment because it represented the first intensive effort to evaluate the position of women since independence. By conducting an extensive study of lived experiences and systematic inequalities, the committee provided the essential data needed for domestic advocacy and policy reform. Its resulting report challenged the prevailing national narrative and established the statistical and analytical foundation for future activism and the formal development of scholarly research focused on the status of women nationwide.

**225.** (B) biological, cultural
A fundamental concept in social analysis is the distinction between physiological traits and the roles that societies build upon them. One refers to reproductive characteristics, while the other encompasses the learned behaviors and expectations that define identity within a specific cultural context. Recognizing this difference allows researchers to investigate how these roles vary across cultures and how they can be changed to promote greater equality, moving beyond restrictive traditional categorizations toward a more comprehensive understanding of identity and power in society.

**226.** (A) There is no single issue or single approach that unites all women.
Activism is characterized as a collection of diverse movements because individuals face different challenges based on their unique social, political, and economic contexts. Different groups prioritize various issues, from legal rights and economic independence to environmental protection and cultural representation. Acknowledging this multiplicity is essential for understanding the global scale of the fight for equality and the importance of respecting the varied strategies and perspectives used by different communities around the world in their pursuit of social justice.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

**227.** (C) promote a more balanced, respectful, and non-stereotypical representation of all genders.
The practice of sensitization within the media sector is essential for challenging harmful norms and traditional objectification. By fostering a deeper understanding of gender dynamics among creators and distributors, these initiatives work to promote a more inclusive and equitable cultural landscape. This proactive approach aims to dismantle restrictive stereotypes that influence societal attitudes and self-perception, ultimately supporting the broader goal of social justice and the development of a more respectful and representative media environment for everyone to engage with.

**228.** (D) Global Movement: The French Revolution's focus on gender equality
While historical revolutions often sparked discussions of rights, the French Revolution is generally not classified as a dedicated global movement for gender equality in the same way as suffrage or contemporary digital activism. In contrast, 19th-century social reforms, the comprehensive 1974 report, and modern cyberfeminism are direct examples of activism addressing the status of women. Distinguishing between general historical events and targeted feminist movements is necessary for accurate analysis within the context of the history of social justice and equality.

**229.** (C) the systemic and structural nature of gender inequality in institutions like the family, state, and economy.
The scope of this interdisciplinary field extends beyond individuals to examine the ways that societal institutions create and maintain hierarchies and roles. It utilizes analytical tools from various academic areas to investigate how laws, economic policies, and cultural norms influence power and identity. By analyzing these comprehensive structures, the discipline provides a robust understanding of systemic inequality and identifies effective paths for social change, ultimately working toward the transformation of all societal systems into more equitable and inclusive frameworks.

**230.** (B) responding to the rise of religious fundamentalism and its impact on women's rights.
A primary challenge for modern activism in India is the organized resistance from groups that advocate for a return to traditional, often restrictive, social and religious norms. These movements frequently challenge the progress made in legal protections and individual autonomy, posing a significant threat to social justice initiatives. Navigating this environment requires activists to develop resilient and adaptive strategies that protect previous achievements while continuing to push for inclusive change and the protection of the rights of all marginalized groups.

**231.** (D) 1990
The legislation establishing the National Commission for Women was enacted in 1990, creating a formal mechanism to safeguard and promote the legal rights of women in India. As a statutory body, the commission possesses specific powers to investigate complaints, monitor policy implementation, and provide authoritative advice to the government. Its creation reflects the culmination of long-term advocacy for a dedicated national institution that can address systemic gender-based discrimination and ensure the fulfillment of rights within the national administrative and legal framework.

**232.** (D) A is false but R is true.
While 19th-century social reform movements achieved significant legal and social changes, they did not completely eradicate the underlying patriarchal structures of society. Instead, these efforts often aimed to modernize and improve the status of women within the existing framework of the family and community. Recognizing this historical limitation is important for understanding the ongoing need for activism and the continued development of more comprehensive strategies that directly challenge the structural root causes of systemic inequality and work toward true autonomy.

**233.** (C) originated from the specific livelihood concerns of local women in the Garhwal Himalayas.
This significant movement is considered local because it grew directly from the unique

NODIA

social and economic challenges faced by rural communities in a particular region. By mobilizing to protect their essential natural resources, local participants demonstrated the power of grassroots leadership in addressing immediate community needs. While the movement gained global ecological importance, its strength and relevance were grounded in the specific cultural and environmental context of the Garhwal region, illustrating the vital importance of grounded struggles in social justice.

**234.** (A) the idea that gender identity and sexual orientation are not simple binaries but exist along a wide range.
The concept of a spectrum highlights that identity is not a rigid category but something that can be diverse and dynamic for different individuals. This framework acknowledges a wide range of experiences that exist beyond traditional binaries, supporting the development of more inclusive social environments and legal frameworks. By recognizing this fluid nature of identity, researchers can better understand the complexities of human self-expression and the mechanisms of power and resistance, ultimately promoting a more respectful and equitable society for everyone.

**235.** (D) change society by challenging and transforming unequal gender relations.
This discipline is considered transformative because it maintains a dual commitment to academic excellence and the pursuit of meaningful social change. It utilizes rigorous theory to inform practical advocacy, seeking to dismantle systemic inequalities and promote a more equitable world. This focus ensures that research remains grounded in lived realities and contributes directly to the ongoing work of social justice. Recognizing this connection is essential for understanding the field's role in producing knowledge that supports both intellectual and social transformation.

**236.** (B) the revelation, backed by data, of the declining status of women, which catalyzed the second wave of feminism in India.
The comprehensive 1974 report produced by this committee was essential because it provided the rigorous statistical evidence needed to expose that progress toward equality had stalled or reversed since independence. By documenting these disparities, the report challenged national assumptions and served as a powerful catalyst for renewed activism and scholarly research. This foundational work forced a national conversation about the structural root causes of discrimination and highlighted the urgent need for new policies and more inclusive ways of study.

**237.** (C) The co-optation of feminist language by corporations and institutions without substantive change.
A significant contemporary challenge involves the superficial adoption of slogans and themes of empowerment by organizations that do not implement meaningful structural reforms. This practice can dilute the critical edge of the movement and mask persistent systemic inequalities. Navigating this environment requires activists to differentiate between symbolic gestures and substantive changes, continuing to advocate for comprehensive transformation in policies and cultures to ensure that the pursuit of social justice and equality leads to true and lasting improvements in people's lives.

**238.** (C) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
The theory of performativity suggests that identity is created through the ongoing repetition of socially prescribed behaviors, resulting in real and often oppressive social effects. By performing these roles, individuals reinforce societal expectations that influence their lived experiences and opportunities. Analyzing identity as a performance provides insights into how these constructs are enforced and how they can be challenged. This framework is essential for understanding the fluid nature of identity and the mechanisms of power and systemic social change across different cultures.

**239.** (A) existing disciplines like History, Sociology, and Economics were found to be androcentric.
The formal establishment of this dedicated academic field was a response to the historical bias that prioritized male perspectives and rendered women's contributions nearly invisible in traditional curricula. This androcentrism resulted in an incomplete and often inaccurate body of knowledge. By creating a specific space for scholarly inquiry, researchers could develop more inclusive and accurate frameworks that

NODIA

prioritize previously marginalized voices, ultimately producing a more balanced and comprehensive understanding of history, culture, and social structures for everyone to study.

**240.** (B) 2, 3, 4 and 5
Post-independence activism in India has focused on a wide range of social, economic, and legal issues, from campaigns against systemic violence and autonomous organizing to the push for increased political representation. While the fight for national liberation was a primary goal before independence, the modern movement has transitioned to directly challenging patriarchal structures within the home, the workplace, and the state. This history demonstrates the diverse and ongoing efforts to achieve social justice and ensure that legal safeguards are effectively implemented across the country.

**241.** (B) a social system in which men hold primary power and predominate in social and political leadership roles.
Patriarchy is defined as a comprehensive structural system where men hold dominant positions of power, authority, and control over property. It is not merely an individual characteristic but a complex set of power relations that influence both the public and private spheres. Understanding patriarchy is essential for analyzing how gender inequality is institutionalized and maintained across different cultures. Identifying this concept allows researchers to dissect how systemic biases and traditional hierarchies shape the lived experiences and social positioning of all individuals.

**242.** (A) review constitutional and legal safeguards for women and recommend remedial measures.
A primary mission of the National Commission for Women is to act as a watchdog to ensure that legal protections are effectively upheld and to monitor the implementation of rights. As a statutory body, it possesses investigative powers and provides formal advice to the government on necessary legislative reforms and policy initiatives. This function is vital for holding institutions accountable and providing a path toward justice, fulfilling an essential role in the national Pursuit of gender equality and social progress.

**243.** (C) is composed of diverse groups with different, sometimes conflicting, priorities and strategies.
International activism is characterized as non-monolithic because it reflects the multifaceted ways that people in various cultures and political contexts fight for equality. There is no single leader or agenda; instead, it is a collection of diverse struggles shaped by unique social and economic conditions. Acknowledging this multiplicity is essential for understanding the global scale of the movement and the importance of respecting the different perspectives and strategies used by different communities worldwide in their pursuit of social justice.

**244.** (D) how different axes of identity like race, caste, class, and gender intersect to create unique experiences of oppression.
This crucial analytical framework acknowledges that individuals face different forms of privilege and marginalization based on the overlap of multiple social identities. It emphasizes that these factors cannot be studied in isolation. By utilizing an intersectional approach, activists and researchers can develop more inclusive and effective strategies that address the specific challenges and lived realities of diverse groups, ensuring that the pursuit of social equality reflects the complex diversity of society and the systemic nature of identity-based discrimination.

**245.** (C) gender is a relational concept, and the study of femininity is incomplete without the study of masculinity.
Expanding the field's analytical framework to include the study of all identities reflects the realization that social roles are constructed in relation to one another and affect everyone. This relational perspective recognizes that identity is part of a complex system of social relationships rather than an isolated characteristic. By adopting this broader framework, the discipline provides a more comprehensive and robust understanding of how systemic power dynamics are maintained and identifies more effective paths for achieving social justice and equality for all members of society.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**246.** (B) Campaigning for social reform in areas like women's education and the abolition of child marriage.
Before independence, activism in India was primarily concern with improving the social status of women through education and the removal of harmful cultural customs. These efforts were often led by reformers who viewed the advancement of women as vital for modernizing and strengthening society. These foundational movements were closely linked to the broader nationalist struggle, establishing the essential social and political framework for future generations of activists to address broader economic inequalities and the systemic nature of gender-based discrimination in the country.

**247.** (D) its theories are not just for understanding the world, but for changing it towards a more gender-just society.
This academic discipline is unique because it maintains a dual commitment to rigorous scholarship and social transformation. It utilizes theory to inform practical advocacy, seeking to dismantle systemic inequalities and promote a more equitable world. This focus ensures that research remains grounded in lived realities and contributes directly to the ongoing pursuit of social justice. Recognizing this connection is essential for understanding the field's role in producing knowledge that supports both intellectual growth and meaningful social progress across all levels of society.

**248.** (A) provided authoritative evidence of the worsening condition of women, breaking the national consensus of post-independence progress.
The comprehensive findings of the landmark 1974 report were essential because they utilized rigorous data to expose that progress toward equality had stalled or reversed since independence. By documenting disparities in health, employment, and political status, it challenged national assumptions and served as a powerful catalyst for renewed activism and scholarly research. This foundational work forced a national conversation about the structural root causes of discrimination and highlighted the urgent need for new policies and more inclusive ways of study.

**249.** (C) it can initiate action on its own based on media reports or other information, without a formal complaint.
The ability to take suo motu notice allows the National Commission for Women to act as a proactive watchdog for rights protection. This power ensures that the commission can investigate serious instances of discrimination or violence even when a formal complaint has not been filed by a specific individual. This function is vital for fulfilling its mandate to monitor the status of women and ensure that legal safeguards are effectively implemented across the country, serving as a critical mechanism for national administrative oversight.

**250.** (A) A dynamic interplay where global discourses are adapted, contested, and reshaped by local contexts and struggles.
The relationship between international and regional activism is characterized by a dynamic exchange of ideas where global frameworks are adapted to unique social and economic realities. While global discourses provide broad inspiration, local movements ground these concepts in their own specific cultural and political contexts. This adaptation is essential for making activism relevant and effective within diverse communities, leading to a multifaceted global movement that reflects a wide variety of priorities and strategies tailored to different cultural environments and grassroots struggles worldwide.

**251.** (B) Sex refers to biological attributes, whereas gender refers to socio-cultural roles and behaviours.
Sex is defined as universal biological characteristics that distinguish males from females. Gender, conversely, represents a socially and culturally constructed framework encompassing learned roles and behaviors deemed appropriate for specific sexes within a particular society. This distinction clarifies that biological traits are inherent, while gendered expectations are dynamic, context-specific, and change over time across various cultures.

**252.** (A) A structural phenomenon of institutionalized male dominance and authority.
Patriarchy is identified as a structural phenomenon involving institutionalized male

NODIA

dominance and authority within social, political, and economic systems. It extends beyond individual power dynamics to create a hierarchy where masculine traits are consistently valued over feminine ones. This institutionalized system reinforces unequal power relations by embedding male authority into the core structures that govern and organize society.

**253.** (C) They are learned social norms that influence individual expression and interaction.
Gender roles consist of behavioral norms associated with specific genders within a society, dictating how individuals think, speak, dress, and interact. These roles are not biologically determined but are learned through socialization and vary significantly across different cultures. They establish specific expectations that influence individual self-expression and behavior, often reinforcing existing societal power structures and hierarchies over time.

**254.** (D) It reinforces systemic inequalities by limiting individual potential.
Gender stereotyping involves applying oversimplified and inaccurate generalizations to individuals based on their gender. This practice has significant societal consequences, as it limits individual potential and restricts personal development by forcing people into rigid categories. Ultimately, these stereotypes serve to reinforce systemic inequalities by maintaining traditional power imbalances and preventing individuals from pursuing opportunities outside their assigned norms.

**255.** (C) To deconstruct established norms and challenge associated power structures.
The primary purpose of analyzing concepts like sex, gender, and patriarchy is to deconstruct established societal norms. By understanding these frameworks, it becomes possible to challenge the power structures that these norms support and perpetuate. This analytical process seeks to expose the artificial nature of gendered hierarchies, facilitating a critical evaluation of systems that maintain inequality and dominance.

**256.** (B) The necessity to correct the marginalization and misrepresentation of women in scholarship.
Women's Studies emerged as a significant academic discipline primarily to address the historical omission of women in scholarship. The field was driven by the urgent need to rectify the systematic marginalization and misrepresentation of women's experiences within traditional knowledge systems. By placing women at the center of inquiry, the discipline seeks to provide a more accurate and representative academic discourse.

**257.** (D) Interdisciplinary, integrating insights from various academic fields.
Women's Studies is characterized as inherently interdisciplinary, meaning it integrates theories and methodologies from diverse fields such as sociology, history, literature, and political science. This approach allows for a holistic understanding of women's lives by examining gender inequality from multiple perspectives. It rejects a narrow, monolithic focus in favor of a broad academic framework that connects various disciplinary insights.

**258.** (A) Generate new knowledge and challenge the patriarchal foundations of existing disciplines.
The transformative potential of Women's Studies lies in its objective to generate new knowledge while simultaneously challenging the patriarchal foundations of existing academic disciplines. It aims to critique ideologies embedded in scholarly canons and societal structures to foster more inclusive perspectives. This dual approach ensures that the discipline does not just add information but fundamentally changes how knowledge is produced.

**259.** (C) By providing a basis for women's movements and policy formulation.
The scope of Women's Studies extends beyond academic inquiry into the realms of activism and policy-making. It provides the necessary theoretical and empirical foundations for women's movements and the development of policies aimed at addressing gender-based discrimination. By acting as a bridge between theory and practice, the discipline advocates for social justice and empowerment in real-world contexts.

**260.** (A) It combines academic critique with a commitment to social activism and justice.
The dual function of Women's Studies is defined by its combination of rigorous academic critique

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

and a committed engagement with social activism. It serves as both a field of scholarly investigation into gender structures and a platform for advocating social justice. This characteristic ensures that theoretical insights are applied to challenge discrimination and promote equality within broader societal and political frameworks.

**261.** (D) Perceptions of the discipline as being more political than academic.
Institutional resistance against Women's Studies often manifests as a perception that the discipline is more political than academic. Traditional departments may view the field as lacking in disciplinary rigor, which creates significant hurdles for securing funding and faculty positions. This skepticism from established academic structures challenges the legitimacy and sustainability of the discipline, often relegating it to a precarious status.

**262.** (B) Unreliable funding models and limited institutional resources.
Financial precarity in Women's Studies programs is primarily attributed to unreliable funding models and limited institutional resources. Many programs rely on joint appointments and precarious budgets, which restricts their ability to expand teaching and research activities. This lack of stable financial support often stems from the discipline's marginalized status within the broader university structure, hindering its long-term growth and development.

**263.** (C) Seeking autonomy as a discipline versus integrating into traditional fields.
A central debate regarding the identity of Women's Studies involves the choice between maintaining autonomy as a distinct discipline or integrating into traditional fields. This integration versus autonomy discussion focuses on whether the field can better achieve its goals by standing alone or by mainstreaming its concerns across all academic departments. Each approach presents unique challenges for preserving the discipline's radical critique.

**264.** (D) It could dilute the specific focus and critical edge of the discipline.
The gender mainstreaming approach carries the potential risk of diluting the specific focus and radical critical edge of Women's Studies. By integrating gender concerns into all traditional fields, the unique and subversive perspective of the discipline might be lost or submerged. This process could weaken the ability to offer a concentrated critique of patriarchal structures, potentially leading to a superficial treatment.

NODIA

**265.** (A) The charge of universalizing the experiences of a specific group of women.
An internal critique that forced self-reflection in Women's Studies was the charge of universalizing the experiences of white, middle-class women. This perspective marginalized the voices of women of color and those from different classes, castes, or sexual orientations. Acknowledging this limitation has led to a theoretical reconfiguration, emphasizing the importance of diverse experiences and inclusivity within the discipline's scholarly framework.

**266.** (B) The need for a broader analytical framework that includes masculinity and other gender identities.
The shift from Women's Studies to Gender Studies was motivated by the need for a broader analytical framework. This evolution acknowledged that a full understanding of inequality requires examining masculinity and the relational nature of gender identities. By expanding the scope, the discipline could include a spectrum of identities, including transgender and queer perspectives, moving beyond an exclusive focus on women.

**267.** (B) It expanded from women to the study of femininity, masculinity, and a spectrum of identities.
With the emergence of Gender Studies, the focus of inquiry expanded from women alone to include the study of femininity, masculinity, and a diverse spectrum of gender identities. This change allowed for a more relational analysis of how different gendered categories are constructed and maintained. It moved the discipline toward investigating how all gender identities are regulated within societal power structures.

**268.** (A) That Women's Studies had inadvertently marginalized non-binary and transgender individuals.
The transition to Gender Studies served as a response to internal critiques regarding the marginalization of non-binary and transgender

individuals within earlier frameworks. By adopting gender as the central category of analysis, the discipline became more inclusive of varied identities. This shift addressed the need to investigate how patriarchal systems affect all individuals, rather than focusing solely on biological women.

**269.** (C) How power operates through the construction of all gender identities.
Analyzing gender as a category allows for a more robust investigation into how power operates through the construction and regulation of all gender identities. This approach highlights that patriarchy is a system affecting everyone by prescribing rigid roles and expectations. It moves beyond the singular experience of female oppression to examine the broader mechanisms of social control and identity formation.

**270.** (D) A deeper exploration of how gender interacts with other social identities.
The shift to Gender Studies significantly enhanced the analysis of intersectionality by allowing for a deeper exploration of how gender interacts with other social identities. It facilitates understanding how race, class, sexuality, and disability combine with gender to create unique experiences of oppression and privilege. This relational approach provides a more nuanced view of the complex power dynamics within society.

**271.** (C) To create awareness of gender as a social construct and challenge stereotypes.
The primary goal of gender sensitization is to create a widespread awareness of gender as a social construct. By doing so, it aims to challenge the rigid stereotypes and predetermined roles that society assigns to individuals. This process seeks to foster a more inclusive environment where people are not limited by traditional expectations based on their perceived or assigned gender.

**272.** (B) Induce a fundamental shift in attitudes and behaviours.
Gender sensitization is described as a transformative process because its ultimate aim is to induce a fundamental shift in individual attitudes and behaviors. Rather than just providing facts, it focuses on fostering empathy and critical thinking. This approach seeks to change how individuals perceive gender roles, leading to more equitable and respectful interactions in both personal and professional spheres of life.

**273.** (D) Training teachers to avoid gender bias in the classroom.
In the educational sector, training teachers to identify and avoid gender bias in the classroom is a vital component of sensitization. This involves revising curricula to be more gender-inclusive and ensuring that the learning environment is safe and equitable for all students. By addressing bias in education, the process helps prevent the reinforcement of harmful gender stereotypes from a young age.

**274.** (A) To apply a gender-sensitive lens to justice delivery and equitable policy implementation.
Gender sensitization is essential for governance and law enforcement to ensure that justice delivery is equitable and sensitive to gender dynamics. It facilitates the application of a gender-aware lens during policy implementation and legal proceedings, particularly in cases involving violence against women. This ensures that the state and its agencies effectively address discrimination and provide fair protection for all citizens.

**275.** (C) Build a society based on mutual respect and equality, free from gender-based limitations.
The ultimate societal objective of gender sensitization is to build a just and equitable society where mutual respect and equality are central. It strives to create a world where individuals are not restricted by preconceived notions of gender. By dismantling traditional barriers, sensitization aims to allow every person to reach their full potential, free from the constraints of gender-based discrimination.

**276.** (A) Male social reformers seeking to modernize society.
During the early pre-independence era, male social reformers were the primary initiators of efforts to improve the status of women. They sought to modernize Indian society by challenging oppressive practices such as Sati and the prohibition of widow remarriage. These reformers believed that the upliftment of women was necessary for national progress and to

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

demonstrate the civilizational advancement of India.

**277.** (D) Demonstrate India's civilizational progress as part of the anti-colonial argument.
The woman question was integrated into the nationalist movement primarily to demonstrate India's civilizational progress as part of an anti-colonial argument. Nationalists argued that improving women's status was essential for national strength and modern identity. By addressing these social issues, the movement sought to project an image of an enlightened nation capable of self-rule, thereby challenging British colonial justifications.

**278.** (B) Educated and enlightened yet culturally rooted.
The concept of the new Indian woman represented a figure who was educated and enlightened but remained deeply rooted in traditional cultural values. This nationalist construct was designed to contrast with both the oppressed traditional woman and the overly westernized modern woman. It aimed to create a model of womanhood that supported the nationalist cause while maintaining a distinct Indian cultural identity.

**279.** (C) They began to articulate an autonomous agenda demanding political rights.
A significant development for organizations like the All India Women's Conference was their movement toward an autonomous agenda. While initially allied with the nationalist struggle, these groups began demanding political rights, including suffrage, rather than just social reform. This shift marked the beginning of a more independent and politically focused women's movement that articulated its own specific goals and requirements.

**280.** (D) It laid the foundation for women's political participation post-independence.
The activism of women's organizations during the pre-independence era laid a solid foundation for women's political participation after independence. Their efforts in demanding suffrage and engaging in the nationalist struggle proved women's capability in the public sphere. This early mobilization ensured that women's rights and their role in governance were recognized within the new Indian state.

**281.** (A) A welfare-oriented model treating women as passive recipients.
In the early decades following independence, women's issues were addressed through a welfare-oriented model. This approach characterized women as passive recipients of state development benefits rather than active participants in the development process. The focus was primarily on providing social services and support, failing to challenge the deeper patriarchal structures that continued to limit women's autonomy and true social equality.

**282.** (B) Organizational independence and focus on patriarchy.
The autonomous women's movement of the 1970s was distinguished by its organizational independence from political parties. It possessed an explicit feminist consciousness and focused on patriarchy as the root cause of oppression. This shift allowed women's groups to prioritize their own agendas and launch campaigns against gender-based violence and discrimination without being constrained by the interests of larger political organizations.

**283.** (B) The landmark Mathura rape case.
The Mathura rape case served as a critical catalyst for the post-independence women's movement by highlighting legal inadequacies and patriarchal biases in the judiciary. This event galvanized women across India, leading to the formation of numerous autonomous groups. These organizations launched vigorous campaigns for legal reform and increased public awareness regarding sexual violence, fundamentally changing the direction of feminist activism.

**284.** (A) It brought issues of violence, bodily autonomy, and sexuality to the forefront.
The post-independence women's movement differed from earlier efforts by bringing issues of violence, bodily autonomy, and sexuality into the public domain. Unlike the pre-independence focus on social reform and political rights, this wave explicitly challenged patriarchal control over women's bodies. It moved beyond constitutional equality to address the lived experiences of

NODIA

oppression, making private struggles a matter of public concern.

**285.** (C) Using street plays, demonstrations, and support centers.
Autonomous women's groups adopted innovative methods of protest, including street plays, demonstrations, and the establishment of support centers. These tactics were used to raise awareness about issues like dowry deaths and sexual violence. By using these public and community-based methods, the movement reached a wider audience and provided direct assistance to women in need, shifting away from purely academic discussions.

**286.** (D) That gender must be understood in conjunction with other social identities like caste and class.
Intersectionality argues that gender must be understood in conjunction with other social identities such as caste, class, race, and sexuality. It posits that these different axes of identity intersect to create unique experiences of both discrimination and privilege. This framework rejects the idea of a universal womanhood, emphasizing that the struggles of individuals are shaped by multiple, overlapping social categories.

**287.** (C) Prioritize the experiences of marginalized women within the feminist discourse.
Contemporary women's movements use intersectionality to prioritize the experiences of marginalized groups, such as Dalit, Adivasi, and queer women. By doing so, they aim to ensure that the feminist agenda is inclusive and representative of all women, not just those from privileged backgrounds. This approach challenges the traditional focus on a singular, often white or upper-caste, female experience.

**288.** (B) It has created new forms of exploitation and exacerbated economic inequality.
A critical perspective on globalization suggests that while it provides economic opportunities, it also creates new forms of exploitation and exacerbates inequality. Many women find themselves in low-wage manufacturing sectors with poor working conditions. This highlights that the benefits of global economic integration are not distributed equally, often reinforcing existing gendered and economic hierarchies rather than dismantling them entirely.

**289.** (D) Its effectiveness in creating sustained, real-world change.
Digital activism is a point of contention regarding its effectiveness in creating sustained, real-world change. While social media facilitates global mobilization and awareness, critics worry it may create echo chambers or lead to superficial engagement. Additionally, the risk of online harassment and backlash presents a significant challenge for activists using digital platforms to advocate for gender equality and social justice.

**290.** (A) A more nuanced, inclusive, and globally conscious approach.
Contemporary debates signify a major shift in feminist activism toward a more nuanced, inclusive, and globally conscious approach. This evolution reflects a movement away from a monolithic agenda to one that embraces diversity and complexity. By engaging with intersectionality and globalization, modern activism seeks to address the multifaceted nature of oppression and build a more representative and effective movement.

**291.** (C) To conduct a comprehensive examination of the status and rights of women.
The Committee on the Status of Women in India was primarily mandated to conduct a comprehensive examination of women's rights and status. This involved assessing how changing social and economic conditions impacted women since independence. The government sought a detailed report to understand the progress made toward equality and to identify areas where constitutional promises remained unfulfilled for Indian women.

**292.** (A) Presented data-driven evidence that dismantled the myth of women's progress.
The report Towards Equality was significant because it used data-driven evidence to dismantle the prevailing myth of progress for Indian women. It revealed a decline in key indicators like the sex ratio and exposed the widening gap between legal equality and reality. This systemic critique challenged the government and society to recognize that formal rights had not translated into actual empowerment.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

**293.** (D) They had an adverse impact on women, especially in the unorganized sector.
A key finding of the CSWI report was that development processes often negatively impacted women, especially those in the unorganized sector. The report highlighted how economic changes could exacerbate existing inequalities rather than reduce them. This critical analysis forced a re-evaluation of national development strategies, emphasizing that economic growth does not automatically lead to improved social status for women.

**294.** (B) The second wave of the women's movement in India.
The Towards Equality report is widely credited with providing the intellectual and empirical foundation for the second wave of the women's movement in India. By documenting systemic inequality, it galvanized activists and shifted the national discourse. The report's findings provided a clear agenda for autonomous women's groups, focusing on the need for structural changes rather than just minor social reforms.

**295.** (C) welfare to empowerment.
The Towards Equality report facilitated a major shift in discourse from a welfare-oriented approach to one focused on empowerment. It challenged the view of women as passive beneficiaries, arguing instead for their active participation and rights. This conceptual change compelled the government to create national action plans and institutional mechanisms designed to promote women's agency and address deep-seated patriarchal biases.

**296.** (D) In 1992, under an Act passed in 1990.
The National Commission for Women was formally established as a statutory body in January 1992. This creation followed the enactment of the National Commission for Women Act of 1990. The commission was formed to provide a high-level institutional mechanism at the national level, specifically designed to protect women's interests and monitor the implementation of essential legal safeguards.

**297.** (A) An autonomous national body to safeguard women's rights.
The creation of the National Commission for Women responded to demands for an autonomous national body to safeguard women's rights. Activists sought a powerful institution to monitor legal safeguards and advise the government on policies affecting women. Its establishment provided an institutional voice for women's concerns and interests within the formal, political, and social structures of the state.

**298.** (B) Investigate matters and take suo motu notice of rights deprivation.
The National Commission for Women is empowered to investigate matters related to the deprivation of women's rights and can take suo motu notice of such issues. This means it can initiate investigations on its own without waiting for a formal complaint. This power allows the commission to act as a proactive watchdog, identifying and addressing systemic injustices and rights violations.

**299.** (B) Civil court.
While investigating matters related to women's safeguards, the National Commission for Women possesses the powers of a civil court. These powers include the authority to summon individuals, require the production of documents, and examine witnesses on oath. This legal status enables the commission to conduct thorough and authoritative investigations into violations of women's rights, ensuring a high level of accountability.

**300.** (A) Primarily recommendatory, acting as a watchdog for women's rights.
The primary function of the National Commission for Women is recommendatory, serving as a critical watchdog for women's rights. It brings issues of violence and discrimination to the attention of the government and the public but cannot enact laws. Instead, it advises on policy and recommends remedial legislative measures to improve equality and justice for women.

www.nodia.in

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

# CHAPTER 02
# Feminist Thinkers and Theories

**1.** Which feminist perspective primarily focuses on achieving gender equality through legal and political reforms within the existing system?
(A) Radical Feminism
(B) Liberal Feminism
(C) Marxist Feminism
(D) Eco-Feminism

**2.** Identify the INCORRECT statement regarding Marxist Feminism.
(A) It prioritizes legal reforms and suffrage as the primary means of emancipation.
(B) It links women's oppression to the capitalist mode of production.
(C) It analyzes the role of women in domestic labor.
(D) It views women's liberation as achievable only through the overthrow of capitalism.

**3.** The slogan "The Personal is Political" is most closely associated with which wave of feminism and which specific branch?
(A) First-wave Liberal Feminism
(B) Third-wave Post-Colonial Feminism
(C) Second-wave Radical Feminism
(D) Second-wave Marxist Feminism

**4.** Given below are two statements. Read the statements and choose the correct option.
**Statement I :** Socialist Feminism attempts to synthesize the insights of Radical Feminism and Marxist Feminism.
**Statement II :** It argues that both patriarchy and capitalism are independent but interacting systems of oppression.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

**5.** Which of the following is NOT a central concern of Indian Feminism?
(A) The intersection of caste, class, and gender.
(B) The impact of colonial rule on the status of women.
(C) The universal applicability of Western feminist theories without adaptation.
(D) Issues related to religious personal laws and community identity.

**6.** Black Feminism emerged primarily as a critique of:
(A) The capitalist system's failure to recognize domestic labor as productive for the state.
(B) The exclusion of Black women from civil rights and mainstream feminist movements.
(C) The environmental degradation caused by industrialization in developing nations.
(D) The legal system's historical delay in granting universal suffrage to working men.

**7.** A feminist scholar arguing that the patriarchal drive to dominate and control nature is linked to the oppression of women is most likely an advocate of:
(A) Postmodern Feminism
(B) Liberal Feminism
(C) Socialist Feminism
(D) Eco-Feminism

**8.** What is the central tenet of Post-Colonial Feminism?
(A) A critique of Western feminism for its universalizing tendencies and colonial failure.
(B) A focus on achieving voting rights and property ownership for women in former colonies.
(C) An argument that gender is the only significant axis of oppression in the modern world.
(D) A belief that pre-colonial societies were entirely egalitarian before foreign intervention.

**9.** Masculinity Studies, as a field related to feminist debates, primarily seeks to:
(A) Reassert traditional forms of male

NODIA

dominance within the family.
(B) Argue for the biological and evolutionary superiority of men.
(C) Critically examine the social construction of manhood and its effects.
(D) Separate the study of men entirely from broader feminist inquiry.

**10.** Match List I (Feminist School) with List II (Core Concept).
**List I :** (Feminist School)
P. Marxist Feminism
Q. Radical Feminism
R. Liberal Feminism
S. Black Feminism
**List II :** (Core Concept)
1. Intersectionality
2. Legal and Political Reforms
3. Patriarchy as the primary oppressive structure
4. Women as a reserve army of labor
Codes:
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

**11.** Which feminist theory would be most interested in analyzing the unpaid domestic labor of a housewife as a form of exploitation that benefits the capitalist system?
(A) Eco-Feminism
(B) Postmodern Feminism
(C) Liberal Feminism
(D) Marxist Feminism

**12.** The concept of "intersectionality," which examines the overlapping systems of oppression related to race, class, gender, and sexuality, is a cornerstone of:
(A) Liberal Feminism
(B) Black Feminism
(C) Radical Feminism
(D) Eco-Feminism

**13.** A key difference between Liberal Feminism and Radical Feminism is that:
(A) Liberal Feminism focuses on class, while Radical Feminism focuses on race.
(B) Liberal Feminism originated in the 20th century, while Radical Feminism originated in the 18th century.
(C) Liberal Feminism seeks to reform the system, while Radical Feminism seeks to uproot it.
(D) Liberal Feminism is anti-capitalist, while Radical Feminism is pro-capitalist.

**14.** The term "compulsory heterosexuality" was popularized by a radical feminist thinker to describe the social pressure on women to be heterosexual. Which thinker is most associated with this concept?
(A) Mary Wollstonecraft
(B) Simone de Beauvoir
(C) Vandana Shiva
(D) Adrienne Rich

**15.** Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.
**Assertion (A) :** Postmodern feminism is skeptical of universalizing claims and grand narratives about "woman" as a homogenous category.
**Reason (R) :** Postmodern thought emphasizes difference, deconstruction, and the instability of identity.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**16.** Which of the following best defines "Eco-Feminism"?
(A) A movement focused solely on women's participation in environmental activism and protest.
(B) A perspective linking patriarchal domination of women with the exploitation of nature.
(C) A branch of feminism that argues for women's inherent biological superiority in resource management.
(D) An economic theory that merges feminist principles with modern versions of green capitalism.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

**17.** The contemporary Transgender Movement primarily advocates for:
(A) The separation of transgender individuals from the broader LGBT movement.
(B) The legal recognition of gender identity, access to healthcare, and protection from discrimination.
(C) The belief that gender is strictly determined by biological sex at birth.
(D) The reinforcement of a strict gender binary of man and woman.

**18.** A feminist thinker from the 18th century, such as Mary Wollstonecraft, would most likely have focused on which issue?
(A) Women's right to education and rational thought.
(B) The critique of capitalism's effect on household labor.
(C) The intersection of race and gender.
(D) Deconstruction of gender as a performance.

**19.** Identify the correct pair.
(A) Liberal Feminism : Patriarchy as the sole root of oppression
(B) Marxist Feminism : The personal is political
(C) Black Feminism : Intersectionality
(D) Eco-Feminism : Suffrage and voting rights

**20.** Arrange the following feminist concepts in the general chronological order of their emergence as prominent ideas.
1. Intersectionality
2. Suffrage and Legal Equality
3. The Personal is Political
4. Ecofeminist critique of development
(A) 1, 3, 4, 2
(B) 2, 3, 1, 4
(C) 3, 2, 1, 4
(D) 2, 1, 3, 4

**21.** A woman is unable to leave an abusive relationship due to economic dependence and works a "second shift" at home after her paid job. A socialist feminist would analyze her situation as a product of:
(A) Purely personal psychological issues.
(B) A failure to utilize the legal system for protection.
(C) The dual oppression of patriarchal norms and capitalist economic structures.
(D) The negative influence of Western culture.

**22.** A central argument of Radical Feminism is that the primary site of women's oppression is:
(A) The economic system.
(B) The patriarchal control over women's bodies and sexuality.
(C) The legal and political sphere.
(D) The lack of spiritual fulfillment.

**23.** A 19th-century feminist like John Stuart Mill, in "The Subjection of Women," argued for women's rights based on principles of:
(A) Revolutionary socialism.
(B) Utilitarianism and liberalism.
(C) Radical separatism.
(D) Postmodern deconstruction.

**24.** Which of the following is an INCORRECT pairing of a feminist thinker and their associated century of major works?
(A) Judith Butler : 19th Century
(B) Mary Wollstonecraft : 18th Century
(C) Simone de Beauvoir : 20th Century
(D) Sojourner Truth : 19th Century

**25.** Consider the following statements regarding Liberal Feminism:
a. It is often described as "mainstream" feminism.
b. It believes in the equality of men and women through legal and social reform.
c. It seeks to overthrow the capitalist system entirely.
d. It emphasizes working within the existing social structure to achieve change.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) a, b, and d
(B) a, c, and d
(C) b and c only
(D) a and d only

**26.** The term "phallogocentrism," used in some postmodern and feminist theories, refers to:
(A) The privileging of the masculine (phallus) in the construction of meaning (logos).
(B) A political system ruled by men.
(C) An economic theory based on male labor.
(D) The worship of male deities in ancient religions.

NODIA

**27.** Contemporary contestations around Intersex rights often focus on:
(A) Demanding a separate legal category distinct from male and female.
(B) Advocating against medically unnecessary normalizing surgeries on infants.
(C) Promoting the idea that intersex conditions are a form of disease.
(D) Arguing for the superiority of intersex individuals.

**28.** Given below are two statements. Read the statements and choose the correct option.
**Statement I :** Indian feminists have often had to negotiate the complex relationship between women's rights and community or religious identity.
**Statement II :** The debate around a Uniform Civil Code (UCC) in India is an example of this complex negotiation.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

**29.** The concept of "hegemonic masculinity" in Masculinity Studies refers to:
(A) The biologically determined dominant form of masculinity found in nature.
(B) The most common form of masculinity practiced by men in any given society.
(C) The culturally dominant form of masculinity that subordinates others and women.
(D) A historical form of masculinity that is no longer relevant in the modern era.

**30.** Match List I (Concept) with List II (Associated Feminist Perspective).
**List I :** (Concept)
P. Gender Performativity
Q. Dual Systems Theory
R. Standpoint Theory
S. Rights and Equal Opportunity
**List II :** (Associated Feminist Perspective)
1. Socialist Feminism
2. Liberal Feminism
3. Postmodern / Queer Feminism
4. Black Feminism / Marxist Feminism
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

**31.** Which of the following is NOT a criticism typically leveled against early Liberal Feminism by other feminist schools of thought?
(A) It overemphasized the role of economic class as the sole determinant of oppression.
(B) It focused primarily on the experiences of white, middle-class women.
(C) It did not adequately challenge the underlying structures of patriarchy or capitalism.
(D) It assumed that achieving legal equality would automatically lead to substantive equality.

**32.** The idea that women's oppression is rooted in biology and the structures of reproduction, and that liberation may require technological intervention, is a key theme in the work of which radical feminist?
(A) Kate Millett
(B) Shulamith Firestone
(C) bell hooks
(D) Betty Friedan

**33.** Post-colonial feminist theory would be most critical of which of the following projects?
(A) A literacy program for rural women in India designed and run by local activists.
(B) A program that imposes Western models of empowerment and entrepreneurship on developing nations.
(C) A grassroots movement demanding changes to local inheritance laws.
(D) A scholarly work that analyzes ancient texts for evidence of women's historical agency.

**34.** What is the most appropriate description of the LGBT movement's relationship with feminism?
(A) A complex history of alliance and conflict in challenging gender norms and heteronormativity.
(B) A movement that is entirely separate, with no overlapping goals or shared members.
(C) A specific branch of radical feminism focused only on the concerns of lesbians.
(D) A new social movement that has completely replaced the older feminist agenda.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**35.** Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.
**Assertion (A) :** Eco-feminism critiques the dominant model of scientific and technological development.
**Reason (R) :** It argues that this model is built on a logic of domination that devalues and exploits both nature and women.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**36.** A 21st-century feminist thinker is most likely to be engaged with which of the following issues?
(A) The campaign for women's right to vote in Western democracies.
(B) The initial articulation of women's right to education.
(C) The first critiques of Freudian psychoanalysis from a feminist perspective.
(D) The impact of globalization and digital technology on gender identities.

**37.** Identify the INCORRECT statement about Radical Feminism.
(A) It sees patriarchy as a universal and primary form of oppression.
(B) It advocates for consciousness-raising groups.
(C) It focuses exclusively on economic reform as the path to liberation.
(D) It analyzes issues like sexual violence and pornography as tools of patriarchal control.

**38.** The "problem that has no name," as described by Betty Friedan in "The Feminine Mystique," refers to:
(A) The lack of voting rights for women.
(B) The dissatisfaction among suburban housewives in the mid-20th century.
(C) The oppression of women of color in the civil rights movement.
(D) The exploitation of women in the global capitalist economy.

**39.** Which of the following does Postmodern Feminism challenge?
(A) The importance of achieving legal equality.
(B) The need to address economic inequality between men and women.
(C) The connection between environmental degradation and the oppression of women.
(D) The idea of a universal female identity and the grand narratives of earlier feminisms.

**40.** Which branch of feminism would argue that replacing male capitalists with female capitalists does not solve the fundamental problem of exploitation?
(A) Marxist/Socialist Feminism
(B) Liberal Feminism
(C) Post-structural Feminism
(D) Individualist Feminism

NODIA

**41.** A key argument of Indian feminism against some Western feminist perspectives is the need to consider:
(A) The universal sisterhood of all women, regardless of context.
(B) The complete rejection of all religious traditions.
(C) The specific historical context of colonialism and the ongoing impact of caste.
(D) The sole focus on individual career advancement.

**42.** "Ain't I a Woman?", a famous speech questioning the narrow, racially biased definition of "woman" in the 19th century, is attributed to which abolitionist and feminist?
(A) Sojourner Truth
(B) Harriet Tubman
(C) Ida B. Wells
(D) Mary Church Terrell

**43.** Which of the following is the BEST example of a Liberal Feminist objective?
(A) Establishing women's-only communes.
(B) Overthrowing the state.
(C) Deconstructing the gender binary.
(D) Lobbying for legislation that ensures equal pay for equal work.

**44.** A cause-and-effect relationship central to Marxist Feminist analysis is:
(A) Cause: The existence of patriarchy; Effect:

Environmental destruction.
(B) Cause: Private property; Effect: The subjugation of women in the family.
(C) Cause: The lack of legal rights; Effect: Women's inability to achieve their full potential.
(D) Cause: The social construction of gender; Effect: The performance of gender roles.

**45.** Consider the following statements regarding Black Feminism:
a. It argues that sexism, racism, and classism are inextricably linked.
b. It emerged from the specific experiences of African American women.
c. It criticizes mainstream feminism for often ignoring race and class.
d. It posits that race is the only significant form of oppression.
e. It completely rejects any alliance with male activists.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) a, b, and c
(B) a, d, and e
(C) b, c, and d
(D) c, d, and e

**46.** What is a primary goal of the contemporary Intersex movement?
(A) To classify intersex as a third gender on all legal documents.
(B) To advocate for the genetic screening of all newborns to identify intersex traits.
(C) To promote intersexuality as a more evolved state of human development.
(D) To end non-consensual, "normalizing" cosmetic surgeries on intersex infants.

**47.** The work of Judith Butler, particularly "Gender Trouble," is foundational to which area of feminist debate?
(A) Postmodern Feminism and Queer Theory
(B) 19th Century Liberal Feminism
(C) Eco-Feminism
(D) Marxist Feminism

**48.** Identify the incorrect pair regarding feminist theories.
(A) Socialist Feminism : Dual systems of patriarchy and capitalism
(B) Marxist Feminism : Belief in reforming capitalism from within
(C) Radical Feminism : Separatism as a potential strategy
(D) Liberal Feminism : Focus on individual rights and legal reform

**49.** A scholar analyzing how discourses of "hegemonic masculinity" contribute to risk-taking behavior and poor health outcomes among men is working within the field of:
(A) Eco-Feminism
(B) Masculinity Studies
(C) Post-Colonial Feminism
(D) Liberal Feminism

**50.** Match List I (Thinker) with List II (Primary Contribution/Concept).
**List I :** (Thinker)
P. Betty Friedan
Q. Shulamith Firestone
R. bell hooks
S. Vandana Shiva
**List II :** (Primary Contribution/Concept)
1. Critique of "The Feminine Mystique"
2. The Dialectic of Sex
3. Eco-feminism and critique of green revolution
4. Feminist theory "from margin to center"
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3

**51.** Given below are two statements. Read the statements and choose the correct option.
**Statement I :** Socialist feminism argues that the liberation of women cannot be achieved without the dismantling of the capitalist economic system.
**Statement II :** It differs from Marxist feminism by also insisting on the independent, material reality of patriarchy as an oppressive structure.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

**52.** The argument that gender is not a stable identity but an improvised "performance" of social norms is central to:

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(A) Mary Wollstonecraft's concept of rationality.
(B) Simone de Beauvoir's concept of "the Other."
(C) Kate Millett's analysis of sexual politics.
(D) Judith Butler's theory of performativity.

**53.** Which of the following does NOT fall under the umbrella of Liberal Feminism?
(A) The struggle for female suffrage.
(B) Campaigns for equal access to education.
(C) The advocacy for a revolutionary overthrow of the state.
(D) Laws against gender discrimination in the workplace.

**54.** The Chipko movement in India, where women hugged trees to prevent their felling, is often cited as a powerful example of grassroots:
(A) Liberal Feminism
(B) Eco-Feminism
(C) Marxist Feminism
(D) Postmodern Feminism

**55.** Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.
**Assertion (A) :** Indian Feminism is not a monolithic entity and encompasses a wide variety of viewpoints.
**Reason (R) :** The diverse social fabric of India, with its multiple religions, castes, classes, and ethnicities, necessitates different strategies and priorities for women's movements in different contexts.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**56.** The focus of the Transgender Rights movement on legal recognition and anti-discrimination laws can be seen as using strategies similar to which older feminist tradition?
(A) Liberal Feminist rights-based activism
(B) Radical Feminist separatism
(C) Eco-Femin_spiritualism
(D) Marxist revolutionary action

**57.** Which feminist perspective would be most likely to critique the very categories of "man" and "woman" as oppressive, binary constructs?
(A) Early Liberal Feminism
(B) Marxist Feminism
(C) Postmodern / Post-structural Feminism
(D) Mainstream Eco-Feminism

NODIA

**58.** The concept of "standpoint theory," often associated with Black and Marxist feminisms, suggests that:
(A) The perspectives of marginalized groups can provide a more complete and critical understanding of society.
(B) All viewpoints are equally valid, regardless of social position.
(C) The most objective view of society is held by those in power.
(D) One's "standpoint" is biologically determined.

**59.** What is a key difference between Marxist Feminism and Socialist Feminism?
(A) Marxist feminism focuses on class, whereas socialist feminism ignores it in favor of gender.
(B) Marxist feminism is strictly an 18th-century movement, while socialist feminism is modern.
(C) Socialist feminism rejects economic analysis, whereas Marxist feminism relies only on it.
(D) Socialist feminism views patriarchy as a distinct, independent system alongside capitalism.

**60.** Arrange the following thinkers in the chronological order of their major contributions.
1. Judith Butler
2. Mary Wollstonecraft
3. Simone de Beauvoir
4. John Stuart Mill
(A) 2, 4, 3, 1
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 4, 2, 1, 3
(D) 2, 3, 4, 1

**61.** Simone de Beauvoir's statement, "One is not born, but rather becomes, a woman," is a foundational statement for which concept in feminist theory?

(A) The biological determinism of gender.
(B) The economic basis of gender inequality.
(C) The social construction of gender.
(D) The natural superiority of women.

**62.** The critique that mainstream feminism has historically centered the experiences of white, middle-class, heterosexual women at the expense of others is most central to the arguments of:
(A) Liberal Feminism
(B) Eco-Feminism
(C) Early Radical Feminism
(D) Black Feminism and Post-Colonial Feminism

**63.** The Intersex Society of North America (ISNA) historically advocated for a patient-centered approach. This implies:
(A) The intersex individual should be involved in decisions about their own body when possible.
(B) Doctors should make all decisions for the intersex child.
(C) Parents should decide on surgical intervention immediately after birth.
(D) Intersexuality should be treated as a public health crisis.

**64.** A multinational corporation sets up a factory in a developing country, primarily hiring young women at low wages with long hours. A Marxist feminist analysis would MOST LIKELY focus on:
(A) How these women are challenging traditional gender roles by working.
(B) How the corporation exploits these women as a cheap "reserve army of labor."
(C) The need for the women to get better legal representation within the existing system.
(D) The psychological stress experienced by the individual women.

**65.** Consider the following statements regarding Radical Feminism:
a. The belief that patriarchy is the most fundamental form of oppression.
b. A focus on issues such as rape, domestic violence, and pornography.
c. The idea that revolution must begin by reforming existing political parties.
d. The concept of "consciousness-raising" to understand systemic oppression.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) a, b, and d
(B) a, b, and c
(C) a, c, and d
(D) b, c, and d

**66.** What does "LGBT" stand for?
(A) Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender
(B) Liberal, Global, Biological, Traditional
(C) Legal, Governmental, Basic, Transformative
(D) Local, Grassroots, Bodily, Theatrical

**67.** A feminist thinker in the 21st century analyzing gender representation in video games and social media is engaging with:
(A) Issues identical to those of 19th-century feminists.
(B) A purely economic analysis of labor.
(C) Contemporary manifestations of culture and identity.
(D) An exclusively legalistic framework.

**68.** The primary method proposed by Liberal Feminism to achieve its goals is:
(A) Violent revolution and overthrow of the state.
(B) Creation of separate, women-only societies.
(C) Deconstruction of language and discourse.
(D) Education, political pressure, and legislative change.

**69.** Vandana Shiva, a prominent eco-feminist, is a vocal critic of:
(A) The women's suffrage movement.
(B) The use of traditional farming techniques.
(C) The Green Revolution and genetically modified organisms (GMOs).
(D) The concept of intersectionality.

**70.** Match List I (Feminist Term) with List II (Brief Description).
**List I :** (Feminist Term)
P. Patriarchy
Q. Intersectionality
R. Performativity
S. Suffrage
**List II :** (Brief Description)
1. The right to vote in political elections
2. A social system where men hold primary

NODIA

power
3. The interconnected nature of social categorizations like race, class, and gender
4. The idea that gender is constituted through stylized repetition of acts

Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

**71.** Identify the INCORRECT statement regarding Post-Colonial Feminism.
(A) It challenges the idea of a global sisterhood that ignores power imbalances.
(B) It critiques the way Western feminists have often represented "Third World women" as passive victims.
(C) It emphasizes the importance of understanding gender in specific national and cultural contexts.
(D) It argues that gender is always the most significant axis of oppression, regardless of colonial history.

**72.** Masculinity studies can be understood as a related field to feminist debates because:
(A) It was prompted by feminist critiques of gender as a system that impacts everyone, not just women.
(B) It argues for the return of traditional masculinity.
(C) It is a field exclusively for and by men, separate from feminism.
(D) It focuses only on the negative aspects of being a man.

**73.** Which of the following issues would be of LEAST interest to a classical Marxist feminist?
(A) The wage gap between male and female factory workers.
(B) The role of unpaid domestic labor in reproducing the workforce.
(C) The psychological and existential nature of "womanhood" independent of economic factors.
(D) The use of women as a reserve army of labor during economic crises.

**74.** "One is not born, but rather becomes, a woman." This famous quote from Simone de Beauvoir's "The Second Sex" (1949) encapsulates the core idea of:
(A) The social construction of gender.
(B) Radical feminist separatism.
(C) Liberal feminist legal theory.
(D) Eco-feminist spirituality.

**75.** Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.
**Assertion (A) :** Radical feminists argue that legal reforms alone are insufficient to achieve women's liberation.
**Reason (R) :** They believe that patriarchy is a deeply embedded cultural and social system that pervades all aspects of life, including the family and personal relationships, which laws cannot easily regulate.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**76.** A 20th-century feminist like Kate Millett in "Sexual Politics" focused on:
(A) The struggle for voting rights, which was already largely achieved.
(B) Analyzing literature and psychoanalysis to expose how patriarchy operates.
(C) The connection between women and nature.
(D) The specific oppression of women in colonial contexts.

**77.** The term "womanism," coined by Alice Walker, is closely related to Black Feminism and serves to:
(A) Emphasize a focus on women's issues to the exclusion of race and class.
(B) Center the experiences of Black women and other women of color within a feminist framework.
(C) Frame the specific socio-cultural struggles of Black women within a broader context.
(D) Rebrand liberal feminism for a new generation.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**78.** The contemporary contestation surrounding transgender rights often involves a debate between:
(A) Liberal feminists and Marxist feminists regarding economic reform.
(B) Eco-feminists and Post-colonial feminists about environmentalism.
(C) Indian feminists and Black feminists concerning intersectionality.
(D) Transgender advocates and those who define "woman" biologically.

**79.** A key goal of socialist feminism is the:
(A) Simultaneous struggle against patriarchy and capitalism.
(B) Attainment of equal voting rights and then cessation of activism.
(C) Complete rejection of Marxist class analysis.
(D) Promotion of women into corporate leadership positions.

**80.** A feminist who deconstructs texts to show how they create and reinforce gendered meanings is most likely working within a _____ framework.
(A) Liberal
(B) Postmodern/Post-structuralist
(C) Marxist
(D) Eco-feminist

**81.** Which of the following best represents the shift from 18th-century feminism to 20th-century radical feminism?
(A) A shift from focusing on economic class to focusing on legal rights.
(B) A shift from education and rationality to patriarchy, sexuality, and the body.
(C) A shift from critiquing patriarchy to embracing it.
(D) A shift from international concerns to purely national ones.

**82.** The movement to have "X" or a third gender option on passports and legal documents is a key issue for which group(s)?
(A) For some transgender, non-binary, and intersex people.
(B) Only for intersex people.
(C) Only for transgender people.
(D) Primarily for liberal feminists advocating for symbolic change.

**83.** The concept of "subaltern," referring to marginalized groups whose voices are not heard in mainstream historical or cultural narratives, was brought into post-colonial theory by:
(A) Judith Butler
(B) Simone de Beauvoir
(C) Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak
(D) Mary Wollstonecraft

**84.** Identify the correct statement regarding Indian Feminism.
(A) It is a homogenous movement with a single, unified agenda.
(B) It has historically ignored the issue of caste-based violence against women.
(C) It completely rejects any engagement with state or legal processes.
(D) It often grapples with the tension between individual rights and community identity.

**85.** Consider the following statements regarding the Eco-feminist argument:
a. A rejection of the nature/culture, man/woman, mind/body dualisms.
b. A belief that women are inherently closer to nature than men.
c. An analysis of how environmental destruction disproportionately affects women.
d. A critique of patriarchal science and development models.
e. An argument that capitalism is the only cause of environmental problems.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) a, b, c, and d
(B) a, c, and d
(C) b, c, d, and e
(D) a, b, and e

**86.** The difference between sex and gender is a crucial distinction in feminist theory. "Sex" is generally understood to refer to _____, while "gender" refers to _____.
(A) Social roles; biological characteristics
(B) Biological characteristics; social roles and identity
(C) Personal preference; genetic makeup
(D) Masculinity; femininity

**87.** Which feminist perspective is most likely to analyze the figure of the "witch" in European

NODIA

history as a woman who challenged patriarchal control over medicine and knowledge?
(A) Liberal Feminism
(B) Postmodern Feminism
(C) Marxist Feminism
(D) Radical or Eco-Feminism

**88.** A key feature of feminist debates of the late 20th and 21st centuries is:
(A) An increased focus on difference, identity, sexuality, and intersectionality.
(B) A return to a singular focus on suffrage.
(C) The unquestioning acceptance of earlier feminist theories.
(D) The complete abandonment of political activism in favor of pure theory.

**89.** A social policy analyst is tasked with reducing gender inequality in a country. A strategy focused on passing laws for equal pay, increasing women's representation in parliament, and funding girls' education aligns most closely with which feminist framework?
(A) Radical Feminism
(B) Postmodern Feminism
(C) Liberal Feminism
(D) Eco-Feminism

**90.** Match List I (Century) with List II (Prominent Feminist Concern).
**List I :** (Century)
P. 18th Century
Q. 19th Century
R. 20th Century (Mid)
S. 21st Century
**List II :** (Prominent Feminist Concern)
1. The "Problem with No Name", Sexual Politics
2. Rights of Man & Woman's access to Reason/ Education
3. Transnational feminism, cyberfeminism, queer theory
4. Suffrage movements, abolitionism, property rights for married women

Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4

**91.** The Combahee River Collective Statement was a foundational text for:
(A) Liberal Feminism
(B) Eco-Feminism
(C) Marxist Feminism
(D) Black Feminism

**92.** Given below are two statements. Read the statements and choose the correct option.
**Statement I :** Postmodern feminism celebrates the idea of a single, unified "global sisterhood."
**Statement II :** It critiques the very notion of "woman" as a stable and coherent category.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

**93.** The analysis of "hegemonic masculinity" and "subordinate masculinities" is a key component of:
(A) Radical Feminism
(B) Liberal Feminism
(C) Masculinity Studies
(D) Indian Feminism

**94.** The demand for 'gender-neutral' bathrooms and public spaces is a practical issue emerging from contemporary contestations around:
(A) Eco-feminist principles.
(B) Marxist economic theory.
(C) 18th-century liberal thought.
(D) Transgender and non-binary identities.

**95.** Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.
**Assertion (A) :** Liberal feminism has been criticized for its limited focus, particularly in its early stages.
**Reason (R) :** Critics argue that it universalized the concerns of white, middle-class women and failed to adequately address the interconnected oppressions of race and class.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

**96.** Which of the following is NOT considered a part of the LGBT acronym spectrum?
(A) Lesbian
(B) Masculinity Studies
(C) Intersex
(D) Asexual

**97.** An Indian feminist analyzing the role of women in the pre-colonial, anti-caste Bhakti movement is engaging with:
(A) A rejection of Indian history.
(B) A search for indigenous feminist traditions and historical agency.
(C) A purely postmodern deconstruction of text.
(D) An attempt to prove that pre-colonial India was a perfect matriarchy.

**98.** The idea that women should form separate communities and institutions to escape patriarchal domination is known as:
(A) Radical separatism
(B) Liberal integrationism
(C) Marxist collaboration
(D) Postmodern performance

**99.** A central debate within eco-feminism is between:
(A) Those who support industrial pollution and those who oppose it.
(B) Those who want to work with the state and those who want to work with corporations.
(C) Essentialists who view women as spiritually closer to nature and social constructionists.
(D) Those who focus on animal rights versus those who focus on plant rights.

**100.** Arrange the general emergence of these feminist theories into a chronological sequence.
1. Postmodern Feminism
2. Radical Feminism
3. Liberal Feminism (First Wave)
4. Black Feminism (as a distinct movement)
(A) 3, 2, 4, 1
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 3, 4, 2, 1
(D) 2, 3, 1, 4

**101.** What is the definition of "patriarchy" as the term is used in Radical Feminist theory?
(A) The rule of the father within the individual family.
(B) A system of private property owned by men.
(C) A pervasive social system in which men and masculine values are dominant.
(D) A biologically determined and inevitable social structure.

**102.** Which of the following represents a Post-Colonial feminist critique of a Western feminist?
(A) Praising her for her universal insights into womanhood.
(B) Criticizing her for portraying a non-Western woman as an exotic and passive victim without agency.
(C) Agreeing with her that economic development is the only solution to gender inequality everywhere.
(D) Adopting her theories without any modification for the local context.

**103.** The focus on "men's rights" activism, often characterized by opposition to feminism, is distinct from the academic field of "Masculinity Studies," which is:
(A) Identical to men's rights activism.
(B) A biological study of male hormones.
(C) A historical study of great men in history.
(D) A critical examination of how masculinity is socially constructed.

**104.** Which thinker is most associated with the idea that women's oppression is linked to the rise of private property and the monogamous family, as outlined in "The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State"?
(A) Friedrich Engels
(B) Karl Marx
(C) John Stuart Mill
(D) Shulamith Firestone

**105.** Consider the following statements regarding Socialist Feminism:
a. It considers both class and gender as primary sources of oppression.
b. It is often called "dual systems theory."
c. It argues that ending capitalism alone will automatically end women's oppression.
d. It seeks a transformation of both economic and cultural/familial structures.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) a, b, and d

NODIA

(B) a, b, and c
(C) a, c, and d
(D) b, c, and d

**106.** In feminist theory, the term "the gaze" (often "the male gaze") refers to:
(A) The act of depicting women and the world from a masculine, heterosexual perspective.
(B) The act of looking at art in a museum.
(C) A medical examination of the eyes.
(D) A form of non-verbal communication common to all genders.

**107.** The transgender movement's emphasis on self-identification of gender challenges which traditional notion?
(A) That gender is a social construct.
(B) That individuals should have equal rights.
(C) That patriarchy is an oppressive system.
(D) That gender should be assigned solely based on external anatomy at birth.

**108.** Which feminist school of thought would be most likely to organize a protest at a G7 summit, arguing that global capitalism and corporate-led environmental policies harm women in the Global South?
(A) Purely Liberal Feminism focused on representation.
(B) A combination of Socialist, Post-Colonial, and Eco-Feminism.
(C) 18th-century style feminism focused on education.
(D) Postmodern feminism focused only on textual deconstruction.

**109.** Mary Wollstonecraft's "A Vindication of the Rights of Woman" (1792) was primarily an argument for:
(A) Women's suffrage.
(B) The overthrow of the monarchy.
(C) Women's right to the same education and claim to rationality as men.
(D) The abolition of marriage.

**110.** Match List I (Thinker/Movement) with List II (Key Idea/Text).
**List I :** (Thinker/Movement)
P. Combahee River Collective
Q. Judith Butler
R. Friedrich Engels
S. Mary Wollstonecraft
**List II :** (Key Idea/Text)
1. Gender Trouble
2. A Vindication of the Rights of Woman
3. The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State
4. "The synthesis of class, race, and gender oppression"
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

**111.** Identify the INCORRECT statement about Masculinity Studies.
(A) Its primary goal is to advocate for male supremacy.
(B) It explores how men are also constrained by patriarchal gender roles.
(C) It analyzes different types of masculinities (e.g., hegemonic, complicit, marginalized).
(D) It is an interdisciplinary field with roots in feminist thought.

**112.** The term "intersectionality" was coined by which Black feminist legal scholar?
(A) bell hooks
(B) Kimberlé Crenshaw
(C) Patricia Hill Collins
(D) Angela Davis

**113.** An activist campaigning for more women CEOs and board members is primarily working from which feminist perspective?
(A) Radical Feminism
(B) Liberal Feminism
(C) Marxist Feminism
(D) Anarcho-Feminism

**114.** The "second shift" is a concept often used in feminist sociology to describe:
(A) The domestic labor and childcare that women are expected to perform after completing their paid work.
(B) The night shift worked by industrial laborers.
(C) The second wave of the feminist movement.
(D) The period of life after retirement.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**115.** Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

**Assertion (A) :** Post-colonial feminism is critical of the term "Third World woman" as used in some Western feminist texts.

**Reason (R) :** It argues that this term is a homogenizing and patronizing construct that erases the diversity and agency of women from different parts of the world.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**116.** A primary concern for 19th-century feminists in many Western countries was:
(A) Deconstructing gender identity.
(B) Critiquing global media.
(C) The threat of nuclear war.
(D) Securing married women's property rights and child custody rights.

**117.** Which of the following is an example of an issue at the heart of the "Transgender Movement"?
(A) The right to equal pay for equal work.
(B) The right to vote.
(C) The right to access gender-affirming healthcare.
(D) The right to form a labor union.

**118.** The argument that women's liberation requires the abolition of the nuclear family to free women from their reproductive biology is a hallmark of:
(A) Betty Friedan's liberal reformist feminism.
(B) Shulamith Firestone's radical feminism.
(C) Vandana Shiva's spiritual eco-feminism.
(D) Kimberlé Crenshaw's legal intersectionality.

**119.** A key difference between Liberal Feminism and Socialist Feminism is that Liberal Feminism:
(A) Believes capitalism is inherently oppressive and must be overthrown.
(B) Completely ignores economic issues.
(C) Focuses only on women in socialist countries.
(D) Believes the capitalist system can be reformed to provide equality.

**120.** Postmodern feminist theories would be LEAST likely to:
(A) Propose a universal, 10-point plan for the liberation of all women everywhere.
(B) Analyze how gender is represented in films.
(C) Question the stability of the category "woman."
(D) Deconstruct the binary opposition between male and female.

**121.** "Cyborg feminism," as articulated by Donna Haraway, is a strand of postmodern feminism that:
(A) Advocates for a return to nature and simple living as a way of life.
(B) Rejects all forms of technology as inherently patriarchal and oppressive.
(C) Explores blurring boundaries between human and machine to create identities.
(D) Focuses exclusively on women's underrepresentation in STEM academic fields.

**122.** The term "Dalit Feminism" in the Indian context highlights:
(A) The specific and intensified oppression faced by women at the intersection of caste (as Untouchable) and gender.
(B) The universal experience of all Indian women.
(C) A movement that is exclusively focused on economic upliftment.
(D) A complete rejection of the category of "woman" in favor of "Dalit."

**123.** The phrase "the master's tools will never dismantle the master's house," from Audre Lorde, expresses a sentiment central to:
(A) Liberal Feminism, which believes that the master's tools such as laws and courts can be used effectively for reform.
(B) Marxist Feminism, which focuses almost exclusively on the use of economic tools for social reorganization.
(C) Postmodern Feminism, which denies the actual existence of any structured "master's house" in social discourse.
(D) Black and Radical Feminism, which questions working within oppressive systems to achieve true liberation.

NODIA

**124.** Given below are two statements. Read the statements and choose the correct option.
**Statement I :** The Intersex movement advocates for the recognition that biological sex is not always a simple binary of male or female.
**Statement II :** The Transgender movement advocates for the recognition that one's gender identity may not align with the sex they were assigned at birth.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

**125.** Consider the following statements regarding Liberal Feminism:
a. The overthrow of capitalism.
b. The deconstruction of the gender binary as a primary goal.
c. Equal pay for equal work.
d. The revolutionary seizure of state power.
e. Equal access to education and political office.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are NOT a key concern of Liberal Feminism?
(A) c and e
(B) a, b, and d
(C) a, c, and e
(D) b, d, and e

**126.** What is the most significant contribution of Masculinity Studies to gender theory?
(A) It successfully proved that men are the more oppressed gender in contemporary society.
(B) It completely decentered women and their experiences from the landscape of feminist analysis.
(C) It concluded that male biology is the sole determinant of social behavior in modern men.
(D) It highlighted that masculinity is a social construct and that patriarchy has costs for men.

**127.** An analysis of the Shah Bano case in India would be of prime interest to which branch of feminism?
(A) Indian Feminism concerned with personal law and minority rights
(B) Eco-Feminism
(C) Black Feminism
(D) Early Liberal Feminism

**128.** Identify the INCORRECT pair.
(A) Shulamith Firestone : The Dialectic of Sex
(B) Betty Friedan : Gender Trouble
(C) Simone de Beauvoir : The Second Sex
(D) Kate Millett : Sexual Politics

**129.** The concept of "queering" in postmodern theory involves:
(A) Reinforcing traditional categories of identity.
(B) Challenging heteronormative assumptions and destabilizing fixed identity categories.
(C) Studying the history of monarchical rule.
(D) A specific method of economic analysis.

**130.** Match List I (Feminist Perspective) with List II (Likely Area of Focus).
**List I :** (Feminist Perspective)
P. Liberal Feminism
Q. Marxist Feminism
R. Eco-Feminism
S. Post-Colonial Feminism
**List II :** (Likely Area of Focus)
1. The impact of IMF/World Bank policies on women in Ghana.
2. The felling of forests for a new dam and its impact on local women's livelihood.
3. The gender pay gap in the tech industry and lack of women on corporate boards.
4. The role of women's unpaid domestic work in capitalist society.
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

**131.** Which of the following is a criticism of some forms of Radical Feminism?
(A) It pays too much attention to economic class.
(B) It is too willing to compromise with existing power structures.
(C) It can sometimes be essentialist or create a simplified oppressor/oppressed binary.
(D) It is not political enough.

**132.** The idea that women's knowledge and experiences, particularly from a position of

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

marginalization, can provide a more objective view of reality is known as:
(A) Postmodern Relativism
(B) Liberal Individualism
(C) Biological Determinism
(D) Feminist Standpoint Theory

**133.** The argument that the oppression of women is the oldest and most fundamental form of oppression, providing a model for all other forms of hierarchy, is central to:
(A) Liberal Feminism
(B) Postmodern Feminism
(C) Radical Feminism
(D) Masculinity Studies

**134.** A cause-and-effect relationship explored by Post-Colonial Feminism is:
(A) Cause: The Enlightenment in Europe; Effect: The immediate liberation of all women.
(B) Cause: Colonial portrayal of colonized men as "effeminate"; Effect: A reinforcement of hyper-masculinity in post-colonial nationalisms.
(C) Cause: The invention of the internet; Effect: The complete erasure of gender differences.
(D) Cause: Women gaining the right to vote; Effect: The end of patriarchy.

**135.** Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.
**Assertion (A) :** Socialist Feminism criticizes traditional Marxism for being "gender-blind."
**Reason (R) :** It argues that classical Marxist analysis focuses on class exploitation but does not adequately explain the specific forms of oppression women face, such as domestic violence or the sexual division of labor, which persist across different economic systems.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**136.** A 19th-century feminist like Tarabai Shinde in India, in her text 'Stri Purush Tulana', was notable for:
(A) Launching a scathing critique of male hypocrisy and the gender biases in Hindu society.
(B) Advocating for a return to Vedic traditions.
(C) Arguing for the adoption of British laws without question.
(D) Focusing on the economic exploitation by the British.

**137.** Which of the following is the best description of "cisgender"?
(A) A term for individuals who are transgender.
(B) A term for individuals who are intersex.
(C) A term for individuals whose gender identity aligns with the sex they were assigned at birth.
(D) A political ideology.

**138.** Which school of thought would be most interested in analyzing the dichotomy of nature/culture and its relation to the man/woman binary?
(A) Eco-Feminism and Structuralist-influenced Feminism
(B) Marxist Feminism
(C) Liberal Feminism
(D) Indian Feminism

**139.** What is a "glass ceiling," a concept often discussed in Liberal and mainstream feminist contexts?
(A) A transparent roof in modern architecture.
(B) A rule requiring all business meetings to be public.
(C) A quota system for hiring women.
(D) An invisible barrier that prevents women and minorities from advancing to the highest levels in a profession.

**140.** Arrange the following historical events/publications in chronological order:
1. Publication of "The Second Sex" by Simone de Beauvoir.
2. The Seneca Falls Convention in the USA.
3. Publication of "Gender Trouble" by Judith Butler.
4. Publication of "A Vindication of the Rights of Woman" by Mary Wollstonecraft.

(A) 4, 2, 1, 3
(B) 2, 4, 1, 3
(C) 4, 1, 2, 3

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(D) 1, 4, 2, 3

**141.** The idea that all women share a common experience of oppression, which unites them into a "global sisterhood," has been most strongly challenged by:
(A) First-wave liberal feminists.
(B) The United Nations.
(C) Post-colonial and Black feminists.
(D) Mainstream media.

**142.** If a feminist scholar argues that patriarchy and capitalism are two sides of the same coin and must be fought simultaneously, she is most likely a:
(A) Liberal Feminist
(B) Separatist Feminist
(C) Postmodern Feminist
(D) Socialist Feminist

**143.** Which of the following is NOT an example of a relatively recent debate in feminist theory?
(A) The struggle for women's suffrage
(B) Masculinity Studies
(C) Post-colonial critiques of Western feminism
(D) LGBT and queer theory

**144.** The contemporary contestation between certain feminist viewpoints and transgender rights often centers on the definition of:
(A) Capitalism
(B) "Woman"
(C) The state
(D) Nature

**145.** Consider the following statements regarding Post-Colonial Feminism:
a. It argues that "Third World women" are often portrayed as a monolithic, victimized group.
b. It challenges the assumption that Western feminist goals are universally applicable.
c. It insists that colonialism has no lasting impact on gender relations.
d. It highlights the importance of analyzing gender in the context of race, imperialism, and nationalism.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) a, b, and d
(B) a, c, and d
(C) b and c only
(D) a and d only

**146.** A 21st-century feminist scholar studying the use of social media hashtags like #MeToo to raise consciousness about sexual assault is analyzing:
(A) A form of contemporary, digitally-mediated feminist activism.
(B) A purely 19th-century phenomenon.
(C) An issue only relevant to Marxist analysis.
(D) A movement with no connection to earlier feminist struggles.

**147.** A key tenet of Liberal Feminism is the belief in:
(A) The need for a violent revolution.
(B) The inherent irrationality of women.
(C) The principle of equality of opportunity.
(D) The biological superiority of women.

**148.** The concept of "androgyny" as a feminist ideal, popular in some circles in the 1970s, refers to:
(A) A society ruled only by women.
(B) The complete elimination of gender.
(C) A preference for men.
(D) The combination of masculine and feminine characteristics in an individual.

**149.** The work of Pandita Ramabai in 19th-century India is significant for Indian feminism because she:
(A) Defended the practice of Sati.
(B) Argued that women should not be educated.
(C) Challenged patriarchal Hindu traditions and colonial authority through her work.
(D) Was a British feminist who imposed her views on India.

**150.** Match List I (Wave of Feminism) with List II (General Time Period/Focus).
**List I :** (Wave of Feminism)
P. First Wave
Q. Second Wave
R. Third Wave
S. Fourth Wave
**List II :** (General Time Period/Focus)
1. 1960s-1980s; "The Personal is Political", sexuality, reproductive rights
2. Late 19th - Early 20th Century; Suffrage, legal rights
3. 1990s-2000s; Intersectionality, post-modernism, girl power
4. 2010s-Present; Digital activism, #MeToo,

NODIA

renewed focus on harassment

Codes:

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4

**151.** Which statement best represents a Postmodern Feminist perspective on identity?
(A) Identity is fixed at birth and determined by biology.
(B) There is one universal female identity that all women share.
(C) Identity is solely a product of one's economic class.
(D) Identity is fluid, constructed through language and performance, and has no single, essential origin.

**152.** The Intersex movement shares a common goal with the disability rights movement in:
(A) The framing of their issues within a social model, critiquing societal responses rather than the variation itself.
(B) The desire for a cure for their condition.
(C) The demand for separate but equal facilities.
(D) The belief that their conditions make them superior.

**153.** What is the primary difference between a Black Feminist and a Liberal Feminist approach to the gender wage gap?
(A) The Liberal Feminist would ignore the problem.
(B) The Black Feminist would argue the wage gap is unimportant.
(C) The Black Feminist analyzes how the wage gap is stratified by race, rather than viewing "women" as a monolith.
(D) The Liberal Feminist would advocate for revolution, while the Black Feminist would advocate for legislation.

**154.** A radical feminist analysis of marriage would likely see it as:
(A) A patriarchal institution that formalizes male ownership and control over women.
(B) A sacred institution that should be preserved.
(C) A purely economic contract.
(D) The ultimate goal of female liberation.

**155.** Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

**Assertion (A) :** Masculinity Studies is an academic field that critiques traditional notions of manhood.

**Reason (R) :** It emerged in part from feminist theory's insight that gender is a system of power that shapes the lives of both men and women.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**156.** The term 'ecofeminism' was coined in the 1970s to describe the perceived connection between:
(A) Feminism and capitalism
(B) Feminism and ecology
(C) Feminism and colonialism
(D) Feminism and liberalism

**157.** Identify the correct statement about 21st-century feminist thinkers.
(A) They uniformly reject all theories from the 20th century.
(B) They have abandoned political activism in favor of academic work.
(C) They are increasingly concerned with issues of globalization, technology, and transnational identities.
(D) They have reached a final consensus on all major theoretical questions.

**158.** The idea of "sex-positive feminism," which emerged in the 1980s, argues that:
(A) All depictions of sex are inherently empowering for women.
(B) Celibacy is the only politically correct choice for a feminist.
(C) Sex should only occur within marriage.
(D) Women's sexual pleasure and agency should be celebrated and explored.

**159.** A community of indigenous women in South America leads a protest against a mining company. An eco-feminist analysis would highlight:
(A) How providing for their families makes

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

women aware of environmental issues.
(B) The women's lack of formal education.
(C) The probability that the mining company is economically inefficient.
(D) The need for the women to adopt Western protest tactics.

**160.** Which of the following is NOT a commonality between the Intersex and Transgender movements?
(A) Both challenge the rigid binary of sex and gender.
(B) Both groups are defined by their sexual orientation.
(C) Both often face medical pathologization.
(D) Both advocate for bodily autonomy.

**161.** A scholar associated with Indian feminism who wrote "Why I am Not a Hindu" and critiqued the caste system from a feminist perspective is:
(A) Pandita Ramabai
(B) Sharmila Rege
(C) Tarabai Shinde
(D) Vandana Shiva

**162.** The concept of "queer" as a political and theoretical term is best understood as:
(A) A verb or a practice of disrupting norms, particularly those related to gender and sexuality.
(B) A synonym for "gay".
(C) An umbrella term that includes anyone who is not heterosexual.
(D) A pejorative term with no academic use.

**163.** The primary focus of Marxist feminism is on the intersection of:
(A) Patriarchy and environmentalism
(B) Race and gender
(C) Capitalism and patriarchy
(D) Liberalism and conservatism

**164.** What is meant by the feminist critique of the "public/private" divide?
(A) That women should not be allowed in public spaces.
(B) That all private conversations should be made public.
(C) That public parks should have more amenities for women.
(D) The liberal distinction between private family life and public scrutiny.

**165.** Consider the following statements regarding Postmodern Feminism:
a. The category "woman" is a stable, cross-cultural, and ahistorical concept.
b. Language and discourse play a crucial role in constructing our understanding of gender.
c. It is important to deconstruct grand narratives and universal theories of liberation.
d. It embraces the idea of multiple, shifting, and contradictory identities.
e. The primary goal is to achieve a single, unified feminist political program.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) a, c, and e
(B) b, c, and d
(C) a, b, and c
(D) c, d, and e

**166.** A 20th-century work that analyzed how patriarchal ideology was embedded in Western literature, philosophy, and psychology was Kate Millett's:
(A) The Second Sex
(B) Sexual Politics
(C) The Feminine Mystique
(D) Gender Trouble

**167.** Identify the INCORRECT statement regarding the LGBT movement's relationship to feminism.
(A) Both challenge heteronormativity.
(B) Lesbian feminism has been a significant bridge between the two movements.
(C) There have been tensions, particularly around the inclusion of transgender women in women's spaces.
(D) The LGBT movement is solely concerned with economic issues, while feminism is solely concerned with cultural issues.

**168.** The idea that women have a unique "maternal thinking" or ethic of care that is devalued in a patriarchal society is a concept explored within:
(A) Certain strands of Radical and Cultural Feminism
(B) Marxist Feminism
(C) Post-structuralist Feminism
(D) Liberal Feminism

NODIA

**169.** What is the fundamental difference between the terms "intersex" and "transgender"?
(A) There is no difference; the terms are interchangeable.
(B) "Intersex" is a political identity, while "transgender" is a medical condition.
(C) "Intersex" relates to variations in sex characteristics, while "transgender" relates to gender identity.
(D) "Transgender" applies to men, while "intersex" applies to women.

**170.** Match List I (Concept) with List II (Most Relevant Feminist School).
**List I :** (Concept)
P. Equal pay for equal work
Q. The personal is political
R. Intersectionality
S. Dualisms of nature/culture, man/woman
**List II :** (Most Relevant Feminist School)
1. Black Feminism
2. Eco-Feminism / Structuralist Feminism
3. Liberal Feminism
4. Radical Feminism
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

**171.** A feminist thinker analyzing the representations of women in Bollywood films from the 1970s versus the 2010s is engaging in:
(A) A historical study of suffrage.
(B) A purely economic analysis.
(C) A biological study of gender.
(D) A cultural studies approach to feminist analysis.

**172.** The term "hegemonic masculinity" implies that:
(A) All men are powerful and dominant.
(B) There is a single, culturally exalted form of manhood that is privileged over other masculinities and femininity.
(C) Masculinity is a biological fact, not a social construct.
(D) Men and women are equal in patriarchal society.

**173.** The Chipko Movement in India is often cited as a prime example of:
(A) Liberal Feminism in action
(B) Postmodern Feminism
(C) Grassroots Eco-Feminism
(D) Marxist Feminism

**174.** Which of these thinkers is most associated with 18th-century feminism and the Enlightenment?
(A) Simone de Beauvoir
(B) Judith Butler
(C) Betty Friedan
(D) Mary Wollstonecraft

**175.** Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.
**Assertion (A) :** Black feminism critiques the tendency of early mainstream feminism to speak of "woman" as a single category.
**Reason (R) :** It argues that the experience of being a "woman" is profoundly shaped by one's race and class, and that the concerns of white middle-class women do not represent the concerns of all women.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**176.** The concept of "gender as performance" suggests that:
(A) Gender is an essential, internal truth.
(B) Gender is constituted by the stylized repetition of acts over time, not a pre-existing identity.
(C) Gender is a role one plays on stage.
(D) Men are better actors than women.

**177.** Which of the following would NOT be a primary concern of an Indian feminist?
(A) The impact of caste on women's experiences of violence.
(B) The argument that colonialism was uniformly beneficial for Indian women.
(C) The representation of women in religious personal laws.
(D) The history of women's participation in the independence movement.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**178.** The "first wave" of feminism in the U.S. and U.K. is most closely associated with the campaign for:
(A) Suffrage
(B) Reproductive rights
(C) Equal pay
(D) Deconstructing gender

**179.** A contemporary issue where feminist and LGBT concerns clearly intersect is:
(A) The price of oil.
(B) The history of ancient Greece.
(C) The fight against laws that discriminate based on sexual orientation and gender identity.
(D) The rules of international trade.

**180.** Arrange the following feminist thinkers in the chronological order of their birth century.
1. Simone de Beauvoir
2. Tarabai Shinde
3. Mary Wollstonecraft
4. Judith Butler
(A) 3, 2, 1, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 3, 1, 2, 4
(D) 2, 3, 1, 4

**181.** What is the BEST description of "Socialist Feminism"?
(A) It is identical to Marxist feminism.
(B) It is a movement to make socialist political parties more friendly to women.
(C) It is a theory that seeks to synthesize Marxist analysis of class with Radical Feminist analysis of patriarchy.
(D) It is a form of feminism that rejects all economic analysis.

**182.** A key critique that Radical Feminism makes of Liberal Feminism is that:
(A) Liberal feminism is too revolutionary.
(B) Liberal feminism seeks to join the patriarchal system rather than questioning its existence.
(C) Liberal feminism ignores the law.
(D) Liberal feminism is anti-woman.

**183.** "Post-feminism," as a term used in popular media, often implies:
(A) That feminism is more important than ever.
(B) A specific academic theory developed by Judith Butler.
(C) The same thing as post-colonial feminism.
(D) That the goals of feminism have been achieved and it is no longer necessary.

**184.** A feminist thinker from the 19th century would have been UNLIKELY to use which of the following terms in her analysis?
(A) Intersectionality
(B) Rights
(C) Equality
(D) Subjection

**185.** Consider the following statements regarding Post-colonial Feminism:
a. It analyzes the specific impact of colonialism and imperialism on women.
b. It is critical of the universalizing tendencies of some Western feminisms.
c. It seeks to recover the voices of non-Western women in history.
d. It believes that all pre-colonial societies were perfectly egalitarian.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) a, b, and d
(B) a, c, and d
(C) a, b, and c
(D) b and d only

**186.** The campaign for the legalisation of same-sex marriage is an example of an issue within the:
(A) LGBT rights movement
(B) Eco-Feminist movement
(C) Marxist-Leninist movement
(D) Anti-globalisation movement

**187.** The work of Simone de Beauvoir in "The Second Sex" (1949) is often seen as a bridge between:
(A) Liberal and Radical Feminism.
(B) Marxist and Post-colonial feminism.
(C) Eco-feminism and Black feminism.
(D) Existentialist philosophy and second-wave feminism.

**188.** Identify the correct statement.
(A) Liberal feminism advocates for the complete abolition of the state.
(B) Marxist feminism links women's oppression to the system of private property.
(C) Radical feminism sees patriarchy as a secondary issue to class struggle.

NODIA

(D) Eco-feminism is solely concerned with women's voting rights.

**189.** The debate over "pronoun usage" (he/she/they) in the 21st century is a direct consequence of:
(A) 18th-century debates on reason.
(B) The success of the suffrage movement.
(C) A growing awareness and assertion of transgender and non-binary identities.
(D) Marxist economic policies.

**190.** Match List I (Country/Region) with List II (Associated Feminist Thinker/Concept).
**List I :** (Country/Region)
P. India
Q. USA
R. France
S. General/Transnational
**List II :** (Associated Feminist Thinker/Concept)
1. Simone de Beauvoir
2. Tarabai Shinde
3. Kimberlé Crenshaw (Intersectionality)
4. Gayatri Spivak (Post-colonial critique)
Codes:
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

**191.** Which feminist perspective would find the slogan "A woman needs a man like a fish needs a bicycle" most congenial?
(A) Radical Feminism
(B) Liberal Feminism
(C) Marxist Feminism
(D) Post-colonial Feminism

**192.** A central argument of Masculinity Studies is that hegemonic masculinity:
(A) Is beneficial for all men.
(B) Is harmful to women and to men who do not or cannot conform to its standards.
(C) Is natural and biologically determined.
(D) Was only a problem in the 19th century.

**193.** The idea that women's oppression results from a "dual system" of patriarchy and capitalism is the central thesis of:
(A) Liberal Feminism
(B) Socialist Feminism
(C) Radical Feminism
(D) Postmodern Feminism

**194.** Which of the following is the best description of Post-Colonial Feminism's critique of Western Feminism?
(A) "Your solutions do not work for our problems."
(B) "We all want the exact same things."
(C) "Gender is the only oppression that matters."
(D) "Let us return to pre-colonial traditions without critique."

**195.** Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.
**Assertion (A) :** The Transgender movement and the Intersex movement are related but distinct.
**Reason (R) :** The Transgender movement is primarily concerned with gender identity, while the Intersex movement is primarily concerned with biological sex characteristics and the right to bodily integrity.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**196.** The "waves" metaphor for feminism (First, Second, Third) is often criticized for:
(A) Being too focused on the experiences of women of color.
(B) Being too difficult to understand.
(C) Having been invented by anti-feminists.
(D) Implying that feminism disappears in the troughs between waves and oversimplifying a complex history.

**197.** The concept of "strategic essentialism," introduced by Gayatri Spivak, refers to:
(A) The belief that gender is essentially fixed.
(B) The idea that essence precedes existence.
(C) The temporary use of a collective identity for political purposes.
(D) A military strategy developed by feminists.

**198.** An advocate for "equality feminism" would most likely be a:

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(A) Radical Feminist
(B) Liberal Feminist
(C) Cultural Feminist
(D) Separatist Feminist

**199.** A focus on witchcraft, goddess worship, and women's spirituality is a characteristic of some strands of:
(A) Marxist Feminism
(B) Liberal Feminism
(C) Post-colonial Feminism
(D) Cultural and Eco-Feminism

**200.** Consider the following statements regarding a Black Feminist perspective, such as that of the Combahee River Collective:
a. A belief that white women are the primary enemy.
b. The understanding that race, class, gender, and sexual orientation are interlocking systems of oppression.
c. A commitment to struggling against all forms of oppression, not just sexism.
d. The idea that Black women's experiences can provide a unique and critical vantage point.
e. A rejection of the possibility of working with Black men.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) a, b, and c
(B) b, c, and d
(C) c, d, and e
(D) a, d, and e

**201.** The difference between "equality feminism" and "difference feminism" is that the former emphasizes _____, while the latter argues _____.
(A) Sameness with men; that women's unique qualities should be recognized and valued.
(B) The need for revolution; the need for reform.
(C) Women's superiority; women's inferiority.
(D) Biology; culture.

**202.** The focus on consciousness-raising groups in the 1960s and 70s was a key strategy of:
(A) Second Wave Radical Feminism
(B) First Wave Liberal Feminism
(C) Postmodern Feminism
(D) Masculinity Studies

NODIA

**203.** Which is often considered the most significant feminist text of the 18th century?
(A) The Second Sex
(B) The Feminine Mystique
(C) Sexual Politics
(D) A Vindication of the Rights of Woman

**204.** "TERF" is an acronym for "Trans-Exclusionary Radical Feminist," a term for a viewpoint that:
(A) Includes trans women as women.
(B) Excludes trans women from the definition of "woman."
(C) Focuses exclusively on transgender issues.
(D) Rejects radical feminism.

**205.** Consider the following statements regarding the relationship between Postmodern Feminism and earlier feminisms:
a. It accepts all the conclusions of Liberal Feminism without question.
b. It is deeply skeptical of universal claims and "grand narratives" found in some earlier theories.
c. It shares with Liberal Feminism a belief in a stable, rational subject.
d. It builds on and critiques earlier feminisms by focusing on language, discourse, and the instability of identity.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) a and c
(B) b and d
(C) a and b
(D) c and d

**206.** The primary theoretical tool used by Black Feminism to explain the unique experiences of Black women is:
(A) Psychoanalysis
(B) Economic determinism
(C) Biological essentialism
(D) Intersectionality

**207.** A key objective of the first wave of feminism was to challenge the legal principle of 'coverture', which held that:
(A) A woman's legal identity was subsumed by that of her husband upon marriage.
(B) A woman's property must be covered by insurance.
(C) Women must be covered by veils in public.
(D) All private conversations are covered by a

right to privacy.

**208.** Identify the INCORRECT statement.
(A) Marxist feminists see capitalism as a key source of women's oppression.
(B) Eco-feminists believe that technology and development are the only path to women's liberation.
(C) Radical feminists see patriarchy as the primary source of women's oppression.
(D) Liberal feminists seek to achieve equality through legal and political reform.

**209.** The notion of a "cyborg" as a post-gender figure was famously explored by which 20th-century thinker?
(A) Betty Friedan
(B) Donna Haraway
(C) Andrea Dworkin
(D) Susan B. Anthony

**210.** Consider the following statements regarding Masculinity Studies:
a. It is a critical study of how masculinities are socially constructed.
b. It is synonymous with the "men's rights movement."
c. It examines the concept of "hegemonic masculinity."
d. It argues that patriarchy can also have negative consequences for men.
e. Its sole purpose is to prove that men are more oppressed than women.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) a, b, and e
(B) b, c, and e
(C) a, c, and d
(D) a, b, and c

**211.** The idea that women are oppressed as a "sex-class" is central to which feminist viewpoint?
(A) Liberal Feminism
(B) Post-colonial Feminism
(C) Radical Feminism
(D) Postmodern Feminism

**212.** A feminist scholar from India writing about the figure of Draupadi or Sita is likely attempting to:
(A) Prove the literal truth of epic tales.
(B) Argue for the superiority of Western literature.
(C) Call for a ban on all religious texts.
(D) Re-interpret mythological figures to find sources of female agency or critique patriarchal norms within an indigenous context.

**213.** The LGBTQ+ acronym has expanded over time (e.g., LGBTQIA+) to be more inclusive. The 'I' and 'A' often stand for:
(A) Indian and American
(B) Intellectual and Academic
(C) Intersex and Asexual/Aromantic/Agender
(D) Individual and Autonomous

**214.** Which feminist theory is most likely to analyze the gendered marketing of toys (e.g., dolls for girls, action figures for boys) as a mechanism for reproducing gender roles?
(A) Marxist Feminism, focusing on the profits.
(B) All of the above, from different angles.
(C) Liberal Feminism, focusing on equal access to all toys.
(D) Radical Feminism, focusing on the enforcement of patriarchy.

**215.** Consider the following statements regarding Eco-Feminism:
a. It posits a link between the domination of nature and the domination of women.
b. It criticizes patriarchal models of development and science.
c. It universally agrees that women are biologically superior to men.
d. It often values intuitive knowledge and traditional practices devalued by industrial society.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) a, b, and c
(B) b, c, and d
(C) a, b, and d
(D) a and c only

**216.** A 21st-century feminist movement heavily reliant on platforms like Twitter and Instagram for organizing and consciousness-raising is often referred to as:
(A) Fourth-Wave Feminism or Cyberfeminism
(B) Luddite Feminism
(C) First-Wave Feminism
(D) Separatist Feminism

NODIA

**217.** Identify the INCORRECT pairing of a thinker and their associated idea.
(A) Judith Butler : Gender Performativity
(B) Kimberlé Crenshaw : Intersectionality
(C) Friedrich Engels : The Personal is Political
(D) Mary Wollstonecraft : Rational Education for Women

**218.** The argument that gender identity is innate and a core part of a person's sense of self is fundamental to the:
(A) Transgender rights movement.
(B) Movement to ban transgender people from public life.
(C) Classical Marxist perspective on gender.
(D) 18th-century liberal perspective on gender.

**219.** The "second wave" of feminism (c. 1960s-1980s) is distinguished from the first wave by its expanded focus on:
(A) Suffrage and property rights.
(B) Post-colonialism and digital activism.
(C) The right to education.
(D) Sexuality, reproductive rights, and the critique of patriarchy in personal life.

**220.** Consider the following statements regarding Indian Feminism:
a. It is a diverse field with multiple perspectives, including Dalit and liberal viewpoints.
b. It has historically engaged with issues of caste, religion, and colonialism.
c. Key issues have included dowry, female feticide, and sexual violence.
d. It has had no engagement with legal reform or the state.
e. It is identical in all its priorities to Western feminism.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) a, b, and c
(B) c, d, and e
(C) a, d, and e
(D) b, c, and d

**221.** Which school of thought would argue that achieving gender equality requires a fundamental overthrow of both patriarchal and capitalist structures?
(A) Liberal Feminism
(B) Conservative Feminism
(C) Socialist Feminism
(D) Post-structural Feminism

**222.** The publication of "The Feminine Mystique" by Betty Friedan in 1963 is often credited with sparking:
(A) The first wave of feminism.
(B) The post-colonial feminist movement.
(C) The academic field of masculinity studies.
(D) The second wave of feminism in the United States.

**223.** What is the most accurate description of Postmodern Feminism?
(A) A theoretical approach that deconstructs language and instability of identity.
(B) A unified political program for achieving women's rights in society.
(C) A historical movement from the 18th century focused on rational thought.
(D) A type of feminism focused exclusively on modern ecological issues.

**224.** A key demand of the contemporary Transgender Movement in many countries is:
(A) The abolition of all gender categories.
(B) The simplification of legal processes for gender recognition.
(C) Mandatory hormone therapy for all citizens.
(D) The exclusion of cisgender people from the movement.

**225.** Consider the following statements regarding the "wave" metaphor in feminist history:
a. It incorrectly suggests that feminist activism ceases between waves.
b. It often centers on the history of white, Western feminists, ignoring continuous activism elsewhere.
c. It provides a perfectly accurate and nuanced historical model.
d. It oversimplifies the diversity of thought and action within any given period.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are valid criticisms?
(A) a, b, and d
(B) a, c, and d
(C) b and c only
(D) a and d only

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**226.** The term 'kyriarchy' is an expansion of the concept of patriarchy, used by some feminist theorists to describe:
(A) A complex, interlocking system of domination where a single person can be oppressed in one relationship and an oppressor in another.
(B) A society ruled by the elderly.
(C) The rule of law.
(D) The specific oppression of women by capitalism.

**227.** In the context of 21st-century feminist debates, "clicktivism" refers to:
(A) A form of radical street protest.
(B) A feminist critique of technology.
(C) A form of online activism that may involve signing petitions or sharing content, sometimes criticized for being low-effort.
(D) A term used by 19th-century suffragettes.

**228.** Which of the following represents a conflict that Indian feminists have had to navigate?
(A) The conflict between modernity and tradition.
(B) The framing of women's rights as a "Western import" by conservative nationalists.
(C) The tension between supporting minority women and critiquing patriarchal practices within minority communities.
(D) All of the above.

**229.** The Stonewall Riots of 1969 are considered a pivotal moment in the history of the:
(A) Women's Suffrage Movement
(B) Eco-Feminist Movement
(C) LGBT Rights Movement
(D) Civil Rights Movement for racial equality

**230.** Consider the following individuals/groups:
a. A liberal feminist lobbying for an Equal Rights Amendment.
b. A Black feminist like Audre Lorde who argued that "the master's tools will never dismantle the master's house."
c. A radical feminist advocating for separatism.
d. A socialist feminist who believes revolution is necessary.
e. A corporate feminist aiming to become a CEO in the existing system.
Which of the above would most likely agree that working within existing systems is insufficient for true liberation?
(A) a and e
(B) b, c, and d
(C) a, b, and c
(D) c, d, and e

NODIA

**231.** The concept that colonialism imposed Victorian gender norms on colonized societies, often disrupting more fluid or powerful roles women previously held, is a key insight of:
(A) Liberal Feminism
(B) Marxist Feminism
(C) Radical Feminism
(D) Post-Colonial Feminism

**232.** A 19th-century thinker who applied utilitarian principles to argue for the equality of women in "The Subjection of Women" was:
(A) John Stuart Mill
(B) Karl Marx
(C) Friedrich Nietzsche
(D) Charles Darwin

**233.** The argument that pornography is the "theory" and rape is the "practice" is a famous and controversial distillation of the position of some:
(A) Liberal Feminists
(B) Postmodern Feminists
(C) Anti-pornography Radical Feminists
(D) Marxist Feminists

**234.** The term "non-binary" refers to a person:
(A) Whose gender identity does not fit within the strict man/woman binary.
(B) Who is intersex.
(C) Who is heterosexual.
(D) Who is not interested in politics.

**235.** Consider the following descriptions of feminist schools of thought:
a. Liberal Feminism: The primary problem is unequal access to existing rights and opportunities.
b. Radical Feminism: The primary problem is patriarchy, a system of male domination.
c. Marxist Feminism: The primary problem is capitalism and its use of the family structure.
d. Postmodern Feminism: The primary problem is the very idea of a single "problem" or a single "woman."

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) a and b only
(B) c and d only
(C) a, b, and c
(D) a, b, c, and d

**236.** The "Ain't I a Woman?" speech by Sojourner Truth is a powerful early example of:
(A) An Eco-feminist argument.
(B) An intersectional critique of both racism and sexism.
(C) A Postmodern deconstruction.
(D) A liberal argument for capitalism.

**237.** The debate on whether to reform or abolish institutions like marriage and the family is a classic dividing line between:
(A) Indian and Black Feminists.
(B) 18th and 19th-century feminists.
(C) Liberal and Radical Feminists.
(D) Eco-feminists and Marxist feminists.

**238.** An example of a contemporary contestation in feminism is the debate over:
(A) Whether women should be allowed to own property.
(B) Whether women should have the right to vote.
(C) Whether women should be allowed to attend university.
(D) The role and inclusion of transgender women in feminist spaces and movements.

**239.** "Standpoint epistemology" in feminism suggests that:
(A) Marginalized knowledge provides a more complete picture of social reality.
(B) One's social position has no actual bearing on one's subjective knowledge.
(C) Only women are capable of producing valid and scientific social knowledge.
(D) All knowledge is purely subjective and equally valid across all cultures.

**240.** Consider the following statements regarding 20th-century Second-Wave Feminism:
a. It was a monolithic movement with no internal disagreements.
b. It included liberal, radical, and socialist strands.
c. Major themes included sexuality, reproductive rights, and "the personal is political."
d. It was largely confined to academic theory with no activism.
e. It saw the publication of influential texts like "The Second Sex" and "The Feminine Mystique."
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) a, d, and e
(B) b, c, and e
(C) a, b, and c
(D) c, d, and e

**241.** A liberal feminist from the 19th century and a liberal feminist from the 21st century would both likely agree on the importance of:
(A) Deconstructing gender online.
(B) Legal equality and equal opportunity.
(C) Overthrowing capitalism.
(D) The theories of Judith Butler.

**242.** The "sex wars" of the 1980s were a series of heated debates within feminism primarily concerning:
(A) Sexuality, pornography, and BDSM.
(B) The role of capitalism.
(C) The environment.
(D) Colonialism.

**243.** What is a primary aim of the academic field of Masculinity Studies?
(A) To prove that men are biologically superior.
(B) To argue that men have never held power.
(C) To critically analyze the plural and socially constructed nature of masculinities.
(D) To promote a single, ideal form of masculinity for all men.

**244.** A key difference between Post-Colonial and Postmodern feminism is that:
(A) Postmodernism is concerned with identity while Post-Colonialism is not.
(B) Post-Colonialism embraces universal truths while Postmodernism rejects them.
(C) There are no overlaps between the two perspectives.
(D) Post-Colonialism specifically grounds its critique in the material history of imperialism, while Postmodernism can be more abstract.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

**245.** Consider the following statements regarding Radical Feminism:
a. It sees patriarchy as the root of all other oppressions.
b. It introduced the concept of "consciousness-raising."
c. It has been criticized by some for potential biological essentialism.
d. It believes that simply getting more women into positions of power will solve everything.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) a, b, and c
(B) a, c, and d
(C) b and d only
(D) a and d only

**246.** Savitribai Phule, a 19th-century Indian figure, is revered as a pioneer of Indian feminism primarily for her work in:
(A) Leading military campaigns.
(B) Advocating for women's and lower-caste education.
(C) Writing postmodern theory.
(D) Promoting the adoption of Western dress.

**247.** The concept of "continuum of male violence," encompassing everything from sexist jokes to rape and murder, is a framework used by which feminist perspective to show systemic connections?
(A) Liberal Feminism
(B) Marxist Feminism
(C) Post-Colonial Feminism
(D) Radical Feminism

**248.** The demand that transgender people be allowed to use bathrooms corresponding to their gender identity is a fight for:
(A) Public safety and personal dignity.
(B) Special privileges.
(C) The privatization of all public facilities.
(D) The abolition of gender.

**249.** A 21st-century feminist issue that was not a major concern for 18th-century feminists is:
(A) The right to education.
(B) The nature of rationality.
(C) The representation of gender in online gaming communities.
(D) The right to own property.

**250.** Consider the following points regarding the contemporary Transgender Movement's goals:
a. Legal recognition of one's identified gender.
b. Access to non-discriminatory healthcare.
c. Reinforcement of the idea that sex assigned at birth is final.
d. The right to be free from harassment and violence.
e. The belief that gender and sex are always the same.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) a, c, and e
(B) c, d, and e
(C) a, b, and d
(D) a, b, and e

NODIA

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*Liberal Feminism, emerging prominently during the 18th and 19th centuries, is rooted in the classical liberal tradition that emphasizes reason, individual rights, and equality of opportunity. This strand of feminism does not seek to overthrow the existing socio-political structure but rather aims to achieve gender equality within it. The core argument posits that women's subordination is not a result of an inherently flawed system like patriarchy or capitalism, but rather a consequence of anachronistic prejudices, discriminatory laws, and unequal access to education and employment. Liberal feminists, therefore, advocate for legal and political reforms to ensure that women have the same rights and opportunities as men. Their focus is on public life—demanding equal pay, reproductive rights, and representation in government and other institutions. The strategy involves using the state and its legal apparatus as a tool for social change, believing that once discriminatory barriers are removed, women can achieve equality through individual effort and merit. This perspective underscores a belief in the perfectibility of the existing system, suggesting that gender justice can be realized through incremental reforms rather than radical revolution. It prioritizes individual autonomy and the freedom to choose one's own path, free from gender-based constraints.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**251.** According to the passage, what is the primary cause of women's subordination from a Liberal Feminist perspective?
(A) The inherent structure of the capitalist system.
(B) Prejudiced attitudes and discriminatory legal frameworks.
(C) The deep-rooted system of patriarchy.
(D) The biological differences between men and women.

**252.** Which of the following best describes the main strategy advocated by Liberal Feminism for achieving gender equality?
(A) The implementation of legal reforms and policy changes within the existing state structure.
(B) A revolutionary overthrow of all social and political institutions.
(C) The establishment of a separate, women-led society.
(D) The creation of a new economic system based on communal ownership.

**253.** The passage suggests that Liberal Feminism's primary focus is on achieving equality in which sphere of life?
(A) The private domestic sphere.
(B) The psychological and emotional sphere.
(C) The public sphere of politics and employment.
(D) The spiritual and religious sphere.

**254.** Based on the text, what is the underlying belief of Liberal Feminism regarding the existing socio-political system?
(A) The system is fundamentally irreparable and must be dismantled.
(B) The system is inherently patriarchal and serves only male interests.
(C) The system is perfect as it is and requires no change.
(D) The system can be corrected and improved to deliver gender justice.

**255.** What core value from classical liberal tradition is highlighted in the passage as central to Liberal Feminism?
(A) Collective solidarity over individual achievement.
(B) Traditional social hierarchies.
(C) Individual autonomy and freedom of choice.
(D) The necessity of a strong, authoritarian state.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*Marxist Feminism analyzes the oppression of women through the lens of class struggle and the capitalist mode of production. It diverges from other feminist theories by asserting that the primary source of female subordination is not patriarchy as an independent system, but capitalism itself. According to this perspective, the institution of private property led to the emergence of the nuclear family, which serves capitalist interests by ensuring the orderly transmission of wealth through male heirs. Within this framework, women are relegated to the private sphere, responsible for the unpaid domestic labor of social reproduction—bearing and raising the next generation of workers and caring for the current workforce. This unwaged labor is crucial for the functioning of capitalism, as it lowers the cost of labor power for the capitalist class, yet it remains unrecognised and devalued. Marxist feminists argue that women also form a reserve army of labor, to be drawn into the workforce during economic booms and pushed out during slumps, which serves to depress wages for all workers. Consequently, for Marxist feminists, the liberation of women cannot be achieved separately from the liberation of the working class. True equality can only be realized through the revolutionary overthrow of the capitalist system and the establishment of a classless, socialist society.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**256.** What does Marxist Feminism identify as the principal origin of women's oppression?
(A) An independent system of patriarchy.
(B) The capitalist economic system and private property.
(C) The mock of political representation for women.
(D) The psychological need for men to dominate women.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**257.** According to the passage, what is the function of the nuclear family within a capitalist framework from a Marxist Feminist viewpoint?
(A) To provide emotional support and stability for all its members.
(B) To challenge the economic dominance of the capitalist class.
(C) To promote gender equality in the domestic sphere.
(D) To ensure the transfer of private property and reproduce labor power.

**258.** The passage explains the concept of "social reproduction" as:
(A) The unpaid domestic labor involved in maintaining the workforce.
(B) Women's participation in paid factory work.
(C) The biological process of childbirth exclusively.
(D) The paid services provided by the state for childcare.

**259.** As described in the text, what is the role of women as a "reserve army of labor"?
(A) To serve in the military during times of war.
(B) To lead the revolutionary overthrow of the state.
(C) To be a flexible labor source that helps regulate wages for capitalists.
(D) To exclusively work in high-paying, professional jobs.

**260.** According to the Marxist Feminist perspective outlined in the passage, what is the ultimate condition for the liberation of women?
(A) The revolutionary overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of socialism.
(B) Achieving equal pay and legal rights within capitalism.
(C) The abolition of the nuclear family structure.
(D) Gaining a majority representation in political institutions.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*Radical Feminism posits that patriarchy is the oldest, most pervasive, and most fundamental form of oppression, which predates and underlies all other forms of domination, including classism and racism. Unlike liberal or Marxist feminisms, it does not see women's oppression as a byproduct of flawed laws or economic systems, but as a direct consequence of a power structure where men as a social group dominate women as a social group. A central tenet of radical feminism is "the personal is political," which means that experiences traditionally considered private—such as sexuality, relationships, and domestic life—are in fact sites of political struggle and are shaped by patriarchal power relations. Radical feminists focus on the control of women's bodies, sexuality, and reproductive capabilities as key mechanisms of patriarchal rule. They analyze institutions like marriage, the family, and heterosexuality as patriarchal constructs designed to maintain male dominance. Consequently, the solutions they propose are revolutionary in nature, aiming not just to reform existing institutions but to dismantle patriarchy entirely. This may involve creating women-centered spaces and cultures, challenging heteronormativity, and seeking a fundamental reordering of society to eradicate male supremacy in all its forms, both public and private.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**261.** What is the foundational argument of Radical Feminism regarding the source of women's oppression?
(A) It is a secondary effect of the capitalist economic system.
(B) It is primarily a problem of unequal legal and political rights.
(C) It stems from a lack of access to education and employment.
(D) Patriarchy is the primary and most fundamental system of domination.

**262.** The phrase "the personal is political" in the context of Radical Feminism implies that:
(A) All women should run for political office.
(B) Issues in personal life, like sexuality, are arenas of patriarchal power and political conflict.
(C) Private life experiences are disconnected from broader power structures.
(D) Personal choices have no impact on political realities.

**263.** According to the passage, what do radical feminists identify as a key mechanism of patriarchal control?

NODIA

(A) The denial of voting rights.
(B) The exclusion of women from the stock market.
(C) The regulation of women's bodies and reproductive functions.
(D) The lack of state-funded social programs.

**264.** How does the radical feminist approach to social change differ from the liberal feminist approach described in the first source?
(A) It focuses exclusively on economic reform.
(B) It seeks to reform existing institutions rather than dismantle them.
(C) It prioritizes legal challenges as the only valid form of activism.
(D) It advocates for the complete dismantling of patriarchy, not just institutional reform.

**265.** Based on the passage, which of the following institutions would a radical feminist likely analyze as a construct for maintaining male dominance?
(A) The institution of marriage.
(B) Public libraries.
(C) Scientific research communities.
(D) International trade organizations.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*Socialist Feminism emerged as a critique of and synthesis between Marxist and Radical feminist theories. It argues that neither theory alone is sufficient to explain the full scope of women's oppression. While it accepts the Marxist analysis of capitalism's role in subordination, it criticizes traditional Marxism for being gender-blind and for reducing all oppression to class. Similarly, while it embraces the radical feminist concept of patriarchy, it criticizes radical feminism for neglecting the significance of class, race, and economic structures. Socialist feminists, therefore, propose a "dual systems" or "interlocking systems" theory, positing that patriarchy and capitalism are two distinct but mutually reinforcing systems of oppression. They contend that women are oppressed not only by capitalism's demand for cheap labor and social reproduction but also by patriarchy's control over their bodies, sexuality, and role in the family. Liberation, from this perspective, requires a simultaneous struggle against both systems. The goal is not merely to achieve equality within a capitalist framework or to abolish patriarchy in isolation, but to fundamentally transform society by dismantling both the capitalist economic structure and the patriarchal social structure to create a socialist and feminist future.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**266.** What is the central theoretical contribution of Socialist Feminism as described in the passage?
(A) The idea that patriarchy is the sole source of oppression.
(B) A synthesis that sees capitalism and patriarchy as interconnected systems of oppression.
(C) The argument that class struggle is irrelevant to women's liberation.
(D) The belief that legal reforms are sufficient to achieve equality.

**267.** How does Socialist Feminism critique traditional Marxism?
(A) For overemphasizing the role of patriarchy.
(B) For its failure to adequately address gender-specific oppression.
(C) For its focus on achieving legal equality.
(D) For its rejection of revolutionary change.

**268.** According to the passage, what is Socialist Feminism's criticism of Radical Feminism?
(A) It does not pay sufficient attention to class and economic structures.
(B) It oversimplifies oppression by reducing it to economic factors.
(C) It ignores the profound impact of patriarchy on women's lives.
(D) It is not revolutionary enough in its aims.

**269.** The "dual systems" theory mentioned in the text refers to the interaction between which two systems?
(A) Liberalism and Socialism.
(B) Patriarchy and Matriarchy.
(C) Capitalism and Patriarchy.
(D) The State and the Judiciary.

**270.** What is the ultimate goal of Socialist Feminism, according to the source?
(A) To integrate women fully into the existing capitalist system.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(B) To create women-only communes separate from men.
(C) To overthrow patriarchy while preserving a capitalist economy.
(D) To dismantle both capitalism and patriarchy simultaneously.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*Indian Feminism presents a complex and multifaceted discourse that cannot be seen as a mere derivative of Western feminist movements. Its trajectory is deeply embedded in the specific socio-historical context of India, shaped by its colonial past, nationalist struggles, and diverse cultural, religious, and caste-based social structures. Unlike some Western feminisms that may prioritize a singular focus on gender, Indian feminism inherently grapples with a web of interconnected issues, including caste discrimination, religious fundamentalism, class disparity, and post-colonial identity. Early feminist impulses can be traced to 19th-century social reform movements, which addressed issues like Sati, child marriage, and widow remarriage, albeit often from a paternalistic standpoint. The nationalist movement further mobilized women, but often framed their participation within the symbolic confines of motherhood and sacrifice for the nation. Post-independence, the Indian women's movement has become more autonomous, directly challenging patriarchal structures within the family, state, and community. It addresses a wide spectrum of concerns, from violence against women and reproductive rights to the rights of dalit and adivasi women, highlighting that the experience of being a 'woman' in India is not monolithic but is stratified by caste, class, and community.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**271.** According to the passage, what distinguishes Indian Feminism from some Western feminist models?
(A) Its exclusive focus on gender oppression in isolation.
(B) Its rejection of any form of political mobilization.
(C) Its inherent engagement with interconnected issues like caste and religion.
(D) Its origin solely in the post-independence era.

**272.** The passage suggests that the experience of womanhood in India is best described as:
(A) Homogeneous and uniform across all social groups.
(B) Stratified and varied by factors like caste and class.
(C) Exclusively defined by economic status.
(D) Primarily shaped by Western cultural influences.

**273.** Early feminist concerns in 19th-century India, as mentioned in the text, were often addressed within which movement?
(A) The global suffrage movement.
(B) The anti-capitalist movement.
(C) The environmental protection movement.
(D) The social reform movements.

**274.** How does the passage characterize the role of women in the Indian nationalist movement?
(A) Women's participation was often framed within traditional, symbolic roles.
(B) Women were completely excluded from participation.
(C) Women led the movement and defined its entire agenda.
(D) Women's participation was focused on overthrowing patriarchy within the movement itself.

**275.** What shift occurred in the Indian women's movement post-independence, according to the text?
(A) It became less concerned with issues of violence.
(B) It merged completely with political parties.
(C) It became more autonomous and directly challenged patriarchal structures.
(D) It abandoned its focus on caste and class issues.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*Among the diverse strands of feminist thought, Black Feminism and Eco-Feminism offer critical perspectives that expand the scope of feminist analysis. Black Feminism emerged as a response to the perceived failures of both the mainstream*

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

*feminist movement and the civil rights movement. It argues that mainstream feminism has often been dominated by the concerns of white, middle-class women, thereby ignoring the unique, interlocking oppressions of race, gender, and class faced by Black women. This intersectional analysis is a cornerstone of Black feminist thought, asserting that these systems of oppression cannot be treated as separate issues. It challenges the notion of a universal "sisterhood" that erases racial and class differences. Meanwhile, Eco-Feminism establishes a conceptual and theoretical link between the patriarchal domination of women and the human domination and exploitation of nature. Eco-feminists argue that the same hierarchical, dualistic thinking that values "man" over "woman" also values "culture" over "nature" and "reason" over "emotion," leading to the degradation of both women and the environment. They posit that patriarchal structures and the capitalist drive for profit are at the heart of the ecological crisis. Thus, the liberation of women and the liberation of nature are seen as inextricably linked projects.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**276.** What is the central critique that Black Feminism levels against mainstream feminism, according to the passage?
(A) It neglects the intersecting oppressions of race and class.
(B) It is too focused on economic issues.
(C) It is overly influenced by socialist theories.
(D) It does not advocate for legal reform.

**277.** The concept of "intersectional analysis," a cornerstone of Black Feminism, suggests that:
(A) Race, gender, and class are separate systems of oppression that must be fought one by one.
(B) Gender is the only form of oppression that truly matters.
(C) The primary focus should be on class struggle.
(D) Systems of oppression like racism and sexism are interconnected and cannot be separated.

**278.** According to the text, what is the core argument of Eco-Feminism?
(A) Environmental issues are more important than feminist issues.
(B) The patriarchal mindset that dominates women also drives the exploitation of nature.
(C) Women are biologically closer to nature than men are.
(D) Capitalism is a system that benefits the environment.

**279.** Eco-feminists, as described in the passage, would likely attribute the ecological crisis primarily to:
(A) Natural climate cycles and geological changes.
(B) A lack of technological innovation.
(C) Patriarchal structures and capitalist ambitions.
(D) The inherent flaws in all human societies.

**280.** Based on the passage, a shared theme between Black Feminism and Eco-Feminism is that they both:
(A) Prioritize class oppression over all other forms.
(B) Argue for the creation of women-only societies.
(C) Reject political activism in favor of academic theory.
(D) Challenge a singular focus on gender by linking it to other forms of domination.

NODIA

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*New feminist debates have been significantly shaped by Post-Colonial and Post-Modern theories, which challenge some of the foundational assumptions of earlier feminisms. Post-colonial feminism, in particular, critiques the universalizing tendencies of Western feminism, arguing that it often imposes a Eurocentric perspective that claims to speak for "all women." It highlights how the experiences of women in the Global South are uniquely shaped by the legacies of colonialism, imperialism, and racism, which Western feminist theories have historically overlooked. Post-colonial feminists emphasize the importance of context and challenge the binary of the "liberated" Western woman versus the "oppressed" Third World woman. In a parallel vein, post-modern feminism mounts a challenge to the very category of "woman" as a stable,*

*essentialist identity. Drawing on post-structuralist thought, it deconstructs the idea of a unified female experience or identity. Instead, it focuses on how gender is constructed through language, discourse, and power relations. Post-modern feminism celebrates difference, multiplicity, and the fluidity of identity, questioning grand narratives and universal truths. It suggests that power is not a monolithic structure but is dispersed and operates through discourses that produce and regulate subjects, including gendered subjects.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**281.** What is the primary critique of Western feminism offered by post-colonial feminism, according to the passage?
(A) It imposes a universal, Eurocentric perspective and ignores colonial legacies.
(B) It is too focused on economic issues.
(C) It is not sufficiently radical in its demands.
(D) It relies too heavily on post-modern theories.

**282.** Post-colonial feminism emphasizes the need to understand women's experiences in the Global South in the context of:
(A) Universal biological truths.
(B) The history of colonialism and imperialism.
(C) Classical liberal philosophy.
(D) Pre-modern social structures only.

**283.** According to the passage, post-modern feminism challenges which foundational feminist concept?
(A) The idea that "the personal is political."
(B) The notion of "woman" as a stable and unified identity category.
(C) The demand for equal pay for equal work.
(D) The existence of patriarchy as a system.

**284.** How does post-modern feminism view the construction of gender?
(A) As produced through language, discourse, and power relations.
(B) As a biological and natural fact.
(C) As determined solely by economic class.
(D) As a universal experience shared equally by all women.

**285.** A key difference highlighted in the text between post-colonial and post-modern feminism is that:
(A) Post-modern feminism is concerned with economics, while post-colonial feminism is concerned with law.
(B) Post-colonial feminism supports Western feminism, while post-modern feminism critiques it.
(C) Post-colonial feminism focuses on geography and history, while post-modern feminism focuses on deconstructing identity itself.
(D) Post-modern feminism seeks universal truths, while post-colonial feminism celebrates localism.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*The landscape of new feminist debates has been significantly broadened by the inclusion of LGBT studies and Masculinity Studies. LGBT studies, particularly queer theory, have profoundly impacted feminist thought by challenging the stability of gender and sexuality categories. This field moves beyond a focus on the male/female binary and the normative framework of heterosexuality. It questions the assumption that gender identity is a natural outcome of biological sex and that heterosexuality is the default orientation. By analyzing the social construction of all sexual and gender identities, LGBT studies have pushed feminism to be more inclusive and to critique heteronormativity—the system of beliefs and practices that privileges heterosexuality as natural and fundamental. Complementing this, Masculinity Studies emerged as a field of inquiry that applies feminist critiques of gender to the study of men and masculinities. It does not treat "masculinity" as a monolithic, biological given, but rather as a social construct with multiple forms. This field investigates "hegemonic masculinity"—the dominant, idealized form of manhood in a given society—and its relationship to other subordinate or marginalized masculinities. By examining how patriarchy also constrains and harms men, Masculinity Studies provides a more complete understanding of the gender system as a whole, supporting the feminist goal of dismantling it.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**286.** According to the passage, how have LGBT studies influenced feminist thought?

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(A) By reinforcing the biological basis of the male/female binary.
(B) By arguing that sexuality is irrelevant to feminist analysis.
(C) By focusing exclusively on the legal rights of gay men.
(D) By challenging fixed categories of gender and critiquing heteronormativity.

**287.** The concept of "heteronormativity," as described in the text, refers to:
(A) The scientific study of human sexuality.
(B) The advocacy for equal rights regardless of sexual orientation.
(C) A system that privileges heterosexuality as the natural standard.
(D) A form of masculinity that is subordinate to the dominant form.

**288.** What is the central focus of Masculinity Studies, as outlined in the passage?
(A) To argue for the natural superiority of men.
(B) To analyze masculinity as a social construct with multiple forms.
(C) To study the history of great men in politics and war.
(D) To separate the study of men from feminist theory entirely.

**289.** The term "hegemonic masculinity" is described in the text as:
(A) The only form of masculinity that exists in a society.
(B) A form of masculinity that is oppressed and marginalized.
(C) A biological trait inherent in all males.
(D) The dominant and idealized form of manhood in a society.

**290.** How does Masculinity Studies complement feminist goals?
(A) By offering a more complete analysis of the gender system, including its effects on men.
(B) By proving that men are the primary victims of patriarchy.
(C) By advocating for the preservation of traditional gender roles.
(D) By rejecting all feminist theories about patriarchy.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*Contemporary feminist contestations are vividly illustrated by the rise of Intersex and Transgender movements, which challenge and expand traditional feminist understandings of sex and gender. These movements bring to the forefront the experiences of individuals whose bodies and identities do not conform to the rigid male/female and man/woman binaries. The Intersex movement highlights the biological reality that sex is not a simple binary, as many individuals are born with variations in sex characteristics that do not fit typical definitions of male or female. They advocate for an end to non-consensual "normalizing" surgeries on infants and for the right to bodily autonomy. The Transgender movement similarly disrupts the assumed link between assigned sex at birth and gender identity. Transgender people have a gender identity that differs from the sex they were assigned at birth, challenging the notion that gender is an immutable attribute determined by biology. Both movements push feminist theory to move beyond a focus on cisgender women (those whose gender identity aligns with the sex they were assigned at birth) and to grapple more deeply with the social construction of both sex and gender. They call for legal recognition, social acceptance, and protection from discrimination, thereby forcing a re-evaluation of foundational concepts within feminism itself.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**291.** What is a central demand of the Intersex movement as described in the passage?
(A) The legal classification of a third sex for all official documents.
(B) The promotion of surgeries to help intersex individuals conform to a binary.
(C) An end to non-consensual medical interventions on intersex infants.
(D) The argument that sex is purely a social construct with no biological basis.

**292.** How does the Transgender movement challenge conventional notions of gender?
(A) By demonstrating a disconnect between assigned sex at birth and gender identity.
(B) By arguing that gender identity is always determined by biological sex.

NODIA

(C) By reinforcing the idea that there are only two distinct genders.
(D) By suggesting that gender is an unimportant aspect of a person's life.

**293.** According to the text, a common goal of both Intersex and Transgender movements is to:
(A) Prove that biology is the sole determinant of identity.
(B) Separate their agendas completely from feminist discourse.
(C) Advocate for a return to traditional family structures.
(D) Challenge the rigid binary understanding of sex and gender.

**294.** The passage states that these contemporary movements push feminist theory to:
(A) Focus exclusively on the experiences of cisgender women.
(B) Re-evaluate its foundational concepts of sex and gender.
(C) Reaffirm the biological basis of womanhood.
(D) Ignore issues of bodily autonomy and legal recognition.

**295.** The term "cisgender," as implied in the passage, refers to individuals whose:
(A) Gender identity differs from the sex they were assigned at birth.
(B) Bodies have variations in sex characteristics.
(C) Gender identity aligns with the sex they were assigned at birth.
(D) Gender expression is androgynous.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*The evolution of feminist thought can be traced across centuries, with thinkers from the 18th to the 21st century responding to the specific social and political contexts of their time. In the 18th century, early feminist thinkers, influenced by the Enlightenment, primarily focused on the right to education and the application of reason, arguing that women's perceived inferiority was a result of their exclusion from intellectual life. The 19th century witnessed the rise of organized movements, most notably the suffrage movement, where thinkers and activists concentrated on securing political rights, particularly the right to vote, viewing it as the key to unlocking other forms of equality. The 20th century saw an explosion of diverse feminist theories, often categorized in "waves." The "second wave" in the mid-century produced the foundational texts of liberal, radical, and socialist feminism, broadening the struggle from formal rights to issues of sexuality, family, and the workplace. By the end of the century, this was critiqued and complicated by Black and post-colonial feminists. The 21st century continues this trajectory, characterized by a deep engagement with intersectionality, the rise of digital activism and "hashtag feminism," and a focus on global networks, transgender rights, and masculinity studies, reflecting an increasingly complex, decentralized, and globally conscious feminist landscape.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**296.** What was the primary focus of 18th-century feminist thinkers, according to the passage?
(A) The right to vote and political representation.
(B) The overthrow of the capitalist system.
(C) The critique of heteronormativity.
(D) The right to education and the use of reason.

**297.** The passage identifies the central goal of the major 19th-century feminist movement as:
(A) Securing political rights, especially suffrage.
(B) Challenging the institution of marriage.
(C) Deconstructing the category of "woman."
(D) Analyzing the role of women in the workplace.

**298.** According to the text, the "second wave" of feminism in the 20th century is associated with the emergence of which set of theories?
(A) Post-colonial and Post-modern feminism.
(B) Liberal, Radical, and Socialist feminism.
(C) Eco-feminism and Masculinity studies.
(D) Intersex and Transgender rights activism.

**299.** Which of the following is described in the passage as a characteristic feature of 21st-century feminism?
(A) A singular focus on the concerns of Western women.
(B) A deep engagement with intersectionality and digital activism.
(C) A rejection of all 20th-century feminist theories.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(D) A retreat from political activism into pure academia.

**300.** The overall historical trajectory of feminist thought described in the passage can be characterized as:

(A) A movement from simple demands to a more complex and inclusive analysis.

(B) A consistent and unchanging set of core beliefs.

(C) A gradual narrowing of focus onto a single issue.

(D) A cycle of repeating the same arguments every century.

NODIA

www.nodia.in

# ANSWERS

1. (B) Liberal Feminism
Liberal feminism operates on the principle that gender equality can be achieved through legal and political reforms within existing democratic frameworks. It emphasizes equal opportunity, individual rights, and the removal of discriminatory laws. Unlike radical perspectives that seek to overthrow systems, this approach works through legislation and education to ensure that women have the same rights as men in the public sphere and professional life.

2. (A) It prioritizes legal reforms and suffrage as the primary means of emancipation.
Marxist feminism fundamentally links the oppression of women to the capitalist mode of production and private property. It posits that liberation requires a complete overthrow of the capitalist system rather than mere legal reform or suffrage. While liberal feminism focuses on political rights and equality before the law, Marxist theorists argue that women's emancipation is impossible as long as the economic structure relies on exploitation.

3. (C) Second-wave Radical Feminism
The slogan asserting that personal experiences of women are rooted in broader political and social structures emerged during the second wave of feminism. Radical feminists utilized this concept to argue that issues like domestic labor, sexuality, and family dynamics are not merely private matters. Instead, they are central sites of patriarchal power and systematic oppression that require collective political action and awareness to transform.

4. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Socialist feminism functions as a synthesis of radical and Marxist perspectives by addressing both economic and social dimensions. It posits that women face a dual system of oppression involving the capitalist economy and the patriarchal social structure. These systems are viewed as distinct but mutually reinforcing forces. Achieving liberation therefore requires the simultaneous dismantling of class exploitation and male dominance within both private and public spheres.

5. (C) The universal applicability of Western feminist theories without adaptation.
Indian feminism is characterized by its rejection of the idea that Western feminist frameworks are universally applicable without cultural and historical adaptation. It emphasizes the intersection of gender with specific local realities like caste, class, and religion. Scholars in this field argue that women's issues in India are deeply shaped by the legacy of colonial rule and the complexities of diverse religious personal laws.

6. (B) The exclusion of Black women from civil rights and mainstream feminist movements.
Black feminism developed as a critical response to the perceived limitations of mainstream feminist and civil rights movements. It highlighted how these movements often ignored the unique experiences of women of color who faced simultaneous racism and sexism. By asserting that gender cannot be isolated from race or class, Black feminists pioneered the understanding of interlocking systems of oppression and advocated for more inclusive activism.

7. (D) Eco-Feminism
Ecofeminism explores the ideological and material connections between the subjugation of women and the exploitation of the natural environment. Advocates argue that the same patriarchal logic used to dominate women is applied to the control of nature. This perspective suggests that environmental sustainability and gender justice are inextricably linked, as both require a fundamental shift away from hierarchical and exploitative social and economic systems.

8. (A) A critique of Western feminism for its universalizing tendencies and colonial failure.
Post-colonial feminism critiques the universalizing tendencies of Western feminist thought, which often fails to account for the diverse experiences of women in the Global

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

South. It challenges the portrayal of non-Western women as a monolithic group of passive victims. Instead, it highlights how colonial histories and global power imbalances continue to shape gender relations, insisting on context-specific analyses of power and resistance.

**9.** (C) Critically examine the social construction of manhood and its effects.
Masculinity studies focuses on examining the social construction of manhood and the diverse ways masculinities are performed across different cultures and eras. This field seeks to understand how patriarchal systems impose rigid expectations on men and how these norms affect both men and women. By analyzing hegemonic masculinity, scholars explore the power dynamics that privilege certain male identities while subordinating others and femininity.

**10.** (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
The various schools of feminism are distinguished by their primary focus areas and core theoretical concepts. Marxist perspectives highlight the role of women as a reserve labor force under capitalism, while radical branches emphasize patriarchy as the fundamental oppressive structure. Liberal approaches prioritize achieving equality through legal and political reforms. Intersectionality is a cornerstone of Black feminism, addressing the overlapping nature of race, class, and gender.

**11.** (D) Marxist Feminism
Marxist feminism analyzes how the capitalist system benefits from the unpaid domestic labor performed primarily by women within the home. This framework argues that domestic work reproduces the workforce at no cost to the employer, thereby increasing surplus value. By framing the housewife's role as a form of structural exploitation, this perspective highlights the inextricable link between the private sphere of the family and the global economy.

**12.** (B) Black Feminism
Intersectionality is a theoretical framework that examines how various social identities, such as race, class, gender, and sexuality, overlap to create unique modes of discrimination and privilege. This concept is a fundamental pillar of Black feminism, as it addresses the specific experiences of women of color who face multiple, simultaneous forms of oppression. It argues that a single-axis analysis is insufficient for understanding the complexities of social inequality.

**13.** (C) Liberal Feminism seeks to reform the system, while Radical Feminism seeks to uproot it.
A primary distinction between liberal and radical feminism lies in their strategic approach to achieving gender equality. Liberal feminism works within existing political and social structures, advocating for legislative changes and equal opportunities. In contrast, radical feminism views the entire social system as fundamentally patriarchal and oppressive. Consequently, radical advocates argue that true liberation requires a total transformation of society and the complete dismantling of male-dominated structures.

**14.** (D) Adrienne Rich
The concept of compulsory heterosexuality explores how social and cultural institutions enforce heterosexual norms and marginalize other forms of desire. This idea was popularized by Adrienne Rich, who argued that heterosexuality is not a natural or innate preference but a political institution that ensures male access to women. Her analysis encourages a critical look at how societal pressure shapes women's personal lives and maintains the overarching structure of patriarchy.

**15.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Postmodern feminism aligns with the broader postmodern movement by questioning the validity of grand narratives and universalizing claims about identity. It argues that the category of woman is not a stable or homogenous group, as experiences vary across different cultures and histories. This skepticism is rooted in the postmodern emphasis on deconstruction and the idea that all identities are socially constructed, unstable, and shaped by shifting power dynamics in language.

**16.** (B) A perspective linking patriarchal domination of women with the exploitation of nature.
Ecofeminism identifies a fundamental connection between the historical subjugation of women and the destructive exploitation of the natural world. This perspective argues that patriarchal societies

NODIA

operate on a logic of domination that devalues both nature and femininity. By highlighting how environmental issues disproportionately affect women, ecofeminists advocate for a holistic approach to justice that recognizes the health of the planet and gender equality are mutually dependent goals.

**17.** (B) The legal recognition of gender identity, access to healthcare, and protection from discrimination.
The contemporary transgender movement advocates for the rights and dignity of individuals whose gender identity differs from the sex they were assigned at birth. Primary objectives include securing legal recognition of self-identified gender, ensuring access to gender-affirming healthcare, and establishing robust protections against social and professional discrimination. This movement seeks to challenge rigid gender binaries and promote a society that respects the diversity of human identity and personal expression.

**18.** (A) Women's right to education and rational thought.
During the eighteenth century, thinkers such as Mary Wollstonecraft primarily focused on asserting that women possess the same capacity for reason as men. Her work argued that the perceived inferiority of women was a result of their lack of access to a rational education. By advocating for intellectual equality, early feminists sought to challenge the social norms that confined women to domestic roles and denied them active participation in public life.

**19.** (C) Black Feminism : Intersectionality
Black feminism is inextricably linked to the concept of intersectionality, which explores how race, class, and gender overlap to shape social experiences. This pairing is correct because Black feminists developed this framework to critique mainstream movements that often ignored the specific challenges faced by women of color. Unlike liberal or radical feminism, which may focus on single axes of power, Black feminism insists on a multidimensional understanding of systemic oppression and identity.

**20.** (B) 2, 3, 1, 4
The historical progression of feminist ideas began with the first-wave focus on suffrage and legal rights in the late nineteenth century. This was followed by the second-wave emphasis on the personal being political during the mid-twentieth century. Later, the concept of intersectionality emerged to address overlapping identities and modes of oppression. Finally, the ecofeminist critique of development gained prominence, linking environmental concerns with the systematic subjugation of women globally.

**21.** (C) The dual oppression of patriarchal norms and capitalist economic structures.
Socialist feminism provides a comprehensive analysis of women's oppression by examining the intersection of patriarchy and capitalism. In cases of domestic abuse and economic dependence, this perspective highlights how social norms regarding gender roles combine with a lack of economic autonomy to trap women. By identifying these two systems as mutually reinforcing, socialist feminists argue that liberation requires addressing both the cultural expectations of the family and the economic structures of society.

**22.** (B) The patriarchal control over women's bodies and sexuality.
Radical feminism identifies the systematic control of women's bodies and sexuality as the primary foundation of patriarchal oppression. Advocates of this perspective argue that male dominance is maintained through reproductive control, sexual violence, and the objectification of women. By focusing on these bodily and personal issues, radical feminists seek to expose how power operates in the most intimate aspects of life, necessitating a total transformation of social relations to achieve liberation.

**23.** (D) Postmodern deconstruction.
While John Stuart Mill is traditionally categorized as a liberal and utilitarian thinker, his arguments in the nineteenth century laid the groundwork for questioning the social construction of gender. He asserted that the perceived nature of women was actually a result of systemic social and legal constraints. This approach shares similarities with modern techniques that analyze and deconstruct identity categories to reveal how

NODIA

they are utilized to maintain power imbalances and social hierarchies.

**24.** (A) Judith Butler : 19th Century
Judith Butler is a prominent contemporary philosopher whose most influential work, including the theory of gender performativity, was published in the late twentieth century. Pairing her with the nineteenth century is incorrect, as her ideas are foundational to third-wave feminism and queer theory. In contrast, Mary Wollstonecraft, Simone de Beauvoir, and Sojourner Truth are accurately placed within their respective historical eras of major contribution to feminist thought and political activism.

**25.** (A) a, b, and d
Liberal feminism is widely regarded as the mainstream branch of the feminist movement. It focuses on achieving gender equality through the reform of existing social, political, and legal structures rather than through revolutionary change. Key objectives include securing equal pay, removing barriers to education, and advocating for equal representation. By emphasizing individual rights and working within the law, liberal feminists seek to improve the status of women within a democratic framework.

**26.** (A) The privileging of the masculine (phallus) in the construction of meaning (logos).
The term phallogocentrism is a critical concept used in postmodern and feminist theory to describe the bias of Western philosophy and language toward masculine perspectives. It suggests that language (logos) and the construction of knowledge are centered on the male experience (phallus) while marginalizing femininity. This analysis seeks to reveal how dominant discourses reinforce patriarchal power by positioning masculine identity as the universal standard for truth, reason, and human subjectivity.

**27.** (B) Advocating against medically unnecessary normalizing surgeries on infants.
Contemporary intersex rights activism primarily focuses on the protection of bodily autonomy and the right to informed consent. A central demand is the cessation of medically unnecessary cosmetic surgeries performed on infants and children to align their genitalia with binary gender norms. Advocates argue that these procedures are often harmful and violate the human rights of individuals, who should be allowed to make their own decisions about their bodies as they mature.

**28.** (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Indian feminists face a unique set of challenges as they negotiate the intersection of gender rights with diverse religious and community identities. The ongoing debate surrounding the implementation of a Uniform Civil Code serves as a primary example of this complexity, as it involves balancing individual women's rights against community-specific personal laws. These negotiations reflect the broader struggle to achieve social justice in a multi-ethnic and religiously pluralistic society like India.

**29.** (C) The culturally dominant form of masculinity that subordinates others and women.
Hegemonic masculinity refers to the culturally idealized form of manhood that maintains the dominance of men over women and subordinate masculine identities. This concept, central to masculinity studies, explores how certain traits like strength and emotional restraint are privileged while others are devalued. It is not a fixed or biological state but a social construction that changes over time, serving to justify and reproduce the hierarchical power structures characteristic of patriarchal societies.

**30.** (B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Feminist perspectives are categorized by their specific theoretical tools and goals. Postmodern and queer theories emphasize gender performativity, while socialist feminism utilizes dual systems theory to analyze patriarchy and capitalism together. Standpoint theory is often associated with Black and Marxist feminisms to highlight the unique perspectives of marginalized groups. Finally, liberal feminism is primarily defined by its focus on individual rights, equal opportunity, and the reform of legal and political institutions.

**31.** (A) It overemphasized the role of economic class as the sole determinant of oppression.
Early liberal feminism is frequently criticized for focusing too narrowly on the experiences of white, middle-class women while ignoring the systemic influences of race and class. However, it is not

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

typically accused of overemphasizing economic class, as that critique is more commonly directed at traditional Marxist theories. Instead, critics argue that liberal feminists failed to sufficiently challenge the underlying structures of patriarchy and assumed that legal equality alone would lead to substantive social change.

**32.** (B) Shulamith Firestone
Shulamith Firestone was a prominent radical feminist who argued that women's oppression is rooted in the biological realities of reproduction. In her work, she suggested that true liberation could only be achieved if technology was used to free women from the physical burdens of childbirth and rearing children. By advocating for reproductive technology and the dismantling of the nuclear family, she sought to eliminate the foundational basis of sex-class inequality in human society.

**33.** (B) A program that imposes Western models of empowerment and entrepreneurship on developing nations.
Post-colonial feminist theory is deeply critical of developmental programs that impose Western ideals of empowerment on women in the Global South without considering local contexts. Such projects are often viewed as a form of cultural imperialism that ignores indigenous forms of agency and knowledge. Instead, post-colonial advocates support grassroots initiatives and local movements that address gender inequality in ways that are culturally relevant and sensitive to the history of colonial exploitation and power imbalances.

**34.** (A) A complex history of alliance and conflict in challenging gender norms and heteronormativity.
The relationship between the LGBT movement and feminism is characterized by a shared commitment to challenging traditional gender roles and the institution of heteronormativity. While both movements often work together to promote social justice and bodily autonomy, there have also been periods of tension regarding the inclusion of specific identities. Despite these challenges, their historical interaction has been essential for expanding the understanding of gender as a social construct and promoting a more inclusive human rights agenda.

**35.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Ecofeminism provides a critical analysis of modern scientific and technological development, arguing that these systems are often based on a patriarchal logic of control. This model is seen as devaluing both women and the natural world by treating them as resources to be exploited. By linking the domination of nature with the subjugation of women, ecofeminists advocate for a more sustainable and equitable approach to development that respects the intrinsic value of all life.

**36.** (D) The impact of globalization and digital technology on gender identities.
Feminists in the twenty-first century are increasingly focused on the ways globalization and digital technology reshape gender identities and social relations. Modern debates explore issues such as online harassment, the representation of women in digital media, and the transnational dimensions of labor and activism. This shift reflects the movement's ongoing evolution to address the complex challenges of a hyper-connected world, moving beyond earlier struggles for basic rights like education and suffrage.

**37.** (C) It focuses exclusively on economic reform as the path to liberation.
Radical feminism is defined by its view of patriarchy as the most fundamental and universal structure of oppression. It emphasizes that liberation requires more than just economic or legal changes; it demands a total transformation of social and personal relations. Radical feminists focus on issues such as sexual violence, reproductive control, and the domestic sphere to illustrate how male dominance is maintained. Therefore, focusing exclusively on economic reform would be inconsistent with their broader systemic critique.

**38.** (B) The dissatisfaction among suburban housewives in the mid-20th century.
In her influential book, Betty Friedan identified a widespread sense of unhappiness and unfulfillment among middle-class American housewives during the mid-twentieth century. This condition, which she called the problem that has no name, stemmed from the restrictive

NODIA

social expectations that confined women to domestic roles. Her analysis helped spark the second wave of feminism by encouraging women to seek fulfillment through education, careers, and active participation in the public sphere outside the home.

**39.** (D) The idea of a universal female identity and the grand narratives of earlier feminisms.
Postmodern feminism challenges the assumption that there is a single, universal experience of womanhood shared by all individuals. It critiques the grand narratives of earlier feminist theories for being too simplistic and for often centering on the experiences of a specific group of women. By emphasizing difference, fluidity, and the social construction of identity, postmodernists argue that any attempt to define a homogenous female identity inevitably excludes and marginalizes diverse voices and experiences.

**40.** (A) Marxist/Socialist Feminism
Marxist and socialist feminisms argue that gender inequality is inextricably linked to the capitalist economic system. From this perspective, simply increasing the number of women in leadership roles within the existing economy does not address the fundamental problem of labor exploitation. True liberation is seen as requiring a complete transformation of the economic structure to ensure social justice for all, rather than merely allowing a few individuals to achieve success within a fundamentally unequal system.

**41.** (C) The specific historical context of colonialism and the ongoing impact of caste.
Indian feminism emphasizes the necessity of situating women's struggles within the specific historical and social contexts of the nation. A key argument against some Western perspectives is that gender cannot be analyzed in isolation from the legacies of colonial rule and the pervasive influence of the caste system. By focusing on these intersections, Indian feminists highlight how diverse identities and social hierarchies create unique experiences of oppression that require context-sensitive strategies for achieving meaningful social change.

**42.** (A) Sojourner Truth
Sojourner Truth delivered a famous speech in the nineteenth century that questioned the racially biased and narrow definitions of womanhood prevalent at the time. By highlighting her own experiences as an enslaved Black woman, she challenged the assumption that all women required protection and were fragile. Her powerful words became a foundational text for intersectional feminism, as she demanded recognition for the strength and resilience of women of color within the broader struggle for rights.

**43.** (D) Lobbying for legislation that ensures equal pay for equal work.
Liberal feminism is primarily focused on achieving gender equality through the reform of legal and political systems. A classic example of this approach is advocating for laws that guarantee equal pay for equal work and protect against discrimination in the workplace. By seeking to remove institutional barriers and ensuring that women have the same opportunities as men, liberal feminists aim to improve women's status through pragmatic policy changes within the existing social structure.

**44.** (B) Cause: Private property; Effect: The subjugation of women in the family.
Marxist feminist analysis posits that the development of private property was the historical catalyst for the subjugation of women within the family structure. This shift transformed women's labor into a private service and established male ownership of resources and offspring. According to this theory, the modern family serves the interests of capitalism by providing unpaid domestic labor, making the overthrow of the private property system essential for the true emancipation of women in society.

**45.** (A) a, b, and c
Black feminism emerged from the distinct historical and social experiences of women of color, particularly African American women. It asserts that sexism, racism, and classism are inextricably linked systems of oppression that must be addressed simultaneously. By critiquing mainstream feminism for its frequent neglect of race and class, Black feminists introduced the framework of intersectionality. This approach ensures a more comprehensive understanding of social inequality and advocates for a movement that represents all women's voices.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

**46.** (D) To end non-consensual, "normalizing" cosmetic surgeries on intersex infants.
A primary goal of the contemporary intersex movement is to protect the bodily autonomy and human rights of intersex individuals. Advocates seek to end the practice of performing non-consensual, medically unnecessary surgeries on infants to make their genitalia conform to binary gender standards. The movement emphasizes the importance of informed consent and argues that individuals should be allowed to make their own choices about their bodies and gender identity as they grow and mature.

**47.** (A) Postmodern Feminism and Queer Theory
The work of Judith Butler is central to postmodern feminism and the development of queer theory. In her influential book, she introduced the concept of gender performativity, arguing that gender is not an innate quality but a social construction created through the repetition of stylized acts. Her analysis challenges the stability of the categories of man and woman, encouraging a more fluid understanding of identity and opening up new possibilities for resisting traditional gender norms.

**48.** (B) Marxist Feminism : Belief in reforming capitalism from within
Marxist feminism is fundamentally defined by the belief that capitalism is a primary source of women's oppression and that true liberation is impossible within a capitalist framework. Therefore, the idea of reforming capitalism from within is inconsistent with this perspective, as Marxist theorists advocate for its total overthrow. In contrast, liberal feminism focuses on reform, while socialist feminism addresses the dual systems of patriarchy and capitalism, and radical feminism often explores separatist strategies for liberation.

**49.** (B) Masculinity Studies
Masculinity studies is an academic field that critically examines how social constructions of manhood influence the behaviors and health of men. By analyzing concepts like hegemonic masculinity, researchers explore how rigid expectations for male behavior can lead to increased risk-taking and poor health outcomes. This field seeks to understand the diverse ways that gender norms impact men's lives and social relations, providing a more comprehensive view of how patriarchal systems affect all individuals in society.

**50.** (A) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
Prominent feminist thinkers are associated with foundational concepts that have shaped the movement. Betty Friedan is known for critiquing the mid-century domestic ideal, while Shulamith Firestone analyzed the biological basis of sex-class inequality. Bell hooks challenged the centering of white, middle-class experiences by advocating for theory from the margins. Vandana Shiva is a leading voice in ecofeminism, particularly for her critiques of modern agricultural practices and their impact on women and the environment globally.

NODIA

**51.** (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Socialist feminism is characterized by its dual focus on the economic structures of capitalism and the social structures of patriarchy. It argues that women's liberation requires the dismantling of the capitalist system, as it relies on exploitative labor practices. However, it also emphasizes that patriarchy is an independent system of oppression that exists alongside capitalism. Therefore, true emancipation necessitates a simultaneous struggle against both economic exploitation and the deeply embedded cultural norms of male dominance.

**52.** (D) Judith Butler's theory of performativity.
The idea that gender is not a fixed or innate identity but an ongoing performance is the core of Judith Butler's theory of performativity. She argues that what we perceive as gender is actually the result of people repeating socially accepted behaviors and norms over time. This concept suggests that gender has no pre-existing essence and is instead constantly being constructed and reconstructed through our actions, which allows for the possibility of challenging and changing traditional gender roles.

**53.** (C) The advocacy for a revolutionary overthrow of the state.
Liberal feminism is defined by its commitment to achieving equality through the reform of existing institutions and the legal system. This includes campaigning for suffrage, equal access to education, and anti-discrimination laws in

the workplace. Because liberal feminists believe in working within the established democratic framework, the advocacy for a violent or revolutionary overthrow of the state is not a part of their philosophy. Instead, they seek progress through gradual social change and legislative action over time.

**54.** (B) Eco-Feminism
The Chipko movement is a famous example of grassroots ecofeminism, as it demonstrated the powerful role of women in protecting the environment. By hugging trees to prevent logging, these women highlighted their dependence on natural resources for their families' livelihoods and their resistance to destructive industrial development. This movement illustrates the ecofeminist principle that the well-being of women and the health of the natural world are deeply interconnected and require collective action to defend.

**55.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Indian feminism is a diverse movement that reflects the complex social fabric of the nation. Because India is home to multiple religions, castes, classes, and ethnicities, women's experiences of oppression and their priorities for change vary significantly across different contexts. This diversity necessitates a wide range of strategies and viewpoints within the movement, as feminists seek to address the unique challenges faced by women in various communities and social positions throughout the country.

**56.** (A) Liberal Feminist rights-based activism
The focus of the transgender rights movement on securing legal recognition and anti-discrimination protections mirrors the strategies traditionally used in liberal feminist activism. Both movements emphasize the importance of individual rights and equal treatment under the law to achieve social justice. By advocating for legislative reforms and working within the existing political system, transgender activists seek to ensure that all individuals, regardless of gender identity, have access to basic human rights and social opportunities in a fair society.

**57.** (C) Postmodern / Post-structural Feminism
Postmodern and post-structuralist feminism critiques the binary categories of man and woman as oppressive social constructs. This perspective argues that these labels are not biological truths but are instead created through language and discourse to maintain power imbalances. By deconstructing these categories, postmodern feminists seek to reveal the fluidity of identity and challenge the ways that traditional gender norms limit human potential and individual expression in society, advocating for a more diverse understanding of identity.

**58.** (A) The perspectives of marginalized groups can provide a more complete and critical understanding of society.
Standpoint theory suggests that individuals in marginalized social positions have a unique vantage point that allows them to see social structures more clearly than those in power. By centering the experiences of women and other oppressed groups, this theory argues that we can achieve a more comprehensive and objective understanding of power dynamics and social reality. This perspective emphasizes that knowledge is socially situated and that listening to marginalized voices is essential for achieving a more just and accurate society.

**59.** (D) Socialist feminism views patriarchy as a distinct, independent system alongside capitalism.
A key distinction between Marxist and socialist feminism is how they understand the relationship between gender and economic oppression. Marxist feminism primarily focuses on capitalism as the root cause of women's subjugation. Socialist feminism, however, argues that patriarchy and capitalism are two independent but interacting systems of oppression. This dual systems theory emphasizes that ending capitalism alone is not enough to achieve liberation; the social and cultural structures of male dominance must also be dismantled simultaneously.

**60.** (A) 2, 4, 3, 1
The historical development of feminist thought can be traced through the major works of key thinkers across several centuries. Mary Wollstonecraft was a pioneer in the late eighteenth century, followed by John Stuart Mill

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

in the nineteenth century. Simone de Beauvoir's foundational existentialist analysis was published in the mid-twentieth century, while Judith Butler's influential contemporary theories on performativity emerged in the late twentieth century. This timeline reflects the movement's evolution from early rights-based arguments to postmodern identity analysis.

**61.** (C) The social construction of gender.
Simone de Beauvoir's famous statement highlights the idea that womanhood is not a biological destiny but a social status imposed on individuals. This concept is foundational to the theory of the social construction of gender, which argues that societies create and enforce expectations for how people should behave based on their perceived sex. By distinguishing between biological sex and socially constructed gender, feminists have been able to challenge traditional roles and advocate for greater individual freedom and equality for all.

**62.** (D) Black Feminism and Post-Colonial Feminism
Black and post-colonial feminists have been central in critiquing the historical tendency of mainstream feminism to focus on the experiences of white, middle-class women. They argue that this narrow perspective ignores the ways that race, class, and colonial history intersect with gender to shape the lives of women globally. By advocating for a more inclusive and intersectional approach, these movements have expanded the feminist agenda to address the diverse challenges and voices of women of color and those in the Global South.

**63.** (A) The intersex individual should be involved in decisions about their own body when possible.
The historical advocacy for a patient-centered approach to intersex care emphasizes the importance of bodily autonomy and informed consent. This perspective argues that intersex individuals should be central participants in making decisions about their own medical treatment and bodies. By involving patients in these choices, the movement seeks to end the practice of performing non-consensual surgeries and to ensure that individuals are respected as self-determining agents who can define their own identities as they mature over time.

**64.** (B) How the corporation exploits these women as a cheap "reserve army of labor."
A Marxist feminist analysis would focus on how global corporations utilize women in developing nations as a cheap source of labor to maximize profits. These women are often viewed as a reserve army of labor that can be easily hired and fired based on economic needs. This perspective highlights the intersection of gender and capitalist exploitation, arguing that the struggle for women's rights in these contexts must include a challenge to the global economic structures that prioritize corporate gain over workers' well-being.

**65.** (A) a, b, and d
Radical feminism is characterized by the belief that patriarchy is the most fundamental and universal form of oppression in society. To understand this systemic dominance, radical feminists pioneered the practice of consciousness-raising groups where women could share personal experiences to identify common patterns of subjugation. Key areas of focus include analyzing sexual violence, domestic abuse, and pornography as tools used to maintain male power. This perspective seeks a total social transformation rather than mere reform of existing political structures.

**66.** (A) Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender
The acronym LGBT stands for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender, representing a broad spectrum of sexual orientations and gender identities. This terminology emerged to unify diverse groups under a single umbrella to advocate for civil rights and social recognition. Over time, the acronym has expanded to include additional letters such as Q for Queer, I for Intersex, and A for Asexual, reflecting an ongoing commitment to inclusivity within the movement and a recognition of the diversity of human experience.

NODIA

**67.** (C) Contemporary manifestations of culture and identity.
Feminists in the twenty-first century are increasingly engaged with how gender is represented and negotiated within digital spaces and popular culture. Analyzing video games and social media allows scholars to explore contemporary manifestations of identity and how traditional gender norms are reinforced

or challenged in a globalized world. This work reflects the movement's evolution to address the complex ways that culture, technology, and identity intersect in the modern era, moving beyond the historical focus on basic legal rights.

**68.** (D) Education, political pressure, and legislative change.
Liberal feminism is defined by its commitment to achieving gender equality through peaceful and institutional means. The primary methods proposed by this branch include educating the public about gender bias, exerting political pressure on leaders, and advocating for legislative changes that protect individual rights. By working within the existing social and legal framework, liberal feminists seek to create a more equitable society through gradual reform, ensuring that women have equal access to the opportunities and protections provided by democratic systems.

**69.** (C) The Green Revolution and genetically modified organisms (GMOs).
Vandana Shiva is a prominent ecofeminist known for her vocal critiques of modern industrial agricultural practices, such as the Green Revolution and the use of GMOs. She argues that these models are based on a patriarchal logic of domination that destroys biodiversity and threatens the livelihoods of traditional farmers, particularly women. By advocating for seed sovereignty and sustainable farming, Shiva highlights the connection between environmental health and social justice, emphasizing the vital role of women in preserving ecological wisdom and food security.

**70.** (B) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
Key feminist terms are essential for understanding the movement's theoretical and political goals. Patriarchy describes a social system of male dominance, while intersectionality explores the overlapping nature of diverse social categorizations like race and gender. Performativity is the idea that gender is constructed through repeated acts, and suffrage refers to the historical struggle for the right to vote. Together, these concepts provide a framework for analyzing how power operates in society and how individuals can work toward achieving meaningful social change.

**71.** (D) It argues that gender is always the most significant axis of oppression, regardless of colonial history.
Post-colonial feminism challenges the idea that gender is the only or most important factor in women's oppression globally. Instead, it emphasizes the necessity of understanding how colonial history, race, and national identity intersect with gender to shape diverse experiences. By critiquing the universalizing tendencies of some Western feminisms, post-colonial advocates highlight how power imbalances continue to influence gender relations in the Global South, arguing for a more nuanced and context-sensitive approach to achieving justice for all women.

**72.** (A) It was prompted by feminist critiques of gender as a system that impacts everyone, not just women.
Masculinity studies developed as a response to feminist insights that gender is a socially constructed system that influences the lives of both men and women. This field explores how patriarchal norms impose rigid expectations on men and how these standards contribute to social hierarchies. By critically examining manhood, scholars in this area demonstrate that challenging traditional gender roles is beneficial for everyone, as it promotes a more inclusive and equitable society that respects the diversity of human experience and identity.

**73.** (C) The psychological and existential nature of "womanhood" independent of economic factors.
Classical Marxist feminism is primarily focused on the economic basis of gender inequality and how capitalism benefits from the exploitation of women's labor. Key areas of interest include the wage gap, the role of unpaid domestic work, and the use of women as a reserve labor force. Consequently, abstract or existential explorations of womanhood that are disconnected from material and economic factors would be of least interest to this perspective, which seeks to achieve liberation through a total transformation of the economic system.

**74.** (A) The social construction of gender.
Simone de Beauvoir's famous quote encapsulates the foundational idea that being a woman is a socially imposed status rather than a biological destiny. This concept is the core of the social

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

construction of gender, which argues that societies create and enforce roles and behaviors that people are expected to perform based on their perceived sex. By highlighting the cultural and historical nature of these roles, feminists have been able to challenge traditional expectations and advocate for greater individual freedom and social equality.

**75.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Radical feminists argue that because patriarchy is a deeply embedded social and cultural system, legal reforms alone are insufficient for achieving true liberation. They believe that male dominance pervades all aspects of life, including personal relationships and the family structure, which are often beyond the reach of the law. Therefore, achieving equality requires a total transformation of society and a challenge to the underlying cultural norms that maintain patriarchal power, necessitating activism that goes far beyond legislative change and institutional reform.

**76.** (B) Analyzing literature and psychoanalysis to expose how patriarchy operates.
In her influential book, Kate Millett analyzed how patriarchal ideology is embedded in Western literature, philosophy, and psychoanalysis. She argued that these cultural products work to reinforce male dominance and subordinate women in the social order. By exposing these systemic patterns, Millett highlighted the political nature of personal and cultural life, providing a foundation for second-wave radical feminism. her work emphasized that achieving liberation requires a critical examination of how power is communicated and maintained through all forms of human knowledge.

**77.** (C) Frame the specific socio-cultural struggles of Black women within a broader context.
The term womanism was introduced to address the specific experiences and struggles of Black women and other women of color that were often neglected by mainstream feminism. It emphasizes the intersection of race, class, and gender, framing these challenges within a broader context of community and social justice. By centering the voices of those who have been marginalized, womanism seeks to create a more inclusive and holistic framework for activism that addresses the diverse needs and historical realities of all women in society.

**78.** (D) Transgender advocates and those who define "woman" biologically.
Contemporary debates regarding transgender rights often involve a tension between those who advocate for gender self-identification and those who maintain a strictly biological definition of womanhood. This contestation centers on questions of identity, inclusion in specific spaces, and the nature of gender itself. While some feminists see the inclusion of transgender women as essential for progress, others express concerns about the potential impact on biological women's protections. These discussions highlight the ongoing complexity of defining gender and identity in a diverse and evolving society.

**79.** (A) Simultaneous struggle against patriarchy and capitalism.
Socialist feminism is defined by its commitment to simultaneously challenging the independent systems of patriarchy and capitalism. Advocates of this perspective argue that women's oppression is rooted in both economic exploitation and the social structures of male dominance. Therefore, true liberation cannot be achieved by addressing only one of these factors. Instead, it requires a comprehensive transformation of both the economic system and the cultural norms of the family to ensure social justice and equality for all individuals in society.

**80.** (B) Postmodern/Post-structuralist
A feminist who utilizes the deconstruction of texts to reveal how language creates and reinforces gendered meanings is working within a postmodern or post-structuralist framework. This approach focuses on how discourse shapes our understanding of identity and power, questioning the stability of traditional categories like man and woman. By examining the ways that knowledge is produced and communicated, postmodern feminists seek to challenge the underlying assumptions of patriarchal society and promote a more fluid and diverse understanding of human experience.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**81.** (B) A shift from education and rationality to patriarchy, sexuality, and the body.
The evolution of feminist thought from the eighteenth to the twentieth century involved a significant shift in focus and strategy. Early pioneers like Mary Wollstonecraft primarily advocated for intellectual equality and the right to a rational education. In contrast, second-wave radical feminists expanded their analysis to include the systemic structures of patriarchy, sexuality, and the control of women's bodies. this transition reflects the movement's growing understanding of how male dominance operates across all spheres of personal and public life, necessitating a more comprehensive systemic critique.

**82.** (A) For some transgender, non-binary, and intersex people.
The movement to include a third gender option, such as X, on legal documents is a crucial issue for many transgender, non-binary, and intersex individuals. This effort seeks to provide formal recognition for those whose identities or biological characteristics do not align with the traditional male/female binary. By securing these legal changes, advocates aim to promote social inclusion, protect individuals from discrimination, and ensure that everyone has the right to accurate and respectful representation of their identity in public life and official records.

**83.** (C) Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak
Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak is a prominent post-colonial theorist who introduced the concept of the subaltern to describe marginalized groups whose voices are erased from mainstream history and culture. Her work explores the challenges faced by these individuals in asserting their agency within dominant power structures. By highlighting the complexity of representation and the impact of colonial history, Spivak has been instrumental in expanding the scope of feminist and post-colonial studies, encouraging a more critical examination of whose stories are told and heard globally.

**84.** (D) It often grapples with the tension between individual rights and community identity.
Indian feminism is characterized by its ongoing effort to balance the demand for individual women's rights with the complexities of diverse community and religious identities. Because India is a pluralistic society with various personal laws, feminists must often navigate difficult questions regarding tradition, reform, and social justice. This tension reflects the broader challenge of achieving equality in a context where collective identities and historical legacies continue to play a significant role in shaping the lives and opportunities of women across different communities.

**85.** (B) a, c, and d
The ecofeminist argument identifies a fundamental link between the patriarchal domination of nature and the subjugation of women. This perspective critiques modern developmental models and scientific approaches that exploit natural resources and devalue traditional knowledge. By analyzing how environmental destruction disproportionately affects women's livelihoods and health, ecofeminists advocate for a rejection of hierarchical dualisms like nature/culture. This holistic approach seeks to create a more sustainable and equitable world by promoting social justice and environmental stewardship as mutually dependent goals for all humanity.

**86.** (B) Biological characteristics; social roles and identity
The distinction between sex and gender is a fundamental concept in feminist theory and social science. Sex refers to the biological and physiological characteristics that define male and female, such as anatomy and chromosomes. Gender, on the other hand, refers to the socially constructed roles, behaviors, and identities that societies consider appropriate for men and women. This distinction is crucial because it highlights that many of the differences between the sexes are not innate but are learned and enforced through cultural norms and expectations.

**87.** (D) Radical or Eco-Feminism
Radical and ecofeminist perspectives are most likely to analyze historical figures like the witch as women who challenged patriarchal control over knowledge and society. These scholars argue that the persecution of witches was a systematic attempt to suppress female autonomy and traditional wisdom. By reclaiming this history,

NODIA

these feminists seek to expose the ways that male-dominated institutions have historically marginalized women's voices and to celebrate the diverse forms of resistance that women have used to maintain their agency and power.

**88.** (A) An increased focus on difference, identity, sexuality, and intersectionality.
Feminist debates in the late twentieth and twenty-first centuries have been defined by an expanded focus on the complexities of identity and the overlapping nature of social categories. This shift reflects a growing recognition that a single-axis analysis of gender is insufficient for understanding the diverse experiences of all women. By prioritizing intersectionality, contemporary feminists address how race, class, sexuality, and disability influence power dynamics, leading to a more inclusive and nuanced movement that seeks justice for all marginalized and oppressed groups globally.

**89.** (C) Liberal Feminism
A strategy focused on achieving gender equality through legislative reforms, equal representation in government, and funding for education is a classic example of liberal feminism. This approach seeks to improve women's status by working within existing social and political institutions to remove barriers and ensure equal opportunity. By emphasizing the importance of legal rights and institutional changes, liberal feminists aim to create a more equitable society through pragmatic and gradual progress, ensuring that women have the same protections and chances as men.

**90.** (C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
The evolution of feminist concerns can be traced through the centuries. The eighteenth century focused on the rights of man and access to education, while the nineteenth century was defined by the struggle for suffrage and property rights. The mid-twentieth century brought attention to personal politics and the domestic sphere, famously described as the problem with no name. Finally, the twenty-first century is characterized by debates on transnationalism, digital activism, and queer theory, reflecting the movement's ongoing adaptation to global changes.

**91.** (D) Black Feminism
The Combahee River Collective Statement is a foundational text of Black feminism that introduced the idea of interlocking systems of oppression. It argued that racism, sexism, heterosexism, and classism must be addressed simultaneously, as they are inextricably linked in the lives of women of color. This powerful document provided a framework for intersectional analysis and helped to create a distinct political identity for Black feminists, emphasizing their commitment to struggling against all forms of social injustice and inequality in society.

**92.** (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Postmodern feminism is deeply critical of the idea of a universal global sisterhood, arguing that it erases the diverse and often conflicting experiences of women across different cultures. Instead, this perspective focuses on deconstructing the category of woman as a stable or coherent identity. By emphasizing the instability of identity and the role of language in constructing our understanding of gender, postmodernists highlight how traditional labels can be limiting and advocate for a more fluid and inclusive approach to understanding human experience.

**93.** (C) Masculinity Studies
The analysis of hegemonic and subordinate masculinities is a core component of masculinity studies, which explores how social constructions of manhood maintain power hierarchies. This field examines how certain idealized forms of masculinity are privileged while others are marginalized or devalued. By critically examining these dynamics, scholars in this area seek to understand the ways that patriarchal systems affect the lives of both men and women, demonstrating that challenging traditional gender roles is essential for achieving a more equitable and just society.

**94.** (D) Transgender and non-binary identities.
The demand for gender-neutral bathrooms is a practical issue emerging from contemporary contestations around transgender and non-binary identities. These efforts seek to create inclusive public spaces that respect the diverse ways individuals experience and express their gender. By challenging traditional binary

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

divisions, advocates aim to ensure that everyone can access essential facilities without facing harassment or discrimination. This struggle highlights the ongoing work to transform social institutions to reflect a more diverse and respectful understanding of human identity and personal dignity.

**95.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Liberal feminism has faced significant criticism for its historical tendency to center the experiences and concerns of white, middle-class women. Critics argue that by universalizing these limited perspectives, early liberal feminists failed to adequately address the interconnected oppressions of race and class faced by many others. This critique has been essential for the development of more inclusive and intersectional feminist frameworks that recognize the diversity of women's lives and advocate for a movement that addresses the unique challenges faced by all marginalized groups.

**96.** (B) Masculinity Studies
The LGBT acronym stands for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender, and it often includes additional categories like Intersex and Asexual to be more inclusive. Masculinity studies, however, is an academic field that explores the social construction of manhood and is not a category of identity within the LGBT spectrum itself. While masculinity studies is related to feminist and queer debates about gender, its primary focus is on critically examining the roles and power dynamics associated with being a man in society.

**97.** (B) A search for indigenous feminist traditions and historical agency.
An Indian feminist scholar analyzing the Bhakti movement is likely searching for indigenous traditions of female agency and resistance to patriarchal norms. This work explores how women historical figures used religious and cultural movements to assert their voices and challenge social hierarchies. By uncovering these local histories, feminists seek to demonstrate that the struggle for equality is not a Western import but has deep roots in Indian history. This approach provides a more culturally grounded and diverse understanding of feminist activism and historical change.

NODIA

**98.** (A) Radical separatism
Radical separatism is the idea that women should form their own separate communities and institutions as a way to escape and challenge the pervasive influence of patriarchal domination. Proponents of this strategy argue that as long as women remain integrated into male-dominated societies, they will continue to be oppressed. By creating women-only spaces, they seek to foster autonomy, develop new ways of relating to one another, and build a foundational base for achieving liberation outside the structures of traditional society and personal life.

**99.** (C) Essentialists who view women as spiritually closer to nature and social constructionists.
A central debate within ecofeminism exists between essentialists and social constructionists regarding the relationship between women and nature. Essentialists often argue that women possess an inherent spiritual or biological connection to the natural world. Social constructionists, however, contend that this connection is a social product created by patriarchal societies that devalue both women and nature. This internal debate is crucial for defining the movement's theoretical foundations and for determining the most effective strategies for achieving both gender equality and environmental sustainability globally.

**100.** (A) 3, 2, 4, 1
The chronological emergence of feminist theories reflects the movement's historical evolution and expanding scope. The first wave, focused on liberal rights and suffrage, was the earliest development. This was followed by the rise of radical feminism in the mid-twentieth century, which analyzed patriarchy as a systemic structure. Later, Black feminism emerged as a distinct movement to address the intersections of race and gender. Finally, postmodern feminism developed to deconstruct universal narratives and emphasize the fluidity of identity in a globalized world.

**101.** (C) A pervasive social system in which men and masculine values are dominant.
In radical feminist theory, patriarchy is defined as a pervasive social system where men hold primary power and masculine values are prioritized over feminine ones. This system is seen as operating

through all aspects of society, from political and economic institutions to the most personal relationships and the family structure. Radical feminists argue that because patriarchy is the most fundamental form of oppression, true liberation requires a total social transformation that dismantles these hierarchical structures and promotes gender equality across all spheres.

**102.** (B) Criticizing her for portraying a non-Western woman as an exotic and passive victim without agency.
A classic post-colonial feminist critique involves challenging the way Western feminists have often represented women from the Global South. Post-colonial scholars argue that these portrayals frequently homogenize non-Western women as passive victims of their cultures, ignoring their diverse experiences and active forms of resistance. By exposing these biased representations, post-colonial feminists demand a more nuanced and respectful approach that recognizes the agency and specific historical contexts of all women, rather than imposing Western models of empowerment and identity on them.

**103.** (D) A critical examination of how masculinity is socially constructed.
Masculinity studies is an academic discipline that critically examines the social, cultural, and historical construction of manhood. Unlike some forms of men's rights activism that oppose feminism, masculinity studies is often informed by feminist theory's insights into gender as a system of power. This field explores the diverse ways that masculinities are performed and how patriarchal norms can be both privileging and constraining for men. By analyzing these dynamics, researchers seek to promote a more equitable understanding of gender for all individuals.

**104.** (A) Friedrich Engels
Friedrich Engels is most associated with the theory that women's oppression is fundamentally linked to the historical rise of private property and the monogamous family. In his influential work, he argued that these economic shifts transformed women's labor into a private service and established male control over resources and inheritance. This analysis provides a cornerstone for Marxist feminism, suggesting that the true emancipation of women requires the elimination of the capitalist system and the reorganization of the family and social life.

**105.** (A) a, b, and d
Socialist feminism is often described as dual systems theory because it considers both capitalism and patriarchy as primary, interacting sources of women's oppression. It argues that ending capitalism alone will not automatically end male dominance; therefore, liberation requires a transformation of both economic structures and cultural/familial norms. By seeking to dismantle these two systems simultaneously, socialist feminists advocate for a more comprehensive approach to social justice that addresses both the material exploitation of labor and the deeply embedded social hierarchies of gender.

**106.** (A) The act of depicting women and the world from a masculine, heterosexual perspective.
The concept of the male gaze refers to the way that visual culture often depicts women and the world from a masculine and heterosexual perspective. This gaze objectifies women, positioning them as subjects to be looked at and consumed by a male audience. By analyzing this dynamic in art, film, and media, feminists seek to reveal how traditional representations reinforce patriarchal power and limit the ways that women are seen and understood. Challenging the male gaze is essential for creating more diverse and respectful representations.

**107.** (D) That gender should be assigned solely based on external anatomy at birth.
The transgender movement's emphasis on gender self-identification challenges the traditional practice of assigning gender solely based on external anatomy at birth. Advocates argue that individuals have an innate sense of their own gender that should be respected and legally recognized, regardless of their biological characteristics. This perspective promotes a more fluid and individual understanding of identity, seeking to transform social and legal systems to accommodate the diversity of human experience and to protect the rights and dignity of all people.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**108.** (B) A combination of Socialist, Post-Colonial, and Eco-Feminism.
A protest at a G7 summit focusing on the harms of global capitalism and corporate environmental policies would most likely involve a combination of socialist, post-colonial, and ecofeminist perspectives. These schools of thought share a critical focus on the ways that global power imbalances, economic exploitation, and environmental destruction disproportionately affect women in the Global South. By working together, these activists highlight the interconnected nature of social justice, sustainability, and gender equality, advocating for a fundamental transformation of the global political and economic order.

**109.** (C) Women's right to the same education and claim to rationality as men.
Mary Wollstonecraft's foundational eighteenth-century text was primarily an argument for women's right to the same education and intellectual development as men. She asserted that women possess an equal capacity for reason and that their perceived social inferiority was a result of their limited opportunities. By advocating for intellectual equality, Wollstonecraft challenged the patriarchal norms of her time and laid the groundwork for future feminist struggles for legal and political rights, emphasizing the importance of education for achieving true human freedom.

**110.** (B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
Prominent feminist thinkers and groups are associated with key ideas that have shaped the movement's history. The Combahee River Collective is known for its pioneering work on the synthesis of race, class, and gender oppression. Judith Butler introduced the influential concept of gender performativity in her book. Friedrich Engels provided an economic analysis of women's subjection in relation to private property, and Mary Wollstonecraft wrote one of the earliest arguments for women's rights and education in the eighteenth century.

**111.** (A) Its primary goal is to advocate for male supremacy.
Masculinity studies is an interdisciplinary field that critically examines how manhood is socially constructed and how patriarchal gender roles impact men's lives. Rather than advocating for male supremacy, this field explores how men are also constrained by rigid expectations and how hegemonic masculinity subordinates others. By analyzing different types of masculinities, scholars in this area seek to understand the complexities of power and gender, contributing to a more nuanced and equitable society that respects the diversity of all human identities.

**112.** (B) Kimberlé Crenshaw
The term intersectionality was coined by Black feminist legal scholar Kimberlé Crenshaw to describe the overlapping systems of discrimination faced by women of color. She argued that a single-axis analysis of either race or gender fails to capture the unique experiences of individuals at the intersection of these identities. This framework has become a cornerstone of contemporary feminist and social justice work, providing a more comprehensive way to understand and address the complexities of systemic oppression and identity in a diverse world.

**113.** (B) Liberal Feminism
An activist campaigning for more women in leadership positions like CEOs and board members is primarily working from a liberal feminist perspective. This approach focuses on achieving gender equality by increasing women's representation and opportunities within existing corporate and social structures. By advocating for equal access and removing barriers to advancement, liberal feminists aim to improve women's status through reform and institutional change, ensuring that women have the same power and influence as men in the professional and public spheres of life.

**114.** (A) The domestic labor and childcare that women are expected to perform after completing their paid work.
The second shift is a concept used to describe the additional domestic labor and childcare that women are frequently expected to perform after their paid workday is over. This unpaid work is a major source of gender inequality, as it limits women's leisure time and professional opportunities while reinforcing traditional gender roles within the family. By highlighting this unequal distribution of labor, feminists advocate for a more equitable sharing of

household responsibilities and for social policies that support working parents and recognize the value of domestic work.

**115.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Post-colonial feminism is deeply critical of the homogenizing use of the term Third World woman in Western feminist discourse. Advocates argue that this construct erases the immense diversity of experiences, cultures, and histories of women from the Global South, often portraying them as passive victims of their traditions. By challenging these patronizing representations, post-colonial feminists seek to recover the agency of non-Western women and to promote a more respectful and nuanced understanding of gender struggles that accounts for the specific impacts of colonial history and global power.

**116.** (D) Securing married women's property rights and child custody rights.
A primary concern for nineteenth-century feminists in many Western countries was the struggle to secure legal rights for married women, particularly regarding property ownership and child custody. Under the legal principle of coverture, a woman's legal identity was subsumed by her husband's upon marriage, leaving her with no rights over her assets or children. By campaigning for legislative reforms, early feminists sought to achieve basic legal autonomy for women, providing a foundation for future struggles for suffrage and broader social and political equality.

**117.** (C) The right to access gender-affirming healthcare.
The right to access gender-affirming healthcare is a central issue for the contemporary transgender movement. This includes medical treatments such as hormone therapy and surgeries that help individuals align their physical appearance with their gender identity. Advocates argue that access to this care is essential for the well-being and mental health of transgender people and that it should be respected as a fundamental human right. This struggle highlights the broader effort to ensure that all individuals have the autonomy to make decisions about their own bodies.

**118.** (B) Shulamith Firestone's radical feminism.
Shulamith Firestone argued that true liberation for women would require the abolition of the traditional nuclear family and the use of technology to free them from the biological burdens of reproduction. She believed that the physical realities of childbirth and child-rearing were the fundamental basis of sex-class inequality. By advocating for reproductive technology and the reorganization of social life, Firestone sought to eliminate the foundational structures of patriarchal control, making her work a hallmark of the most radical strand of second-wave feminist theory.

**119.** (D) Believes the capitalist system can be reformed to provide equality.
A key difference between liberal and socialist feminism is their perspective on the capitalist economic system. Liberal feminists believe that gender equality can be achieved by reforming capitalism from within to ensure equal rights and opportunities for women. In contrast, socialist feminists argue that capitalism is inherently oppressive and must be dismantled alongside patriarchy to achieve true liberation. While liberal feminism focuses on gradual progress through policy changes, socialist feminism advocates for a more radical transformation of both the economic and social structures of society.

**120.** (A) Propose a universal, 10-point plan for the liberation of all women everywhere.
Postmodern feminist theories are characterized by their skepticism of universal claims and grand narratives. Therefore, they would be least likely to propose a single, universal plan for the liberation of all women, as they believe that experiences of oppression vary significantly across different contexts and identities. Instead, postmodernists focus on analyzing representations of gender, questioning the stability of traditional categories, and deconstructing binary oppositions to reveal the fluid and socially constructed nature of identity, advocating for more localized and diverse strategies for social change.

**121.** (C) Explores blurring boundaries between human and machine to create identities.
Cyborg feminism, as articulated by Donna Haraway, uses the metaphor of the cyborg to explore the blurring boundaries between humans

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

and machines in a technologically advanced world. This perspective argues that traditional binaries like male/female and nature/culture are becoming increasingly unstable. By embracing the hybrid nature of the cyborg, feminists can move beyond essentialist ideas about identity and create new, fluid ways of being that are not limited by patriarchal norms. This work encourages a critical and imaginative engagement with technology as a tool for deconstructing gender.

**122.** (A) The specific and intensified oppression faced by women at the intersection of caste (as Untouchable) and gender.
Dalit feminism in the Indian context highlights the specific and intensified forms of oppression faced by women at the intersection of the caste system and gender. These women experience unique challenges that are not always addressed by mainstream or upper-caste feminist movements. By centering the voices and experiences of Dalit women, this perspective advocates for a more inclusive and intersectional approach to social justice that recognizes how multiple hierarchies of power combine to shape the lives and opportunities of the most marginalized individuals in society.

**123.** (D) Black and Radical Feminism, which questions working within oppressive systems to achieve true liberation.
Audre Lorde's famous phrase expresses a sentiment central to Black and radical feminisms, which question the effectiveness of working within existing oppressive structures to achieve meaningful change. This perspective suggests that the same tools used to maintain patriarchy and racism, such as established legal and political systems, cannot be used to dismantle them. Instead, true liberation requires creating new frameworks and institutions that are not built on exploitation. This critique encourages activists to imagine more radical and transformative strategies for social progress outside of mainstream systems.

**124.** (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The intersex and transgender movements both challenge traditional societal understandings of sex and gender, but they focus on different aspects of human diversity. The intersex movement advocates for the recognition that biological sex is not always a simple binary, highlighting the diverse variations in physical sex characteristics. The transgender movement, meanwhile, focuses on the recognition that an individual's gender identity may not align with the sex they were assigned at birth. Together, these movements promote a more complex and respectful understanding of identity and bodily autonomy.

**125.** (B) a, b, and d
Liberal feminism is defined by its commitment to achieving equality through the reform of existing institutions rather than through revolutionary change. Its key concerns include securing equal pay and ensuring equal access to education and political office. Therefore, goals such as the total overthrow of capitalism, the primary deconstruction of the gender binary, or the revolutionary seizure of state power are not characteristic of this branch. Instead, liberal feminists seek to improve women's status through gradual progress and legislative action within a democratic and capitalist framework.

NODIA

**126.** (D) It highlighted that masculinity is a social construct and that patriarchy has costs for men.
A significant contribution of masculinity studies to gender theory is the recognition that manhood is not a biological fact but a complex social construction. This field explores how patriarchal systems impose rigid expectations on men, demonstrating that these norms can be harmful and constraining for them as well as for women. By analyzing hegemonic masculinity, scholars have shown that challenging traditional gender roles is beneficial for all individuals, as it encourages a more diverse and equitable society that respects the range of human experience and identity.

**127.** (A) Indian Feminism concerned with personal law and minority rights
The Shah Bano case in India is of prime interest to Indian feminism because it highlights the complex intersection of women's rights, personal laws, and religious identity. This landmark legal struggle involved a Muslim woman seeking maintenance after divorce, sparking a national debate about the tension between individual secular rights and the autonomy of minority communities. Analyzing this case allows

feminists to explore the challenges of achieving gender justice in a multi-religious society and the importance of ensuring that all women have equal protection under the law.

**128.** (B) Betty Friedan : Gender Trouble
Betty Friedan is famously associated with her influential mid-century book, The Feminine Mystique, which sparked the second wave of feminism in the United States. In contrast, Gender Trouble was written by contemporary philosopher Judith Butler, who introduced the theory of gender performativity. The other pairings correctly identify Shulamith Firestone with The Dialectic of Sex, Simone de Beauvoir with The Second Sex, and Kate Millett with Sexual Politics, all of which are foundational texts that have shaped different branches of feminist thought across the twentieth century.

**129.** (B) Challenging heteronormativity and destabilizing fixed identity categories.
The concept of queering in postmodern theory involves a critical practice of disrupting social norms, particularly those related to gender and sexuality. It seeks to challenge heteronormative assumptions and to destabilize fixed identity categories like man and woman. By revealing the fluid and socially constructed nature of these labels, queering opens up new possibilities for understanding and expressing identity. This approach encourages a more diverse and inclusive society that respects the range of human experience and resists the limiting structures of traditional binary systems.

**130.** (A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Different feminist perspectives focus on distinct areas of concern based on their theoretical frameworks. Liberal feminism emphasizes professional equality and the gender pay gap, while Marxist feminism analyzes the role of women's unpaid domestic work in capitalism. Ecofeminism explores the connections between environmental destruction and women's livelihoods, such as the impact of dam construction. Finally, post-colonial feminism examines the specific effects of global economic policies and imperialism on women in the Global South, highlighting the diversity of feminist struggles worldwide.

**131.** (C) It can sometimes be essentialist or create a simplified oppressor/oppressed binary.
Radical feminism has been criticized by some scholars for its tendency toward biological essentialism and for creating a simplified binary of men as oppressors and women as the oppressed. Critics argue that this perspective can overlook the diversity of women's experiences and the complex ways that other systems of power, such as race and class, interact with gender. While radical feminism has been instrumental in exposing systemic patriarchy, these critiques highlight the importance of developing more nuanced and intersectional frameworks that address the multiple dimensions of social inequality.

NODIA

**132.** (D) Feminist Standpoint Theory
Feminist standpoint theory suggests that the experiences and knowledge of women and other marginalized groups can provide a more critical and complete understanding of social reality than those of dominant groups. By centering these perspectives, the theory argues that we can achieve a more objective view of power structures and their effects. This approach emphasizes that all knowledge is socially situated and that listening to the voices of the oppressed is essential for identifying and challenging the systemic biases that maintain social hierarchies in society.

**133.** (C) Radical Feminism
A central argument of radical feminism is that the oppression of women under patriarchy is the oldest and most fundamental form of hierarchy in human history. This perspective posits that the male/female binary provides the primary model for all other forms of social dominance, such as racism and class exploitation. By identifying patriarchy as the root cause of systemic inequality, radical feminists advocate for a total transformation of social and personal relations, seeking to dismantle the foundational structures of male dominance to achieve true liberation for all.

**134.** (B) Cause: Colonial portrayal of colonized men as "effeminate"; Effect: A reinforcement of hyper-masculinity in post-colonial nationalisms.
Post-colonial feminism explores how colonial histories continue to shape gender relations in formerly colonized nations. One such relationship is the link between the colonial

portrayal of indigenous men as effeminate and the subsequent rise of hyper-masculinity in post-colonial nationalist movements. This analysis demonstrates how gender identities were used as tools of colonial control and how post-colonial societies often sought to reassert their strength by adopting rigid and sometimes exclusionary forms of manhood, highlighting the complex legacy of imperialism on the social fabric of these nations.

**135.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Socialist feminism critiques traditional Marxism for its gender-blindness, arguing that classical class analysis is insufficient for explaining the specific forms of oppression faced by women. While Marxist theory focuses on economic exploitation, socialist feminists highlight that issues like domestic violence and the sexual division of labor persist across different economic systems. By identifying patriarchy as an independent system of power that interacts with capitalism, socialist feminism provides a more comprehensive framework for understanding and challenging the multiple dimensions of women's subjugation in society.

**136.** (A) Launching a scathing critique of male hypocrisy and the gender biases in Hindu society.
Tarabai Shinde was a pioneering nineteenth-century Indian feminist who wrote a scathing critique of male hypocrisy and the pervasive gender biases in Hindu society. In her work, she challenged the double standards applied to men and women, particularly regarding morality and social behavior. Her bold and indigenous critique demonstrated that the struggle for women's rights has deep roots in Indian history and is not merely a Western import. Shinde's writing remains a foundational text for understanding the history of feminist thought and activism in India.

**137.** (C) A term for individuals whose gender identity aligns with the sex they were assigned at birth.
The term cisgender refers to individuals whose personal sense of gender identity corresponds with the biological sex they were assigned at birth. This word was introduced to provide a respectful way to describe people who are not transgender, helping to challenge the idea that being cisgender is the only normal or natural state. By using this term, scholars and activists can more accurately discuss the diversity of human identity and the specific social privileges and experiences associated with different gender identities in society.

**138.** (A) Eco-Feminism and Structuralist-influenced Feminism
Ecofeminism and structuralist-influenced feminist theories are most interested in analyzing the binary opposition between nature and culture and its connection to the male/female dichotomy. This perspective argues that patriarchal societies operate on a logic that associates men with culture and reason, while women are linked to nature and emotion. By deconstructing these dualisms, these scholars seek to reveal how the devaluing of both women and the natural world is used to maintain social hierarchies, advocating for a more holistic and equitable understanding of all life.

**139.** (D) An invisible barrier that prevents women and minorities from advancing to the highest levels in a profession.
The glass ceiling is a metaphorical concept used in liberal and mainstream feminism to describe the invisible barriers that prevent women and minorities from reaching the highest levels of professional achievement. Despite having the necessary qualifications and experience, these individuals find their career progression halted by systemic biases and exclusionary organizational cultures. This concept highlights the gap between formal policies of equality and the actual social practices that maintain gender and racial disparities in leadership roles and economic power within institutions.

**140.** (A) 4, 2, 1, 3
The historical progression of feminist thought can be mapped through the publication of foundational texts and key events. Mary Wollstonecraft's early rights-based argument in the late eighteenth century was followed by the Seneca Falls Convention in the nineteenth century. Simone de Beauvoir's existentialist analysis emerged in the mid-twentieth century, providing a basis for second-wave activism. Finally, Judith Butler's postmodern theories on gender performativity were published in the late twentieth century, reflecting the movement's

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

ongoing evolution to address the complexities of identity and human experience.

**141.** (C) Post-colonial and Black feminists.
The idea of a universal global sisterhood has been strongly challenged by post-colonial and Black feminists, who argue that this concept often ignores the power imbalances and diverse experiences of women. They highlight how race, class, and colonial history create unique forms of oppression that cannot be addressed by a one-size-fits-all approach. By advocating for intersectionality and recognizing the agency of women in the Global South, these activists demand a more inclusive movement that respects the diverse challenges and voices of all women worldwide.

**142.** (D) Socialist Feminist
A scholar who argues that patriarchy and capitalism are two sides of the same coin and must be fought simultaneously is most likely a socialist feminist. This perspective utilizes dual systems theory to analyze how economic exploitation and male dominance interact to subjugate women. By seeking to dismantle both the capitalist system and the cultural structures of patriarchy, socialist feminists advocate for a comprehensive social transformation that ensures equality and social justice across all spheres of economic, political, and personal life for all individuals.

**143.** (A) The struggle for women's suffrage
The struggle for women's suffrage is a foundational issue of the first wave of feminism and is not considered a recent debate in feminist theory. Contemporary discussions are more likely to focus on masculinity studies, post-colonial critiques of Western thought, and the development of LGBT and queer theory. These newer areas of inquiry reflect the movement's evolution to address complex questions of identity, power, and global inequality that have emerged in the late twentieth and twenty-first centuries, moving beyond the historical focus on basic rights.

**144.** (B) "Woman"
Contemporary contestations between certain feminist viewpoints and transgender rights often center on the fundamental definition of the category woman. This debate involves questions of identity, the importance of biological sex versus gender identity, and the inclusion of transgender women in specific spaces and movements. These discussions highlight the ongoing complexity of defining human identity in a diverse society and the challenge of balancing the protections of different marginalized groups within the broader struggle for social justice and equality for all people.

**145.** (A) a, b, and d
Post-colonial feminism provides a critical analysis of how colonialism and imperialism continue to impact women's lives and gender relations globally. It challenges the universalizing tendencies of Western feminism and the tendency to portray women in the Global South as a monolithic group of victims. By highlighting the importance of analyzing gender in the context of race, nationalism, and history, post-colonial feminists advocate for a more nuanced and context-sensitive approach that recognizes the agency and diverse experiences of all women in a post-colonial world.

**146.** (A) A form of contemporary, digitally-mediated feminist activism.
A twenty-first-century scholar studying the use of social media hashtags like #MeToo is analyzing a contemporary form of digitally-mediated feminist activism. This movement utilizes modern technology to raise consciousness about sexual harassment and assault on a global scale, facilitating a collective sharing of personal experiences. This work illustrates the ongoing evolution of feminist strategies in the digital age, showing how earlier struggles for bodily autonomy and safety are being re-imagined and amplified through the power of social media and online networks.

**147.** (C) The principle of equality of opportunity.
A key tenet of liberal feminism is the belief in the principle of equality of opportunity for all individuals, regardless of gender. This perspective argues that the legal and social barriers that prevent women from achieving their full potential should be removed through institutional reform. By ensuring that women have the same access to education, careers, and political office as men, liberal feminists seek to create a more equitable

NODIA

society where success is determined by merit and hard work within a fair and democratic system.

**148.** (D) The combination of masculine and feminine characteristics in an individual.
The concept of androgyny, popular in some feminist circles in the 1970s, refers to the combination of masculine and feminine characteristics within a single individual. This ideal sought to challenge the rigid gender binary by suggesting that people should be free to express a full range of human qualities without being limited by traditional social expectations. By promoting a more fluid understanding of personality and behavior, advocates of androgyny aimed to undermine the foundational basis of gender roles and to foster greater individual freedom and personal expression.

**149.** (C) Challenged patriarchal Hindu traditions and colonial authority through her work.
Pandita Ramabai was a significant nineteenth-century Indian feminist who challenged both patriarchal Hindu traditions and colonial authority through her activism and writing. She focused on the plight of high-caste Hindu widows and the importance of women's education and autonomy. By establishing institutions to support women and critiquing the systemic oppression she observed, Ramabai demonstrated the strength and agency of indigenous feminist voices. Her work remains a powerful example of the long history of the struggle for women's rights and social justice within the Indian context.

**150.** (C) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
The history of feminism is often categorized into waves, each with a distinct general time period and focus. The first wave in the late nineteenth century prioritized suffrage and legal rights. The second wave, from the 1960s to the 1980s, expanded to include personal politics and reproductive rights. The third wave in the 1990s introduced postmodernism and intersectionality. Finally, the fourth wave, starting in the 2010s, is characterized by digital activism and global movements like #MeToo, reflecting the movement's ongoing adaptation.

**151.** (D) Identity is fluid, constructed through language and performance, and has no single, essential origin.
Postmodern feminism views identity as fluid and constantly constructed through language, discourse, and social performances rather than being a fixed or essential quality. This perspective rejects the idea of a universal female identity, emphasizing that our understanding of ourselves is shaped by shifting social contexts and power dynamics. By deconstructing these categories, postmodernists highlight the diversity of human experience and challenge the traditional binary systems that limit individual expression, advocating for a more complex and inclusive understanding of human identity and social relations.

**152.** (A) The framing of their issues within a social model, critiquing societal responses rather than the variation itself.
The intersex and disability rights movements share a common goal in framing their issues within a social model that critiques societal responses rather than the variation itself. This approach highlights how social norms and medical practices pathologize and marginalize individuals who do not conform to typical standards of health or body. By advocating for bodily autonomy and social inclusion, both movements seek to transform society to respect diversity and ensure that all individuals have the right to define their own identities and live with dignity.

**153.** (C) The Black Feminist analyzes how the wage gap is stratified by race, rather than viewing "women" as a monolith.
A primary difference between Black and liberal feminist approaches to the gender wage gap is the use of intersectional analysis. While a liberal feminist might focus on the broad disparity between men and women, a Black feminist would analyze how the gap is further stratified by race. This perspective highlights that women of color often face significantly greater economic disadvantages than white women. By refusing to view women as a monolith, Black feminists ensure that the unique challenges faced by diverse groups are addressed in the struggle for economic justice.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

**154.** (A) A patriarchal institution that formalizes male ownership and control over women.
A radical feminist analysis of marriage typically views it as a patriarchal institution designed to formalize male ownership and control over women. From this perspective, the traditional structure of marriage reinforces female subordination by confining women to domestic roles and giving men authority over their labor and reproductive choices. By highlighting these power dynamics, radical feminists argue that achieving true liberation requires a total transformation of personal relationships and a challenge to the foundational structures of the family that maintain systemic male dominance in society.

**155.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Masculinity studies is an academic field that critically examines the social construction of manhood and the ways that patriarchal systems influence men's lives. It emerged in part from the feminist insight that gender is a system of power that shapes the experiences of all individuals. By analyzing hegemonic masculinity, this field explores how rigid expectations for male behavior can be both privileging and constraining. This work contributes to a more comprehensive understanding of gender dynamics, promoting a more equitable and inclusive society for everyone.

**156.** (B) Feminism and ecology
The term ecofeminism was introduced in the 1970s to describe the perceived connection between feminist principles and environmental ecology. This perspective argues that the patriarchal domination of women and the destructive exploitation of the natural world are rooted in the same hierarchical logic. By linking gender justice with environmental sustainability, ecofeminists advocate for a holistic approach to activism that values both the intrinsic worth of the natural world and the rights and agency of women, seeking to create a more balanced and sustainable future for all life.

**157.** (C) They are increasingly concerned with issues of globalization, technology, and transnational identities.
Feminists in the twenty-first century are increasingly focused on the challenges posed by globalization, digital technology, and the emergence of transnational identities. Modern debates explore how these forces reshape gender relations and create new forms of both activism and exploitation across borders. This shift reflects the movement's ongoing evolution to address the complex and interconnected realities of a globalized world, ensuring that feminist theory remains relevant and responsive to the diverse experiences and struggles of women and marginalized groups in the contemporary era.

**158.** (D) Women's sexual pleasure and agency should be celebrated and explored.
Sex-positive feminism, which emerged in the 1980s, argues that women's sexual pleasure and agency should be celebrated and explored rather than repressed. This perspective challenges both traditional social taboos and some earlier feminist critiques that viewed sexuality primarily as a site of oppression. By advocating for sexual freedom and informed consent, sex-positive feminists seek to empower individuals to define their own desires and to promote a more inclusive and respectful understanding of sexuality that recognizes its potential for joy, connection, and personal fulfillment for all.

NODIA

**159.** (A) How providing for their families makes women aware of environmental issues.
An ecofeminist analysis of indigenous women leading an environmental protest would highlight how their role in providing for their families makes them uniquely aware of environmental issues. Because these women often depend directly on natural resources for food, water, and medicine, they are among the first to experience the negative impacts of destructive industrial development. This perspective emphasizes that their activism is rooted in a deep material and spiritual connection to the land, illustrating the vital role of women in defending the planet and sustainable ways of life.

**160.** (B) Both groups are defined by their sexual orientation.
The intersex and transgender movements share common goals, such as challenging the rigid binary of sex and gender and advocating for bodily autonomy and protection from pathologization. However, they are not defined by sexual orientation, as being intersex or

transgender refers to biological sex characteristics or gender identity, respectively. An individual in either group can have any sexual orientation. This distinction is important for accurately understanding the diverse identities within the broader community and for addressing the specific challenges and needs of each group in the struggle for human rights.

**161.** (B) Sharmila Rege
Sharmila Rege was a prominent Indian feminist scholar known for her critical analysis of the caste system from a feminist perspective. Her work highlighted the specific experiences of Dalit women and the importance of including their voices in the broader feminist movement. By exploring indigenous traditions of resistance and critiquing the patriarchal structures within various social groups, Rege contributed to the development of a more inclusive and intersectional Indian feminism that addresses the multiple hierarchies of power that shape the lives of marginalized women in society.

**162.** (A) A verb or a practice of disrupting norms, particularly those related to gender and sexuality.
The term queer in political and theoretical contexts is best understood as a verb or a critical practice of disrupting social norms, particularly those related to gender and sexuality. Rather than being a fixed category of identity, queering involves questioning heteronormative assumptions and destabilizing traditional binary systems. This approach seeks to reveal the fluid and socially constructed nature of identity, opening up new possibilities for individual expression and social relations. By challenging the status quo, queer theory promotes a more diverse and inclusive understanding of human experience.

**163.** (C) Capitalism and patriarchy
The primary focus of Marxist feminism is on the intersection of capitalism and patriarchy and how these two systems combine to oppress women. This perspective argues that capitalism benefits from the exploitation of women's labor, both in the paid workforce and through unpaid domestic work within the home. By analyzing how economic structures and gender hierarchies are mutually reinforcing, Marxist feminists advocate for a total transformation of society that includes the elimination of private property and the reorganization of social and familial life to achieve true human liberation for all.

**164.** (D) The liberal distinction between private family life and public scrutiny.
The feminist critique of the public/private divide challenges the liberal distinction that separates personal family life from the sphere of public scrutiny and political action. Feminists argue that this divide has historically been used to hide the oppression of women within the home, such as domestic violence and unequal labor. By asserting that the personal is political, activists demand that issues once considered private be recognized as systematic social problems that require collective action and legislative reform to protect individual rights and to ensure gender equality across all spheres.

**165.** (B) b, c, and d
Postmodern feminism focuses on the role of language and discourse in constructing our understanding of gender, arguing that identity is multiple, shifting, and often contradictory. It is deeply skeptical of grand narratives and universal theories of liberation, preferring to analyze localized power dynamics and specific contexts. By deconstructing the category of woman, postmodernists challenge the idea of a single, stable identity and highlight the diversity of human experience. This approach encourages a more fluid and inclusive understanding of identity that resists the limiting structures of traditional binary systems in society.

**166.** (B) Sexual Politics
Kate Millett's influential twentieth-century book, Sexual Politics, analyzed how patriarchal ideology is deeply embedded in Western literature, philosophy, and psychoanalysis. She argued that these cultural products work to normalize male dominance and the subordination of women, making them essential tools for maintaining the social order. By exposing these systemic patterns, Millett highlighted the political nature of personal and cultural life, providing a foundational critique for second-wave radical feminism and encouraging a more critical examination of how power is communicated and maintained through human knowledge and culture.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**167.** (D) The LGBT movement is solely concerned with economic issues, while feminism is solely concerned with cultural issues.
The idea that the LGBT and feminist movements are solely concerned with either economic or cultural issues is incorrect, as both address complex social, political, and economic challenges. Both movements work to challenge heteronormativity and traditional gender roles, often forming alliances to promote human rights and bodily autonomy. While there have been tensions, particularly regarding the inclusion of specific identities, their shared history is defined by a commitment to social justice and the recognition that cultural norms and economic structures are deeply interconnected in the oppression of marginalized groups.

**168.** (A) Certain strands of Radical and Cultural Feminism
Certain strands of radical and cultural feminism explore the idea that women possess a unique maternal thinking or an ethic of care that is undervalued in patriarchal societies. This perspective argues that traditional feminine qualities, such as empathy and nurturing, should be recognized and celebrated as essential for creating a more just and sustainable world. By valuing these devalued traits, cultural feminists seek to challenge the dominance of masculine values and to promote a social order that respects the diverse ways that different individuals contribute to the well-being of the community.

**169.** (C) "Intersex" relates to variations in sex characteristics, while "transgender" relates to gender identity.
The fundamental difference between the terms intersex and transgender lies in whether they refer to biological characteristics or personal identity. Intersex relates to variations in physical sex characteristics, such as anatomy or chromosomes, that do not fit traditional binary definitions of male or female. Transgender relates to an individual's internal sense of their own gender identity, which may not align with the sex they were assigned at birth. While both groups challenge rigid societal binaries, they address different aspects of human diversity and face distinct challenges in achieving recognition and rights.

**170.** (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Feminist schools are defined by their specific goals and theoretical focuses. Liberal feminism emphasizes achieving professional equality, such as equal pay. Radical feminism pioneered the idea that the personal is political to analyze systemic patriarchy. Black feminism is characterized by its focus on intersectionality and the experiences of women of color. Finally, ecofeminism explores the hierarchical dualisms of nature/culture and man/woman. Together, these perspectives provide a comprehensive framework for understanding the diverse ways that power and identity interact to shape human lives and social structures.

**171.** (D) A cultural studies approach to feminist analysis.
A feminist thinker who analyzes the representation of women in film is utilizing a cultural studies approach to examine how media reinforces or challenges gender norms. By comparing different eras of cinema, scholars can explore how changing social values and political movements influence the ways that women are portrayed on screen. This work highlights the political nature of popular culture and its role in constructing our understanding of identity and power, providing a foundation for a more critical engagement with the media that shapes our daily lives and perceptions.

NODIA

**172.** (B) There is a single, culturally exalted form of manhood that is privileged over other masculinities and femininity.
Hegemonic masculinity refers to the culturally idealized form of manhood that is privileged over other masculine identities and femininity in a given society. This concept explores how certain traits, like physical strength and emotional restraint, are exalted to maintain social hierarchies and justify male dominance. It is not a fixed or biological state but a social construction that serves to reproduce patriarchal power structures. By critically examining these dynamics, scholars can understand how gender norms impact all individuals and how challenging them can lead to a more equitable society.

**173.** (C) Grassroots Eco-Feminism
The Chipko movement in India is a powerful example of grassroots ecofeminism in action.

**199.** (D) Cultural and Eco-Feminism
A focus on goddess worship, witchcraft, and women's spirituality is a characteristic of some strands of cultural and ecofeminism. These perspectives often argue that traditional feminine qualities and wisdom have been devalued by patriarchal and industrial societies. By reclaiming these spiritual practices, these feminists seek to foster a sense of female empowerment and to highlight the vital connection between women and the natural world. This work encourages a more holistic and respectful understanding of human experience that values the diverse ways that individuals connect with themselves, their communities, and the planet.

**200.** (B) b, c, and d
A Black feminist perspective, such as that of the Combahee River Collective, emphasizes that race, class, gender, and sexual orientation are interlocking systems of oppression that must be addressed simultaneously. This viewpoint is committed to struggling against all forms of social injustice and argues that the unique experiences of Black women provide a critical vantage point for understanding power dynamics. By rejecting a single-axis analysis, Black feminists advocate for a more inclusive and holistic movement that recognizes and represents the diverse voices and needs of all marginalized people in society.

**201.** (A) Sameness with men; that women's unique qualities should be recognized and valued.
The difference between equality feminism and difference feminism lies in their perspective on the nature of gender. Equality feminism emphasizes the fundamental sameness between men and women, arguing for identical rights and opportunities. In contrast, difference feminism contends that women possess unique qualities and experiences that should be recognized and valued by society. While equality feminists seek to eliminate gender distinctions in public life, difference feminists advocate for a social order that respects and accommodates the specific contributions and needs of women, highlighting the diversity of feminist thought.

**202.** (A) Second Wave Radical Feminism
Consciousness-raising groups were a central strategy of second-wave radical feminism in the 1960s and 1970s. These groups allowed women to share their personal experiences to identify common patterns of systemic patriarchal oppression. By asserting that the personal is political, radical feminists used these discussions to build collective awareness and to organize activism that targeted the foundational structures of male dominance. This practice was essential for developing new theoretical insights and for fostering a sense of solidarity and empowerment among women in their struggle for total social transformation and liberation.

**203.** (D) A Vindication of the Rights of Woman
Mary Wollstonecraft's eighteenth-century text, A Vindication of the Rights of Woman, is widely considered the most significant feminist work of its time. It famously argued for intellectual equality and asserted that women should have the same access to education as men to develop their capacity for reason. By challenging the patriarchal norms that confined women to domestic roles, Wollstonecraft laid the essential groundwork for future feminist movements, emphasizing the importance of education and individual autonomy as the foundational requirements for achieving human freedom and social progress for all people.

**204.** (B) Excludes trans women from the definition of "woman."
The acronym TERF stands for Trans-Exclusionary Radical Feminist and refers to a specific viewpoint that excludes transgender women from the definition of womanhood and from feminist spaces. This perspective often emphasizes biological sex as the primary factor in determining gender identity and expresses concerns about the potential impact of trans inclusion on biological women's rights. This controversial position is a significant site of debate within the contemporary feminist movement, highlighting the ongoing challenges of defining identity and ensuring the inclusion and safety of all marginalized groups in the struggle for justice.

**205.** (B) b and d
Postmodern feminism is characterized by its deep skepticism of the universalizing claims and grand narratives found in earlier feminist theories. Instead, it builds on and critiques those earlier frameworks by focusing on the role of language, discourse, and the fundamental instability of

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

importance of a unified struggle for social justice and equality in a diverse society.

**180.** (A) 3, 2, 1, 4
The chronological order of prominent feminist thinkers reflects the historical evolution of the movement over several centuries. Mary Wollstonecraft was a pioneer in the eighteenth century, followed by Tarabai Shinde, who challenged Indian patriarchal norms in the nineteenth century. Simone de Beauvoir became a central existentialist feminist in the mid-twentieth century with her analysis of women as the other. Finally, Judith Butler emerged in the late twentieth century, revolutionizing gender theory with her concept of performativity. This sequence illustrates the movement's progression from early rights-based arguments to postmodern identity analysis.

**181.** (C) It is a theory that seeks to synthesize Marxist analysis of class with Radical Feminist analysis of patriarchy.
Socialist feminism is a theoretical framework that seeks to synthesize the Marxist analysis of economic class with the radical feminist analysis of systemic patriarchy. It argues that women's oppression is rooted in both the capitalist economic system and the social structures of male dominance. By examining how these two systems interact and reinforce one another, socialist feminists advocate for a total social transformation that addresses both the material exploitation of labor and the cultural norms of the family, seeking to achieve true liberation and social justice for all individuals.

**182.** (B) Liberal feminism seeks to join the patriarchal system rather than questioning its existence.
A primary radical feminist critique of liberal feminism is that it seeks to achieve equality by allowing women to join the existing patriarchal system rather than questioning the existence of that system itself. Radical feminists argue that because the foundational structures of society are fundamentally male-dominated and oppressive, true liberation cannot be achieved through reform alone. Instead, it requires a total transformation of social and personal relations and a direct challenge to the underlying cultural norms that maintain patriarchal power across all spheres of public and private life.

**183.** (D) That the goals of feminism have been achieved and it is no longer necessary.
The term post-feminism is frequently used in popular media to suggest that the primary goals of the feminist movement have been achieved and that collective activism is no longer necessary. This perspective often frames gender equality as a given in modern society, encouraging individuals to focus on personal choices rather than systemic change. However, many feminists critique this narrative as misleading, arguing that significant inequalities persist and that the post-feminist viewpoint can undermine ongoing efforts to address sexual violence, the wage gap, and other persistent social problems.

**184.** (A) Intersectionality
A nineteenth-century feminist would have been unlikely to use the term intersectionality, as this concept was not developed and popularized until the late twentieth century by Kimberlé Crenshaw. While earlier feminists like Sojourner Truth addressed the overlapping issues of race and gender, they used terms like rights, equality, and subjection to frame their arguments. The formal theoretical framework of intersectionality emerged as a specific critique of later mainstream movements, providing a more modern and comprehensive way to understand and address the complexities of multiple systems of oppression and identity.

**185.** (C) a, b, and c
Post-colonial feminism provides a critical analysis of the specific impacts of colonialism and imperialism on women's lives and gender relations. It is deeply critical of the universalizing tendencies of some Western feminisms and seeks to recover the diverse voices and historical agency of non-Western women. By analyzing how global power imbalances continue to influence local contexts, post-colonial feminists advocate for a more nuanced and context-sensitive approach to achieving justice. This perspective rejects the idea that all pre-colonial societies were perfectly egalitarian, focusing instead on the complex and ongoing effects of history.

**186.** (A) LGBT rights movement
The campaign for the legalisation of same-sex marriage is a core issue within the LGBT rights movement, which advocates for the equality and

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

dignity of individuals regardless of their sexual orientation or gender identity. This struggle seeks to ensure that all couples have access to the legal protections, benefits, and social recognition associated with marriage. By challenging heteronormative laws, the movement promotes a more inclusive and respectful understanding of diverse relationships, highlighting the importance of personal autonomy and equal treatment under the law in a modern democratic society.

**187.** (D) Existentialist philosophy and second-wave feminism.
Simone de Beauvoir's foundational text, The Second Sex, is widely seen as a crucial bridge between existentialist philosophy and second-wave feminism. Her analysis of woman as the other applied existentialist concepts of freedom and transcendence to the specific condition of women in patriarchal society. By arguing that womanhood is a socially constructed status rather than a biological destiny, de Beauvoir provided a powerful theoretical framework that helped spark and define the mid-twentieth-century feminist movement, encouraging women to seek autonomy and self-determination beyond traditional roles.

**188.** (B) Marxist feminism links women's oppression to the system of private property.
Marxist feminism is characterized by its fundamental link between women's oppression and the development of the system of private property. This perspective argues that the historical shift toward private ownership transformed women's labor into a private domestic service and established male control over resources. Consequently, Marxist theorists posit that true liberation for women is impossible within a capitalist framework and requires a total transformation of the economic system to ensure social justice. This distinguishes it from other branches that may focus on reform, patriarchy, or environmental issues.

**189.** (C) A growing awareness and assertion of transgender and non-binary identities.
The modern debate over pronoun usage is a direct result of the growing awareness and assertion of transgender and non-binary identities in the twenty-first century. These efforts seek to create a more inclusive language that respects the diverse ways individuals experience and express their gender identity. By using pronouns like they or them, people can acknowledge those who do not fit into the traditional male/female binary. This struggle highlights the ongoing work to transform social norms and institutions to be more respectful of the variety of human identity.

**190.** (A) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
Feminist thinkers and concepts are often associated with specific countries or regions while having a global impact. Tarabai Shinde is a pioneer of Indian feminism, and Kimberlé Crenshaw developed the influential concept of intersectionality in the USA. Simone de Beauvoir's foundational work emerged from France, and Gayatri Spivak provides critical post-colonial analysis on a transnational scale. Together, these figures represent the diverse and international nature of the movement, highlighting how specific historical and cultural contexts shape the ongoing struggle for gender equality and social justice worldwide.

**191.** (A) Radical Feminism
The slogan A woman needs a man like a fish needs a bicycle is most congenial to radical feminism, which emphasizes the importance of female autonomy and independence from patriarchal structures. This perspective often critiques the traditional nuclear family and heteronormative relationships as primary sites of women's oppression. By celebrating self-sufficiency and questioning the necessity of traditional male-female pairings, radical feminists seek to foster new ways of relating and building communities that are not based on male dominance or female subordination, advocating for a total transformation of social life.

**192.** (B) Is harmful to women and to men who do not or cannot conform to its standards.
A central argument of masculinity studies is that hegemonic masculinity is harmful not only to women but also to men who do not or cannot conform to its rigid standards. This culturally exalted form of manhood imposes expectations of strength, dominance, and emotional restraint that can be limiting and damaging for all individuals. By analyzing these dynamics, scholars show that patriarchal systems create hierarchies

NODIA

among men and maintain the subordination of femininity. Challenging these norms is essential for creating a more equitable society that respects diverse human experiences.

**193.** (B) Socialist Feminism
The idea that women's oppression results from a dual system of patriarchy and capitalism is the central thesis of socialist feminism. This perspective argues that economic exploitation and male dominance are independent but interacting structures that must be addressed simultaneously to achieve true liberation. By seeking a comprehensive transformation of both the capitalist economic system and the cultural norms of the family, socialist feminists advocate for a more holistic approach to social justice that ensures equality for all individuals across every sphere of their public and private lives.

**194.** (A) "Your solutions do not work for our problems."
A primary post-colonial feminist critique of Western feminism is that the solutions and models of empowerment developed in Western contexts are often not applicable to the specific challenges faced by women in the Global South. This perspective emphasizes that gender struggles are deeply shaped by local histories of colonial exploitation, race, and national identity. By rejecting universalizing tendencies, post-colonial feminists demand a more nuanced and context-sensitive approach that recognizes the agency of non-Western women and addresses their unique needs within their specific social and cultural realities.

**195.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The transgender and intersex movements are related but distinct, as they focus on different aspects of human diversity. The transgender movement is primarily concerned with an individual's personal gender identity and their right to have that identity respected and legally recognized. In contrast, the intersex movement focuses on individuals with variations in biological sex characteristics and advocates for their right to bodily integrity and informed consent. While both groups challenge traditional binaries and advocate for human rights, they address unique challenges related to identity and physical variations.

**196.** (D) Implying that feminism disappears in the troughs between waves and oversimplifying a complex history.
The wave metaphor for feminist history is frequently criticized for oversimplifying a complex and continuous movement and for implying that activism disappears in the periods between waves. Critics also argue that this model often centers on the history of white, Western feminists while ignoring the ongoing and significant activism of women of color and those in the Global South. By using more nuanced historical frameworks, scholars can better recognize the diversity of thought and the persistent nature of the struggle for gender equality and social justice across all eras and cultures.

**197.** (C) The temporary use of a collective identity for political purposes.
Strategic essentialism is a concept introduced by Gayatri Spivak to describe the temporary use of a collective identity by marginalized groups for the purpose of achieving specific political goals. While recognizing that identities are internally diverse and socially constructed, this strategy allows groups to present a unified front to challenge dominant power structures and demand social change. By utilizing this approach, activists can gain visibility and influence while maintaining a critical understanding of the complexities of identity, providing a practical tool for pursuing justice in a pluralistic and unequal world.

**198.** (B) Liberal Feminist
An advocate for equality feminism would most likely be a liberal feminist, as this branch focuses on the fundamental sameness between men and women and the importance of achieving equal rights and opportunities. This perspective argues that gender inequality can be eliminated by removing legal and social barriers that prevent women from participating fully in public life. By emphasizing individual autonomy and rational reform, equality feminists seek to create a society where success is determined by merit rather than by gender, working within existing democratic institutions to achieve change.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

By physically embracing trees to prevent their destruction, local women demonstrated the profound connection between their own lives and the health of the natural world. This movement highlighted the vital role of women in environmental conservation and their resistance to destructive developmental models that prioritize profit over the well-being of local communities. The success of the Chipko movement remains an inspiration for activists worldwide who advocate for social justice and ecological sustainability together.

**174.** (D) Mary Wollstonecraft
Mary Wollstonecraft is the most prominent eighteenth-century feminist associated with the Enlightenment and the early struggle for women's rights. Her work famously argued that women possess an equal capacity for reason and that they should have the same access to education as men. By challenging the patriarchal assumptions of her time, Wollstonecraft laid the groundwork for future feminist movements, emphasizing the importance of rational thought and intellectual equality as essential foundations for achieving human freedom and social progress for all individuals in a democratic society.

**175.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Black feminism provides a critical corrective to mainstream feminism by challenging the tendency to treat woman as a homogenous category. It argues that the experience of womanhood is profoundly shaped by an individual's race and class, meaning that the concerns of white, middle-class women do not represent the needs of all women. By advocating for an intersectional approach, Black feminists highlight the diverse challenges faced by women of color and demand a movement that recognizes and addresses the overlapping systems of oppression that shape their lives and opportunities.

**176.** (B) Gender is constituted by the stylized repetition of acts over time, not a pre-existing identity.
The concept of gender as performance suggests that identity is not an innate quality but is instead created through the repeated stylized repetition of acts over time. This theory argues that what we perceive as gender is actually the result of people following and performing socially accepted norms and behaviors. By deconstructing the idea of a pre-existing essence, this perspective opens up new possibilities for individuals to challenge and transform traditional gender roles, highlighting the fluid and socially constructed nature of human identity and social relations.

**177.** (B) The argument that colonialism was uniformly beneficial for Indian women.
A primary concern of Indian feminism is analyzing the complex and often harmful impacts of colonial rule on women's status and gender relations. Therefore, the argument that colonialism was uniformly beneficial would not be a primary concern; rather, it is a viewpoint that many Indian feminists actively critique. Their work often focuses on the intersection of caste and gender, the representation of women in personal laws, and the historical agency of women in the independence movement, seeking a more nuanced and indigenous understanding of the struggle for social justice in India.

**178.** (A) Suffrage
The first wave of feminism in the United States and the United Kingdom is most closely associated with the long and hard-fought campaign for suffrage, or the right to vote. Pioneers of this era focused on achieving basic legal and political rights for women, arguing that political participation was essential for social progress. This historical movement laid the foundational groundwork for future feminist struggles, demonstrating the power of collective activism and the importance of securing a voice in the democratic process to achieve broader social and legal equality for women.

**179.** (C) The fight against laws that discriminate based on sexual orientation and gender identity.
A key area where feminist and LGBT concerns intersect is the ongoing fight against laws that discriminate based on sexual orientation and gender identity. Both movements share a commitment to challenging traditional gender norms and advocating for human rights and bodily autonomy. By working together, activists seek to ensure that all individuals are protected from harassment and have equal access to opportunities, regardless of who they are or who they love. this collaboration highlights the

NODIA

identity. By emphasizing that the category of woman is not a stable or homogenous group, postmodern feminists highlight the diversity of human experience and challenge traditional binary systems. This approach encourages a more fluid and inclusive understanding of identity that recognizes how power and knowledge are produced through shifting social contexts.

**206.** (D) Intersectionality
The primary theoretical tool used by Black feminism is intersectionality, which explores how race, class, and gender overlap to shape the unique social experiences and oppressions of women of color. This framework was developed as a critical response to single-axis analyses that often ignored the multidimensional nature of systemic discrimination. By using intersectionality, Black feminists provide a more comprehensive and accurate understanding of power dynamics, ensuring that the diverse challenges faced by marginalized individuals are recognized and addressed in the ongoing struggle for social justice and human rights for all.

**207.** (A) A woman's legal identity was subsumed by that of her husband upon marriage.
A key objective of first-wave feminism was to challenge the legal principle of coverture, which held that a woman's legal identity was subsumed by her husband's upon marriage. Under this system, married women had no rights to own property, enter into contracts, or have legal custody of their children. By campaigning for legislative reforms, early feminists sought to achieve basic legal autonomy for women, arguing that individual rights and equality before the law were essential foundations for social progress and for achieving true human freedom and dignity for all individuals.

**208.** (B) Eco-finists believe that technology and development are the only path to women's liberation.
Ecofeminism provides a critical analysis of modern technological development, arguing that it is often based on a patriarchal logic of domination that exploits both nature and women. Therefore, the statement that ecofeminists see technology as the only path to liberation is incorrect. Instead, this perspective advocates for sustainable and holistic approaches to developmental justice. In contrast, Marxist feminism links oppression to capitalism, radical feminism focuses on patriarchy, and liberal feminism seeks equality through legal reform, reflecting the diverse theoretical frameworks used to analyze and challenge gender inequality in society.

**209.** (B) Donna Haraway
The notion of the cyborg as a post-gender figure was famously explored by twentieth-century thinker Donna Haraway in her influential writing. She used the metaphor of the cyborg to challenge traditional boundaries between humans and machines and between nature and culture. By envisioning a world where identities are hybrid and fluid, Haraway encouraged feminists to move beyond essentialist ideas about gender and to imagine new ways of being that are not limited by patriarchal norms. Her work remains central to postmodern feminist theory and its engagement with technology and science.

**210.** (C) a, c, and d
Masculinity studies is an academic field that critically examines how manhood is socially constructed and how patriarchal norms can have negative consequences for men as well as women. It explores the concept of hegemonic masculinity, analyzing how certain idealized forms of being a man are privileged while others are marginalized. By understanding these dynamics, scholars in this area seek to promote a more equitable society. Rather than being synonymous with men's rights activism, masculinity studies is often informed by feminist insights into the systemic nature of gender and power.

**211.** (C) Radical Feminism
Radical feminism is characterized by the belief that women are oppressed as a specific sex-class by the pervasive social system of patriarchy. This perspective argues that male dominance is the most fundamental form of hierarchy and is maintained through the control of women's bodies and personal lives. By identifying women as a distinct social group defined by their shared experience of male power, radical feminists advocate for a total transformation of society and a challenge to the foundational structures of the family to achieve true human liberation and social justice for all.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**212.** (D) Re-interpret mythological figures to find sources of female agency or critique patriarchal norms within an indigenous context.
An Indian feminist scholar analyzing mythological figures like Draupadi or Sita is often attempting to re-interpret these stories to find indigenous sources of female agency or to critique patriarchal norms within a local context. This work explores how traditional narratives can be used to assert women's voices and to challenge social hierarchies. By uncovering these cultural histories, feminists seek to demonstrate that the struggle for equality has deep roots in Indian tradition, providing a more culturally grounded and diverse understanding of activism and the history of women's resistance.

**213.** (C) Intersex and Asexual/Aromantic/Agender
The acronym LGBTQIA+ has expanded to be more inclusive, with the letters I and A often standing for intersex and asexual, aromantic, or agender. This expansion reflects a growing commitment to recognizing the diverse range of sex characteristics, gender identities, and romantic or sexual attractions that exist beyond the traditional binary and heteronormative standards. By including these categories, the movement seeks to ensure that all individuals have their identities respected and are included in the struggle for social justice, human rights, and social recognition in a diverse and evolving world.

**214.** (B) All of the above, from different angles.
Analyzing the gendered marketing of toys can be approached from multiple feminist perspectives. Marxist feminists might focus on how these practices generate profit for corporations, while liberal feminists may advocate for equal access for all children to any toy. Radical feminists would likely analyze how these marketing strategies enforce patriarchal gender roles from a young age. Together, these different frameworks provide a comprehensive understanding of how social norms and economic structures combine to reproduce gender inequality, showing the value of a multi-faceted approach to feminist analysis.

**215.** (C) a, b, and d
Ecofeminism posits a fundamental link between the patriarchal domination of nature and the subjugation of women, critiquing modern models of science and development that exploit natural resources. This perspective often values traditional practices and intuitive knowledge that have been devalued by industrial society. By analyzing these connections, ecofeminists advocate for a more sustainable and equitable world that recognizes the intrinsic worth of all life. This holistic approach seeks social justice and environmental health as mutually dependent goals, rather than asserting the biological superiority of women, promoting a balanced future for all humanity.

**216.** (A) Fourth-Wave Feminism or Cyberfeminism
A twenty-first-century feminist movement that relies heavily on digital platforms like Twitter and Instagram is often referred to as fourth-wave feminism or cyberfeminism. This era is characterized by the use of technology to facilitate global organizing, raise consciousness, and challenge traditional media representations of gender. By utilizing social media, activists can amplify diverse voices and facilitate collective sharing of personal experiences, such as in the #MeToo movement. This work reflects the ongoing evolution of feminist strategies to address the complexities of a hyper-connected world and to achieve social justice globally.

**217.** (C) Friedrich Engels : The Personal is Political
The slogan the personal is political is most closely associated with second-wave radical feminism in the mid-twentieth century and not with Friedrich Engels. Engels is best known for his economic analysis of the rise of private property and its link to women's subjection. The other pairings correctly associate Judith Butler with gender performativity, Kimberlé Crenshaw with intersectionality, and Mary Wollstonecraft with the rational education of women. These figures and concepts represent key milestones in the historical development of feminist theory, from early Enlightenment arguments to postmodern identity analysis.

**218.** (A) Transgender rights movement.
The argument that gender identity is innate and a core part of an individual's sense of self is a fundamental principle of the transgender rights movement. This perspective asserts that a person's internal understanding of their own gender should be respected and legally recognized,

NODIA

even if it differs from the sex they were assigned at birth. By advocating for self-identification and bodily autonomy, the movement seeks to protect transgender people from discrimination and to ensure their full participation in society, promoting a more diverse and respectful understanding of human identity and experience for everyone.

**219.** (D) Sexuality, reproductive rights, and the critique of patriarchy in personal life.
The second wave of feminism in the mid-twentieth century is distinguished from the first wave by its expanded focus on sexuality, reproductive rights, and the systemic critique of patriarchy in personal life. While the first wave prioritized legal rights like suffrage, second-wave activists famously asserted that the personal is political to highlight how male dominance operates through the family and personal relationships. This shift led to new analyses of domestic labor, sexual violence, and the control of women's bodies, necessitating a more comprehensive social transformation to achieve true liberation and social equality for all individuals.

**220.** (A) a, b, and c
Indian feminism is a diverse field that historically engages with issues of caste, religion, and the legacies of colonialism. It encompasses multiple perspectives, including Dalit and liberal viewpoints, and has focused on key problems such as dowry, female feticide, and sexual violence. Rather than being identical to Western feminism, the Indian movement has frequently grappled with unique local challenges and has successfully engaged with legal reform and the state to achieve social justice. This variety of strategies and priorities reflects the complex social fabric and history of the nation in the struggle for equality.

**221.** (C) Socialist Feminism
Socialist feminism argues that gender equality can only be achieved through a fundamental overthrow of both the patriarchal social structure and the capitalist economic system. This perspective uses dual systems theory to analyze how these two independent but interacting forms of oppression combine to subjugate women. By seeking to dismantle both the material exploitation of labor and the cultural norms of the family, socialist feminists advocate for a total transformation of society. This approach emphasizes that true liberation requires addressing the root causes of systemic inequality in every sphere of political, economic, and personal life for all individuals.

**222.** (D) The second wave of feminism in the United States.
The publication of Betty Friedan's book, The Feminine Mystique, in 1963 is often credited with sparking the second wave of feminism in the United States. Her analysis of the dissatisfaction among middle-class housewives, which she called the problem with no name, challenged the prevailing domestic ideal and encouraged women to seek fulfillment through education and careers outside the home. This work helped to mobilize a generation of activists who would go on to campaign for reproductive rights, equal pay, and a systemic critique of patriarchy, transforming the social landscape of the mid-twentieth century.

**223.** (A) A theoretical approach that deconstructs language and instability of identity.
Postmodern feminism is a theoretical approach that focuses on the role of language and discourse in constructing our understanding of gender, arguing that identity is fluid and unstable. It rejects the idea of a universal female experience and is skeptical of grand narratives of liberation. By deconstructing binary categories like man and woman, postmodernists challenge the foundational assumptions of patriarchal society and promote a more diverse and inclusive understanding of human experience. This work emphasizes how power and knowledge are produced through shifting social contexts, advocating for localized strategies for social change and progress.

**224.** (B) The simplification of legal processes for gender recognition.
A key demand of the contemporary transgender movement in many countries is the simplification of legal processes for gender recognition. Advocates seek to ensure that individuals can easily and respectfully update their official documents to reflect their self-identified gender without facing burdensome medical or legal requirements. This effort is essential for protecting

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

century feminist issue that was not a major concern for eighteenth-century feminists. While early pioneers like Mary Wollstonecraft focused on intellectual equality and the right to education, modern activists address the challenges posed by new digital technologies and global popular culture. This work reflects the ongoing evolution of the feminist movement to include a critical examination of how gender norms are negotiated and reinforced in modern spaces, highlighting the movement's adaptation to the complex realities of a hyper-connected world and contemporary media.

**250.** (C) a, b, and d
The contemporary transgender movement advocates for several key goals, including the legal recognition of self-identified gender, access to non-discriminatory healthcare, and the right to be free from harassment and violence. These efforts seek to ensure that transgender people have their human rights respected and can participate fully in society with dignity. By challenging traditional norms that link gender solely to sex assigned at birth, the movement promotes a more fluid and individual understanding of identity. This work is essential for transforming social institutions to accommodate the diversity of human experience and to achieve justice for all people.

**251.** (B) Prejudiced attitudes and discriminatory legal frameworks.
Liberal feminism identifies women's subordinate status as a product of outdated societal biases and legal inequalities. This viewpoint emphasizes that the existing social structure is not fundamentally broken but hampered by discriminatory laws and limited educational access. By removing these specific barriers through reform, equality can be achieved without dismantling the entire political or economic foundation of the current system.

**252.** (A) The implementation of legal reforms and policy changes within the existing state structure.
The primary method for achieving gender justice involves utilizing the established legal and political systems to enact meaningful change. This strategy focuses on incremental reforms such as equal pay legislation and reproductive rights. By working within the state apparatus, proponents believe that individual merit and effort can eventually override historical gender-based constraints and institutionalized discrimination across society.

**253.** (C) The public sphere of politics and employment.
This feminist approach concentrates on the roles women play outside the domestic setting, specifically targeting representation in government and professional environments. It seeks to ensure that women have the same access to economic opportunities and political power as men. By focusing on public life, it aims to dismantle the barriers preventing women from participating fully and equally in society.

**254.** (D) The system can be corrected and improved to deliver gender justice.
Proponents of this theory maintain an optimistic view of existing socio-political institutions, asserting that they are capable of being perfected. Rather than advocating for a total revolution or overthrow, the focus remains on gradual, legal modifications. This perspective suggests that removing discriminatory practices will allow the system to function fairly for individuals of all genders through consistent institutional reform.

**255.** (C) Individual autonomy and freedom of choice.
The foundation of this thought lies in the belief that every person should be free to determine their own life path without being restricted by gender. It prioritizes the right of individuals to make independent decisions regarding their careers and personal lives. This emphasis on reason and personal liberty reflects the broader classical liberal tradition of valuing individual rights.

**256.** (B) The capitalist economic system and private property.
Women's oppression is fundamentally linked to the economic structure of society and the concept of personal ownership. This perspective argues that the shift toward private property necessitated a domestic structure that favored male control over wealth. Consequently, the exploitation of women is seen as a direct outcome of capitalism rather than an independent or isolated social phenomenon in history.

NODIA

and to create new frameworks for living that are not based on exploitation or dominance.

**231.** (D) Post-Colonial Feminism
Post-colonial feminism highlights how colonial rule often imposed Victorian gender norms on colonized societies, disrupting the more fluid or powerful roles that women previously held. This perspective argues that imperialism did not bring liberation but instead replaced indigenous social structures with Western patriarchal systems. By analyzing these historical shifts, post-colonial feminists seek to recover the diverse voices and agency of non-Western women and to challenge the ongoing impact of colonial history on gender relations in the Global South, advocating for a more context-sensitive and indigenous understanding of the struggle for social justice.

**232.** (A) John Stuart Mill
John Stuart Mill was a nineteenth-century philosopher who applied the principles of utilitarianism and liberalism to argue for gender equality in his work, The Subjection of Women. He asserted that the subordination of women was not only unjust but also socially harmful, as it prevented half of humanity from contributing fully to the progress of society. By advocating for legal and political rights for women, Mill challenged the patriarchal assumptions of his era and provided an influential foundation for liberal feminism, emphasizing the importance of individual liberty and equal opportunity for all people.

**233.** (C) Anti-pornography Radical Feminists
The controversial argument that pornography is the theory and rape is the practice is a famous distillation of the position held by some anti-pornography radical feminists. This perspective posits that pornographic media reinforces patriarchal ideology by depicting women as objects of male consumption and dominance, which then justifies and encourages actual sexual violence against them. By highlighting these systemic connections, these activists advocate for the abolition of pornography as a necessary step toward achieving women's safety and bodily autonomy, illustrating the radical focus on how male power operates through cultural and personal life.

**234.** (A) Whose gender identity does not fit within the strict man/woman binary.
The term non-binary refers to an individual whose gender identity does not fit into the traditional social categories of man or woman. This identity recognizes that gender is a spectrum and that some people may experience it as a combination of both, neither, or as something entirely different. By asserting their identity, non-binary individuals challenge the rigid gender binary and advocate for a more inclusive society that respects the diversity of human experience. This struggle highlights the ongoing work to transform social institutions and language to accommodate and respect all individuals regardless of their gender.

**235.** (D) a, b, c, and d
Different feminist schools of thought provide unique and essential frameworks for analyzing and challenging gender inequality. Liberal feminism focuses on equal rights and opportunities, radical feminism identifies patriarchy as the root of oppression, and Marxist feminism analyzes the role of capitalism. Postmodern feminism challenges the stability of the category woman itself. Together, these perspectives offer a comprehensive understanding of the multifaceted nature of systemic power and social identity, demonstrating the importance of a diverse range of theoretical tools in the ongoing struggle for social justice and human liberation globally.

**236.** (B) An intersectional critique of both racism and sexism.
Sojourner Truth's famous nineteenth-century speech, Ain't I a Woman?, is a powerful early example of an intersectional critique that addresses both racism and sexism. By highlighting her own experiences as an enslaved Black woman, she challenged the racially biased and narrow definitions of womanhood that characterized the mainstream movements of her time. Her words demanded recognition for the strength and resilience of women of color and asserted their equal right to be included in the struggle for human rights, providing a foundational text for the development of intersectional feminist and social justice theory.

NODIA

transgender people from discrimination and for ensuring their right to privacy and dignity in public life. By securing these changes, the movement aims to transform social institutions to be more accommodating of the diverse ways that human identity is experienced and expressed.

**225.** (A) a, b, and d
The wave metaphor for feminist history has been criticized for oversimplifying the movement's complex reality and for incorrectly suggesting that activism ceases between these periods. Critics also highlight how this model often centers on the experiences of white, Western feminists while neglecting the continuous and significant work of women of color and those in the Global South. By providing a narrow historical model, the wave metaphor can erase the diversity of thought and action that has existed across all eras. Developing more nuanced and inclusive historical frameworks is essential for accurately recognizing the breadth of feminist struggle worldwide.

**226.** (A) A complex, interlocking system of domination where a single person can be oppressed in one relationship and an oppressor in another.
The term kyriarchy is used by some feminist theorists to describe a complex and interlocking system of domination that expands the concept of patriarchy. It recognizes that power is not just held by men over women but is organized through multiple hierarchies, such as race, class, and age. Under this framework, an individual can experience oppression in one social relationship while occupying a position of privilege and being an oppressor in another. This concept provides a more comprehensive way to understand the multifaceted nature of social dominance and the challenges of achieving true justice in society.

**227.** (C) A form of online activism that may involve signing petitions or sharing content, sometimes criticized for being low-effort.
In the context of twenty-first-century feminist debates, clicktivism refers to a form of online activism where individuals participate by signing petitions or sharing social media content. While this approach can raise awareness and facilitate global organizing, it is sometimes criticized as being low-effort or less effective than traditional forms of protest and direct action. However, proponents argue that digital engagement is an essential tool for mobilizing modern movements and for amplifying diverse voices that might otherwise be marginalized. This discussion highlights the evolving nature of activism and the role of technology in social change.

**228.** (D) All of the above.
Indian feminists must navigate a wide range of complex conflicts, including the tension between modernity and traditional values. They often have to challenge the framing of women's rights as a Western import by conservative nationalists while simultaneously negotiating the difficult balance between supporting minority women and critiquing patriarchal practices within those communities. These multifaceted struggles reflect the diverse and pluralistic nature of Indian society and the ongoing challenge of achieving social justice and gender equality in a context shaped by multiple histories, religions, and social hierarchies that continue to influence women's lives.

**229.** (C) LGBT Rights Movement
The Stonewall Riots of 1969 are considered a pivotal turning point in the history of the LGBT rights movement. This series of spontaneous protests by members of the gay and transgender community against a police raid sparked a new era of global activism and social recognition. By asserting their rights and dignity, the participants at Stonewall helped to mobilize a broad movement that would go on to challenge heteronormative laws and to advocate for the human rights and social acceptance of all individuals regardless of their sexual orientation or gender identity in society.

**230.** (B) b, c, and d
Black, radical, and socialist feminists would most likely agree that working within existing social and political systems is insufficient for achieving true human liberation. These perspectives argue that because the foundational structures of society, such as capitalism and patriarchy, are inherently oppressive, meaningful change requires a total transformation of those structures. While liberal and corporate feminists focus on reform and representation within the current system, more radical activists seek to dismantle the root causes of systemic inequality

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

socially constructed nature of manhood across different cultures and histories. Rather than promoting a single ideal form of masculinity, this field explores how different masculine identities are performed and how hegemonic norms can be both privileging and constraining. By understanding these dynamics, scholars can identify the ways that patriarchal systems affect men as well as women, contributing to a more nuanced and equitable understanding of gender that respects the diversity of all human experience and identity.

**244.** (D) Post-Colonialism specifically grounds its critique in the material history of imperialism, while Postmodernism can be more abstract.
A key difference between post-colonial and postmodern feminism is how they ground their critiques of power. Post-colonial feminism specifically analyzes gender through the material history of imperialism and national identity, focusing on the ongoing impacts of colonial rule. Postmodern feminism, meanwhile, tends to be more abstract, focusing on the deconstruction of language and the instability of identity. While both perspectives challenge universalizing claims and grand narratives, they provide different theoretical tools for understanding the complexities of identity and social injustice in a globalized world, reflecting the diversity of thought within the movement.

**245.** (A) a, b, and c
Radical feminism is defined by its view of patriarchy as the root of all other social oppressions and by its use of strategies like consciousness-raising to understand systemic dominance. It has been instrumental in exposing the political nature of personal life and bodily autonomy. However, this perspective has also faced criticism from some scholars for potential biological essentialism and for creating simplified binaries. Despite these critiques, radical feminism remains a vital part of the movement, emphasizing that achieving liberation requires a total social transformation and a direct challenge to the foundational structures of male-dominated society worldwide.

**246.** (B) Advocating for women's and lower-caste education.
Savitribai Phule was a pioneering nineteenth-century Indian figure who is revered as a pioneer of feminism for her dedicated work in advocating for women's and lower-caste education. Along with her husband, she established schools and worked to improve the lives of those marginalized by the traditional social order. By challenging patriarchal norms and the caste system, Phule demonstrated the strength and agency of indigenous voices in the struggle for social justice. Her legacy remains a powerful inspiration for activists today who continue to work for equality and empowerment through education and social reform in India.

**247.** (D) Radical Feminism
The concept of a continuum of male violence is a theoretical framework used by radical feminism to show how various acts, from sexist jokes to physical assault, are systematically connected to maintain patriarchal control. This perspective argues that violence is not just a series of isolated incidents but is a tool used to reinforce male dominance and female subordination. By highlighting these links, radical feminists demand a more comprehensive transformation of social and cultural norms to protect women's bodily autonomy and to achieve true safety and liberation from the foundational structures of male power in society.

NODIA

**248.** (A) Public safety and personal dignity.
The demand that transgender people be allowed to use public bathrooms that correspond to their self-identified gender is a struggle for public safety and personal dignity. Advocates argue that forcing transgender individuals to use facilities that do not match their identity puts them at risk of harassment and violence. This effort seeks to create inclusive spaces that respect the rights and human dignity of all individuals, regardless of their gender identity. By ensuring equal access to basic facilities, the movement promotes a more respectful society that accommodates the diversity of human experience and identity.

**249.** (C) The representation of gender in online gaming communities.
The representation of gender in online gaming communities is a contemporary twenty-first-

**237.** (C) Liberal and Radical Feminists.
The debate over whether to reform or abolish institutions like marriage and the family is a classic dividing line between liberal and radical feminists. Liberal feminists generally seek to achieve equality by reforming these institutions to ensure equal rights and protections for women within them. In contrast, radical feminists argue that these structures are fundamentally patriarchal and oppressive, and therefore must be abolished or totally transformed to achieve true liberation. This disagreement reflects the broader difference in strategy between working within the existing social system and seeking its total revolutionary transformation.

**238.** (D) The role and inclusion of transgender women in feminist spaces and movements.
A prominent contemporary contestation in feminism is the debate over the role and inclusion of transgender women within feminist spaces and movements. This discussion involves questions about the definition of womanhood, the importance of shared experiences, and the best ways to ensure the safety and representation of all marginalized groups. While many feminists advocate for a more inclusive and intersectional approach that embraces trans women, others express concerns about the potential impact on biological women's protections. These discussions highlight the ongoing complexity of defining identity and pursuing justice in a diverse society.

**239.** (A) Marginalized knowledge provides a more complete picture of social reality.
Standpoint epistemology suggests that the perspectives of marginalized groups can provide a more comprehensive and accurate understanding of social reality than those of dominant groups. This theory argues that individuals in oppressed positions can see the power structures that shape society more clearly because they are directly affected by them. By centering these voices, researchers can achieve a more objective view of power dynamics and identify the systemic biases that maintain social hierarchies. This approach emphasizes that all knowledge is socially situated and that listening to the marginalized is essential for achieving justice.

**240.** (B) b, c, and e
Second-wave feminism in the mid-twentieth century was a diverse movement that included liberal, radical, and socialist strands of thought. Key themes of this era included sexuality, reproductive rights, and the famous assertion that the personal is political. This period also saw the publication of influential texts like The Second Sex and The Feminine Mystique, which provided new theoretical frameworks for analyzing women's condition in society. Rather than being confined to theory, the second wave was characterized by robust political activism and social movements that transformed the lives and opportunities of women on a global scale.

**241.** (B) Legal equality and equal opportunity.
Liberal feminists from both the nineteenth and twenty-first centuries would likely agree on the fundamental importance of achieving legal equality and equal opportunity for all individuals regardless of gender. This perspective remains the cornerstone of the liberal branch, which advocates for reform of existing social and political institutions to remove barriers to women's advancement. By prioritizing individual autonomy and rational progress, liberal feminists continue to work within democratic frameworks to ensure that everyone has the same rights and access to education, careers, and political participation in a fair and equitable society.

**242.** (A) Sexuality, pornography, and BDSM.
The sex wars of the 1980s were a series of intense and heated debates within feminism primarily concerning issues of sexuality, pornography, and practices like BDSM. These discussions divided activists into those who viewed these topics as inherently oppressive and those who argued for sexual freedom and agency. The debates were significant for expanding the feminist agenda to include complex questions of pleasure, consent, and the role of representations of sex in social life. This period remains an important milestone in the historical development of feminist theory and its engagement with the personal lives of individuals.

**243.** (C) To critically analyze the plural and socially constructed nature of masculinities.
A primary aim of the academic field of masculinity studies is to critically analyze the plural and

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

**257.** (D) To ensure the transfer of private property and reproduce labor power.
Within a capitalist society, the domestic unit serves essential economic functions by facilitating the inheritance of assets through male lines. Additionally, it provides a structured environment for raising future workers and maintaining the current workforce through unpaid labor. This arrangement ensures that the material interests of the ruling class are sustained through the organized transmission of accumulated private wealth.

**258.** (A) The unpaid domestic labor involved in maintaining the workforce.
This concept refers to the essential but often devalued work performed within the household, such as caregiving and child-rearing. This labor is vital for the survival of the capitalist system because it replenishes the energy and availability of the workers. Although these tasks are uncompensated, they significantly reduce the overall costs associated with maintaining a functional labor force.

**259.** (C) To be a flexible labor source that helps regulate wages for capitalists.
Women are often utilized as a secondary workforce that can be brought into the market during periods of high demand and dismissed during downturns. This flexibility allows employers to keep labor costs low by creating competition for jobs. By serving as an adaptable pool of workers, women unknowingly help to stabilize the economic interests of the dominant capitalist class.

**260.** (A) The revolutionary overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of socialism.
True liberation requires a fundamental transformation of the economic base, as gender oppression is viewed as inseparable from class struggle. This perspective maintains that reform within a profit-driven society is insufficient for total equality. Instead, the transition to a classless society is necessary to eliminate the structural motivations for exploiting women's labor and maintaining the hierarchical domestic unit.

**261.** (D) Patriarchy is the primary and most fundamental system of domination.
This ideology posits that the dominance of men over women is the oldest and most pervasive form of hierarchy in human history. It argues that patriarchal power exists independently of economic or legal systems, forming the basis for all other types of social oppression. Understanding this systemic male supremacy is essential for identifying how women are subordinated across all cultures.

**262.** (B) Issues in personal life, like sexuality, are arenas of patriarchal power and political conflict.
This core principle asserts that private experiences and domestic relationships are not separate from the broader power dynamics of society. Daily life, including sexual choices and family roles, is shaped by systemic male dominance. By recognizing these private struggles as political, the movement seeks to expose and challenge the ways in which patriarchal control permeates the most intimate spheres.

NODIA

**263.** (C) The regulation of women's bodies and reproductive functions.
A primary way that male supremacy is maintained is through the social and physical control of female biological processes. This includes the monitoring of sexuality, pregnancy, and health, which ensures that women remain subordinate within the social hierarchy. By asserting authority over reproductive capabilities, the patriarchal system limits individual autonomy and reinforces the power of men as a social group.

**264.** (D) It advocates for the complete dismantling of patriarchy, not just institutional reform.
While some approaches seek to improve status through legal adjustments within the current system, this more transformative perspective demands a total reordering of society. It views existing institutions like marriage and the family as inherently designed to protect male interests. Consequently, achieving true equality requires the eradication of the underlying patriarchal structure rather than merely pursuing minor policy changes.

**265.** (A) The institution of marriage.
Marriage is often analyzed as a social construct specifically designed to uphold and perpetuate

examination of how past foreign rule and economic exploitation have shaped social structures. These historical legacies continue to influence gender dynamics and power relations in profound ways. By centering these contexts, the analysis avoids applying mismatched Western standards to the unique challenges faced globally.

**283.** (B) The notion of "woman" as a stable and unified identity category.
This perspective questions the assumption that there is a single, essential experience shared by all females. Instead, it suggests that identity is fluid and constantly being redefined. By deconstructing the idea of a unified subject, the theory encourages a focus on the differences between individuals. This shift challenges the foundational idea that a universal woman exists to be liberated.

**284.** (A) As produced through language, discourse, and power relations.
Gender is viewed not as a fixed biological reality but as a social product shaped by the way people speak and think about identity. Power operates through the creation of these categories, which regulate how individuals perceive themselves and others. By examining these communicative processes, the theory reveals how social norms are maintained and how they can be effectively changed.

**285.** (C) Post-colonial feminism focuses on geography and history, while post-modern feminism focuses on deconstructing identity itself.
One approach centers its analysis on the material and historical effects of global power imbalances and regional histories. In contrast, the other focuses on the philosophical task of breaking down the linguistic and social definitions of selfhood. While both offer critiques of traditional perspectives, they operate on different levels: one emphasizing geopolitical context and the other emphasizing the instability of categories.

**286.** (D) By challenging fixed categories of gender and critiquing heteronormativity.
The inclusion of these perspectives has pushed the movement to look beyond the simple division between male and female. It emphasizes that identity and attraction are not naturally determined by biology but are socially constructed. By questioning the assumption that certain orientations are the standard, these studies have made the broader discourse more inclusive and aware of diverse human experiences.

**287.** (C) A system that privileges heterosexuality as the natural standard.
This term describes the societal belief that a specific orientation is the default and only legitimate form of human expression. Such a system reinforces traditional gender roles and marginalizes those whose lives do not fit within this narrow framework. By treating one way of life as superior, it creates a hierarchy that benefits some while excluding others from full acceptance.

**288.** (B) To analyze masculinity as a social construct with multiple forms.
This field investigates the various ways that manhood is defined and performed across different cultures and time periods. It rejects the idea that there is one natural or permanent way to be a man. Instead, it examines how social expectations shape male behavior and how these definitions can vary based on factors like class, race, and personal experience.

**289.** (D) The dominant and idealized form of manhood in a society.
This concept refers to a specific version of being male that is promoted as the most desirable or powerful within a given culture. It sets a standard that most men cannot reach but which still serves to maintain social hierarchies. By studying this idealized form, researchers can see how certain traits are rewarded while others are marginalized to sustain power.

**290.** (A) By offering a more complete analysis of the gender system, including its effects on men.
Examining the pressures placed on men provides a fuller picture of how gender expectations impact everyone in society. This research shows that patriarchy does not only subordinate women but also limits the lives and emotions of men. By understanding these broader effects, the movement can more effectively work toward dismantling the rigid structures that prevent individuals from being truly free.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

the groundwork for future activism, they often reflected the paternalistic values of the time.

**274.** (A) Women's participation was often framed within traditional, symbolic roles.
During the struggle for independence, female involvement was frequently encouraged by emphasizing values like sacrifice and domestic virtue. Women were often cast as maternal figures serving the nation, which mobilized them politically while maintaining traditional perceptions of their roles. This framing allowed for public participation but did not always challenge the underlying patriarchal expectations placed upon them in movements.

**275.** (C) It became more autonomous and directly challenged patriarchal structures.
Following the end of colonial rule, the movement evolved into a more independent force that explicitly targeted systemic gender inequality. It moved beyond purely symbolic roles to confront issues such as domestic violence, property rights, and representation. This transition marked a more confrontational approach toward traditional power structures within families, communities, and the state, reflecting a growing demand for empowerment.

**276.** (A) It neglects the intersecting oppressions of race and class.
Mainstream movements are often criticized for prioritizing the experiences of privileged groups while ignoring the specific hurdles faced by women of color. This perspective argues that gender cannot be the sole focus when racial and economic factors also dictate an individual's level of oppression. By ignoring these complexities, traditional theories fail to represent the reality of those facing multiple disadvantages.

**277.** (D) Systems of oppression like racism and sexism are interconnected and cannot be separated.
This analytical framework emphasizes that various forms of social prejudice do not operate in isolation but overlap to create unique experiences of discrimination. Understanding the combined impact of race, gender, and economic status is necessary for a complete picture of inequality. This approach rejects the idea that a single category of identity can fully explain the obstacles individuals face.

**278.** (B) The patriarchal mindset that dominates women also drives the exploitation of nature.
This theory identifies a fundamental connection between the mistreatment of women and the destruction of the natural world. It argues that a shared hierarchical logic values masculine culture over the feminine environment. By challenging the systems that justify dominance in both spheres, proponents seek to protect the earth while simultaneously pursuing gender equality, seeing both goals as fundamentally linked.

**279.** (C) Patriarchal structures and capitalist ambitions.
The ecological degradation observed globally is attributed to a combination of male-centric power systems and the relentless pursuit of economic profit. These forces are seen as promoting a worldview that treats both the environment and women as resources to be exploited. Addressing the climate crisis, therefore, requires dismantling the ideologies that prioritize material gain and dominance over sustainable and equitable living.

NODIA

**280.** (D) Challenge a singular focus on gender by linking it to other forms of domination.
Both perspectives broaden the scope of social analysis by demonstrating that gender-based issues are inseparable from other systemic problems like racism or environmental destruction. They reject the notion that any form of oppression can be understood or solved on its own. By identifying these deep-seated connections, they advocate for a more comprehensive and inclusive approach to achieving social justice.

**281.** (A) It imposes a universal, Eurocentric perspective and ignores colonial legacies.
Critics argue that Western models often assume a global female experience that mirrors the lives of women in developed nations. This oversight ignores the unique historical struggles of those living in regions affected by imperialism and racism. By treating these specific Western concerns as universal, the movement fails to account for the diverse realities and priorities of many women.

**282.** (B) The history of colonialism and imperialism.
Understanding the current status of women in many parts of the world requires a close

male authority within the domestic sphere. This framework suggests that the legal and cultural norms surrounding traditional unions serve to regulate women's labor and sexuality for the benefit of men. Dismantling such institutions is considered vital for breaking the cycle of systemic gender-based oppression.

**266.** (B) A synthesis that sees capitalism and patriarchy as interconnected systems of oppression.
This theoretical framework combines elements of different perspectives to explain how economic structures and gender hierarchies reinforce each other. It argues that women face a unique form of subordination that cannot be explained by class or patriarchy alone. By examining these interlocking forces, the theory provides a more comprehensive understanding of the multifaceted nature of inequality in modern societies.

**267.** (B) For its failure to adequately address gender-specific oppression.
Traditional class-based analyses are often criticized for ignoring the specific ways women are marginalized regardless of their economic standing. This perspective argues that reducing all social conflict to class struggle overlooks the distinct mechanisms of male dominance. By addressing this oversight, thinkers highlight the need for a framework that accounts for the specific experiences of women within the broader economy.

**268.** (A) It does not pay sufficient attention to class and economic structures.
Focusing solely on male supremacy is seen as an incomplete approach that neglects the profound influence of financial and material conditions. Critics argue that gender roles are deeply influenced by the needs of the economic system. Without considering how class and race impact social standing, any analysis of oppression remains limited and fails to address the complexities of life.

**269.** (C) Capitalism and Patriarchy.
This theory posits that society is governed by two distinct but overlapping power structures that work together to subordinate women. One system exploits female labor for profit, while the other maintains social control through male-dominated hierarchies. Understanding the synergy between these forces is crucial for developing strategies that address both the economic and social dimensions of gender-based inequality.

**270.** (D) To dismantle both capitalism and patriarchy simultaneously.
Achieving true liberation requires a double-pronged struggle against the prevailing economic and social orders. The objective is to replace the current profit-driven system and the hierarchical gender structure with a society based on socialist and feminist principles. This comprehensive transformation ensures that neither economic exploitation nor male supremacy can persist, creating a future characterized by genuine and total equality.

**271.** (C) Its inherent engagement with interconnected issues like caste and religion.
Unlike models that focus strictly on gender, this discourse is shaped by the complex social fabric of its specific cultural and historical setting. It must account for the profound influence of traditional hierarchies, religious beliefs, and the lasting impacts of colonial rule. This approach recognizes that the struggle for equality cannot be separated from the broader fight against various injustices.

**272.** (B) Stratified and varied by factors like caste and class.
The lives of women in this context are not uniform but are significantly influenced by their specific social backgrounds and economic circumstances. Different groups face unique challenges based on their position within the traditional hierarchy and their access to resources. Recognizing this diversity is essential for understanding that there is no singular female experience, as identity is shaped by overlapping factors.

**273.** (D) The social reform movements.
Initial efforts to improve the status of women emerged from broad initiatives aimed at modernizing traditional customs and addressing harmful practices. These movements focused on legislative changes regarding marriage and education, often led by figures seeking to improve society as a whole. While these early impulses laid

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

**291.** (C) An end to non-consensual medical interventions on intersex infants.
A major priority for this movement is ensuring that children born with physical variations are not subjected to unnecessary surgeries without their consent. They argue for the right to bodily autonomy and the freedom to grow up without being forced into a binary category through medical means. This demand challenges the traditional medical practice of correcting bodies to fit norms.

**292.** (A) By demonstrating a disconnect between assigned sex at birth and gender identity.
This movement highlights that an individual's internal sense of self may not match the physical labels they were given at birth. This distinction proves that identity is not solely determined by biology or external anatomy. By asserting their own lived experiences, individuals in this community challenge the idea that gender is a permanent attribute dictated by the medical establishment.

**293.** (D) Challenge the rigid binary understanding of sex and gender.
Both groups seek to expand social awareness beyond the limiting view that only two distinct categories exist for human bodies and identities. They advocate for a more flexible understanding that reflects the natural diversity of human life. By pushing for legal and social recognition, they aim to break down the systems that force individuals to conform to narrow definitions.

**294.** (B) Re-evaluate its foundational concepts of sex and gender.
The emergence of these voices forces the movement to reconsider its basic assumptions about what it means to be a woman or a man. They demonstrate that old definitions based solely on biology are insufficient for capturing the full range of human experience. This shift encourages the development of more inclusive frameworks that can better address diverse needs and rights.

**295.** (C) Gender identity aligns with the sex they were assigned at birth.
This term describes people whose personal sense of their own gender matches the medical classification they received when they were born. Recognizing this group helps to distinguish them from individuals whose identities do not follow this standard pattern. By using this language, the discourse acknowledges that having an identity matching birth labels is one experience among many rather than the default.

**296.** (D) The right to education and the use of reason.
During the Enlightenment, thinkers argued that intellectual parity was the first step toward social equality. They believed that women were perceived as inferior only because they were denied the same training and schooling as men. By advocating for the right to learn and the application of rational thought, they sought to prove that women were equally capable of intellectual life.

**297.** (A) Securing political rights, especially suffrage.
The major push during this era was for women to have a formal voice in government through the power to vote. Activists believed that obtaining political representation was the essential foundation for winning all other forms of social and legal justice. This focus on suffrage became the defining feature of the organized struggle for equality as it moved into public life.

**298.** (B) Liberal, Radical, and Socialist feminism.
This period in the mid-20th century was marked by the development of several distinct and influential frameworks for understanding gender oppression. Some thinkers focused on legal reforms, others on the root of patriarchal dominance, and some on the role of economic systems. Together, these perspectives expanded the movement's goals from basic political rights to deeper issues involving family and workplace.

**299.** (B) A deep engagement with intersectionality and digital activism.
Modern movements are defined by their use of technology to organize and spread messages across the globe. There is also a strong emphasis on understanding how different forms of identity, such as race and sexuality, overlap and influence individual experiences. This decentralized and highly connected approach allows for a more complex and inclusive analysis of social justice currently.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**300.** (A) A movement from simple demands to a more complex and inclusive analysis.
The development of this field shows a clear progression from seeking specific legal and intellectual rights to exploring the intricate ways power operates through many different identities. Each generation has built upon and critiqued the ideas of the past, leading to a much broader understanding of inequality. This evolution reflects a growing awareness of the diverse global struggle.

www.nodia.in

NODIA

# CHAPTER 03
# Gender and Education

**1.** Which term best describes the observable differences in educational access, participation, and outcomes between males and females?
(A) Gender diversity
(B) Gender disparity
(C) Gender identity
(D) Gender role

**2.** Read the following statements about curriculum content and gender and identify the correct statement.
(A) The "hidden curriculum" reinforces traditional gender roles.
(B) Curriculum content is objectively neutral and free from bias.
(C) Gender stereotypes in textbooks have been totally removed.
(D) Solely male biographies have no impact on female students.

**3.** A female student from a rural area chooses a vocational course in tailoring over computer programming, despite scoring well in science. Which factor related to gendered education is most likely influencing her choice?
(A) Specific directives of the national education policy.
(B) Influence of peer pressure exclusively from male students.
(C) Societal expectations regarding suitable female professions.
(D) Availability of government scholarships for tailoring courses.

**4.** All of the following are common reasons for higher dropout rates among girls in certain regions EXCEPT:
(A) Lack of separate and functional toilets in schools
(B) The burden of domestic chores and sibling care
(C) Early marriage and social pressure to leave school
(D) An overemphasis on co-curricular activities and sports

**5.** Read the given Assertion and Reason and select the correct option.
**Assertion (A) :** The family is a primary agent of socialization that contributes significantly to the formation of gender identities.
**Reason (R) :** Children learn and internalize societal expectations of masculinity and femininity primarily through observation and interaction within the family unit.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**6.** Read the following statements and select the correct option.
**Statement I :** Gender diversity in a classroom refers to the presence of students with a wide range of gender identities and expressions.
**Statement II :** Gender disparity in enrolment refers to the unequal numerical representation of boys and girls in the education system.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

**7.** Which of the following statements about education for marginalized women is incorrect?
(A) Marginalization can be based on factors like caste, class, ethnicity, and disability.
(B) Women from marginalized groups often face compounded disadvantages in accessing education.
(C) The curriculum may lack relevance to the lives and experiences of marginalized women.
(D) Scholarships are the single, all-

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(A) Stereotyping: Portraying characters in traditional gender roles.
(B) Invisibility: The underrepresentation or omission of women's contributions.
(C) Imbalance: Presenting only one side of an issue, often the male perspective.
(D) Indexing: Including a list of topics at the back of a textbook.

**53.** How does culture primarily influence the gendering of education?
(A) By determining the national budget for school infrastructure.
(B) By mandating the use of specific technologies in the classroom.
(C) By setting norms and values that define what is considered appropriate knowledge and behavior for men and women.
(D) By directly appointing teachers and principals in schools.

**54.** The "feminization of certain professions," such as teaching and nursing, is an outcome of:
(A) Inherent biological aptitude for caring roles.
(B) Deliberate exclusion of men from these fields.
(C) Higher salaries compared to male-dominated ones.
(D) Gendered pathways and perceptions of "women's work."

**55.** Read the following statements and select the correct option.
**Statement I :** Providing vocational training in non-traditional skills like plumbing or electronics to women can help break gender stereotypes in the job market.
**Statement II :** The success of such vocational programs is independent of societal acceptance and market linkages.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

**56.** Read the given Assertion and Reason and select the correct option.
**Assertion (A) :** Women from marginalized communities, such as those from lower castes or remote tribal areas, face a 'double disadvantage' in accessing education.
**Reason (R) :** They are discriminated against on the basis of both their gender and their social/ethnic identity.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**57.** A recent trend in policy-making for women's education emphasizes a 'life-cycle approach'. What does this imply?
(A) Providing educational opportunities and support for women at all stages of life, from childhood to adulthood.
(B) Focusing educational efforts only on the early childhood years.
(C) Concentrating solely on higher education for women to create leaders.
(D) Offering education only after a woman has completed her family responsibilities.

NODIA

**58.** Which of the following is the most significant consequence of high dropout rates for girls?
(A) Reduced lifetime earnings, poorer health outcomes, and limited social mobility.
(B) Increased enrolment in vocational courses.
(C) Overcrowding in primary schools.
(D) A surplus of qualified male candidates for jobs.

**59.** Which of the following best defines "Gender Identity"?
(A) Externally visible characteristics of a person.
(B) Behaviors society expects based on physical sex.
(C) Legal status recorded on a birth certificate.
(D) A person's self-concept as male, female, or neither.

**60.** Identify the correct statement about the challenges in women's education.
(A) Gender disparities in enrolment are only a problem in higher education.
(B) Safety and distance to school are significant factors affecting girls' attendance.
(C) Once enrolled, girls and boys face identical challenges in completing their education.
(D) Curriculum content has been successfully made gender-neutral in all countries.

and 40% girls enrolled.
(D) Gendered Profession: Nursing being predominantly a female-dominated profession.

**15.** What is meant by 'Gendered Education'?
(A) Influence of gender norms on the educational process.
(B) Educational programs provided exclusively for one sex.
(C) A curriculum focusing on gender as an academic topic.
(D) Policy of employing equal numbers of male and female staff.

**16.** Read the given Assertion and Reason and select the correct option.
**Assertion (A) :** The dropout rate for girls is often higher than for boys, particularly at the secondary level in many developing regions.
**Reason (R) :** The curriculum at the secondary level is inherently more difficult for female students to comprehend.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**17.** Which statement about the role of culture in gendered education is incorrect?
(A) Cultural norms can dictate the appropriate level of education for women.
(B) Cultural practices can prioritize a son's education over a daughter's.
(C) Culture is static and does not change, thus permanently fixing gender roles in education.
(D) Festivals and cultural stories can reinforce specific gender stereotypes.

**18.** A school principal observes that girls are consistently under-represented in science clubs and math competitions. To address this gender disparity, which of the following is the most effective initial step?
(A) Reviewing the curriculum and environment for potential biases.
(B) Making participation in science clubs mandatory for all girls.
(C) Creating a separate science club exclusively for girls.
(D) Announcing that the school will no longer offer math competitions.

**19.** Read the following statements and select the correct option.
**Statement I :** Vocational education for women is solely aimed at preserving traditional crafts and skills like weaving and embroidery.
**Statement II :** Modern skill development programs for women emphasize training in areas like IT, entrepreneurship, and digital marketing to enhance their employability in the new economy.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

**20.** "Horizontal segregation" in professions related to gender refers to:
(A) Unequal distribution of genders in organizational hierarchies.
(B) Difference in compensation between genders for identical work.
(C) Variations in enrolment rates within professional degree programs.
(D) Concentration of genders in different job types and sectors.

**21.** Consider the following areas regarding the recommendations made by commissions on women's education:
(i) Reviewing curriculum to eliminate gender bias.
(ii) Suggesting financial incentives like scholarships for girls.
(iii) Proposing the establishment of more all-boys schools.
(iv) Recommending teacher training on gender-sensitive pedagogy.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (ii), and (iv)
(B) (i), (iii), and (iv)
(C) (ii) and (iii) only
(D) (i) and (iv) only

**22.** The concept of 'gender identity' is best understood as:
(A) The chromosomal makeup of a human

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

encompassing solution to these problems.

**8.** Consider the following statements about vocational education for women:
(i) It aims to equip women with job-specific skills for employment.
(ii) It can challenge gender stereotypes by training women in non-traditional fields.
(iii) The primary focus of all vocational programs for women is on domestic skills.
(iv) Effective vocational education links training directly with market demands.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (ii), and (iv)
(B) (i), (iii), and (iv)
(C) (ii) and (iii) only
(D) (i) and (iv) only

**9.** The term 'Gender Roles' in the context of education refers to:
(A) Biological differences between males and females.
(B) Specific administrative positions held by women.
(C) Social and behavioral norms considered appropriate by sex.
(D) Ratio of male to female teachers in an institution.

**10.** Match List I with List II to identify the correct concept and its description.
**List I :** (Concept)
P. Gender Identity
Q. Gender Disparity
R. Gender Role
S. Gender Diversity
**List II :** (Description)
1. Unequal outcomes or representation between genders
2. An individual's internal sense of being male, female, both, or neither
3. The presence of a variety of gender expressions within a group
4. Societally prescribed behaviors for men and women
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

**11.** What is the most appropriate goal of a gender-sensitive curriculum?
(A) Providing separate educational content for boys and girls.
(B) Removing all mentions of gender from textbook materials.
(C) Ensuring exactly 50% of characters featured are female.
(D) Promoting critical thinking about gender roles and power.

**12.** Which of the following best represents a cause-and-effect relationship in women's education?
(A) Cause: High female literacy; Effect: Lower national economic growth.
(B) Cause: Gender-stereotyped curriculum; Effect: Limited career aspirations among girls.
(C) Cause: Increased investment in girls' sports; Effect: Higher dropout rate for girls.
(D) Cause: Presence of female teachers; Effect: Lower enrolment of boys.

**13.** Consider the following statements regarding the challenges faced by marginalized women in education:
(i) They often experience intersectional discrimination.
(ii) Their educational needs are homogenous and can be addressed by a single policy.
(iii) Cultural barriers within their own communities may restrict their access to education.
(iv) They are more likely to be first-generation learners.
(v) Language of instruction in schools may be different from their mother tongue.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (iii), (iv), and (v)
(B) (ii), (iii), (iv), and (v)
(C) (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv)
(D) (i), (ii), and (v)

**14.** Identify the correctly paired concept and example.
(A) Gender Role: A person feeling they are a man, even if assigned female at birth.
(B) Gender Disparity: A textbook showing women only as nurses and men only as doctors.
(C) Gender Identity: A school having 60% boys

NODIA

**30.** Identify the incorrect pair.
(A) Family Socialization: Learning gender norms at home.
(B) Curriculum Content: Stereotypical images in a textbook.
(C) Gendered Profession: Primary school teaching dominated by women.
(D) Gender Dropout: Boy leaving school to support his family.

**31.** Read the given Assertion and Reason and select the correct option.
**Assertion (A) :** Educational commissions and policies increasingly recommend gender-sensitive pedagogy.
**Reason (R) :** It is now recognized that teaching methods which ignore gender dynamics can inadvertently perpetuate inequality in the classroom.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**32.** Which of the following is the best example of a "gendered curriculum content"?
(A) A history chapter that discusses both male and female freedom fighters.
(B) Portraying boys as adventurous and girls as passive.
(C) A science textbook that uses gender-neutral language and examples.
(D) A mathematics problem that involves calculating the area of a room.

**33.** What is a primary challenge in providing effective vocational education for women from marginalized groups?
(A) A complete lack of interest from the women themselves.
(B) The high cost of academic textbooks for vocational courses.
(C) Aligning taught skills with accessible job opportunities.
(D) Opposition from international educational bodies.

**34.** A family's decision to invest in a son's professional education while limiting a daughter's education to a basic degree is an example of:
(A) A cultural practice influencing gendered education
(B) Gender diversity
(C) A recommendation from a national education commission
(D) A result of gender-neutral curriculum

**35.** Consider the following statements regarding the impact of gender on professional choices:
(i) Societal perceptions of 'masculine' and 'feminine' jobs influence career paths.
(ii) The lack of female role models in certain fields can discourage girls from entering them.
(iii) Educational tracking and subject choices in school often predetermine professional options along gendered lines.
(iv) Economic factors have no role in professional choices, which are based solely on personal interest.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (ii), and (iii)
(B) (i), (iii), and (iv)
(C) (ii) and (iv) only
(D) (i) and (ii) only

**36.** Education for marginalized women must be contextual. This means it should:
(A) Be identical to education provided in urban elite schools.
(B) Only focus on teaching them traditional manual skills.
(C) Be delivered exclusively in a foreign language of choice.
(D) Address socio-economic realities and cultural backgrounds.

**37.** A key trend in recent government initiatives for women's education is the integration of:
(A) Education with health and nutrition programs.
(B) Education with mandatory domestic science courses.
(C) All-girls schools with all-boys schools at the primary level.
(D) Vocational training with purely academic, theoretical knowledge.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

being.
(B) An individual's deeply held, internal sense of gender.
(C) Expectations placed on a person based on their sex.
(D) Official legal recognition of an individual's sex.

**23.** A key objective of providing vocational education to women from marginalized communities is to:
(A) Discourage them from pursuing higher academic education.
(B) Restrict them to low-paying, home-based work.
(C) Promote economic independence and social mobility.
(D) Fulfill a governmental quota without ensuring employment.

**24.** Which of the following is an example of how family influences gendered education?
(A) Parents encouraging their son to pursue engineering while guiding their daughter towards teaching.
(B) A school's policy on uniforms.
(C) A government's budget allocation for education.
(D) The portrayal of gender in national media.

**25.** Match List I with List II to show the impact of different factors on women's education.
**List I :** (Factor)
P. Early Marriage
Q. Gender-Biased Curriculum
R. Lack of Female Teachers
S. Poverty
**List II :** (Impact on Women's Education)
1. Limits career aspirations and self-perception
2. Creates an unsafe and non-relatable school environment
3. Leads to higher dropout rates, particularly at secondary level
4. Forces a choice between educating a son or a daughter
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1

**26.** The term 'dropout' in the context of women's education specifically refers to:
(A) Leaving the education system before completing a level.
(B) Students who fail to pass a single academic year.
(C) Transferring from one educational facility to another.
(D) Being absent for a period due to a health condition.

**27.** Identify the incorrect statement regarding recent trends in women's education.
(A) There is a growing focus on STEM education for girls.
(B) Policies are being designed to address the needs of marginalized women.
(C) Skill development and entrepreneurship are being promoted as key areas for women's empowerment.
(D) The gap in enrolment between boys and girls at the primary level has completely vanished worldwide.

**28.** Consider the following factors that contribute to the creation of 'gendered education':
(i) Parental attitudes towards sons' and daughters' education.
(ii) Depiction of men and women in textbooks and learning materials.
(iii) Teacher expectations and interaction patterns with students of different genders.
(iv) Societal norms regarding appropriate careers for men and women.
(v) The physical infrastructure of the school, such as playgrounds and laboratories.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv)
(B) (i), (ii), and (iii) only
(C) (ii), (iv), and (v) only
(D) All of the above

**29.** A cause-and-effect analysis suggests that providing targeted skill development for women in non-traditional sectors directly leads to:
(A) Higher female dropout rates from formal education.
(B) Reductions in the quality of vocational training.
(C) Challenging segregation and increasing income potential.
(D) Decreased participation of men in the local workforce.

NODIA

**45.** Match the terms in List I with their examples in List II.

**List I :** (Term)

P. Gendered Family Role
Q. Gendered Curriculum
R. Professional Gender Disparity
S. Marginalized Woman

**List II :** (Example)

1. A textbook showing only male scientists
2. A Dalit woman facing barriers to attend college
3. A daughter being expected to help with household chores while the son is not
4. A majority of CEOs being men and a majority of assistants being women

(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1

**46.** Read the following case study and answer the question that follows.

*Case Study: In a village, a new vocational training center for women is opened. It offers courses only in tailoring, pickling, and beauty care. While enrolment is high initially, graduates struggle to find sustainable income. What is the most likely reason for this outcome?*

(A) Participants lacked technical aptitude for these trades.
(B) Course modules proved too rigorous for participants.
(C) Training facility was located too far from village.
(D) Training lacked market links and reinforced gender roles.

**47.** The persistence of gender disparities in school enrolment, even when education is officially free, can be best attributed to:

(A) Costs of schooling combined with socio-cultural factors.
(B) Lower intellectual capacity traditionally found in girls.
(C) Lack of adequate professional sports facilities for girls.
(D) Mandatory requirements for learning a specific language.

**48.** A teacher asks only boys to help move furniture in the classroom and asks girls to decorate the bulletin board. This is an example of:

(A) Reinforcing gender roles through the hidden curriculum.
(B) Promoting gender diversity.
(C) Implementing a recommendation from an education commission.
(D) Addressing gender disparities in enrolment.

**49.** What is the primary purpose of skill development programs for women?

(A) To keep them occupied in their free time.
(B) To provide an alternative to academic education.
(C) To enhance their economic independence and participation in the workforce.
(D) To ensure they fulfill their domestic duties more efficiently.

**50.** Consider the following statements about education for marginalized women:

(i) Their experiences are monolithic and uniform.
(ii) Language can be a significant barrier to their effective participation in education.
(iii) They often lack social and cultural capital that facilitates educational success.
(iv) Targeted interventions are often required to address their specific needs.
(v) Mainstream curriculum always reflects their life experiences and realities.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(A) (ii), (iii), and (iv)
(B) (i), (ii), and (iii)
(C) (i), (iv), and (v)
(D) (ii), (iii), and (v)

NODIA

**51.** What does the term 'Gender diversities' in an educational context primarily acknowledge?

(A) Biological differences between boys and girls.
(B) Different subjects boys and girls choose to study.
(C) Gender identities and expressions beyond the binary.
(D) Different dropout rates between boys and girls.

**52.** Which of the following is NOT a form of gender bias in curriculum content?

**38.** Consider the following statements about gender roles:
(i) They are biologically determined and universal across all cultures.
(ii) They are learned through the process of socialization.
(iii) They can limit the potential of both men and women.
(iv) They are often reinforced by media and cultural institutions.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (ii), (iii), and (iv)
(B) (i), (ii), and (iii)
(C) (i), (iii), and (iv)
(D) (i) and (ii) only

**39.** Read the following statements and select the correct option.
**Statement I :** "Vertical segregation" in professions refers to the clustering of men and women in different sectors.
**Statement II :** "Vertical segregation" in professions refers to the over-representation of men in higher-paying, senior-level positions and women in lower-paying, junior roles within the same sector.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

**40.** An educational program is designed for women in a remote tribal area. Consider the following implementation steps:
(a) Conducting a needs assessment to understand local challenges and skill demands.
(b) Designing a curriculum in the local dialect that incorporates indigenous knowledge.
(c) Establishing the learning center and mobilizing the community.
(d) Creating linkages with local markets for employment after training.
Which of the following is the correct chronological order of implementation?
(A) a, b, c, d
(B) a, c, b, d
(C) d, b, a, c
(D) c, a, b, d

**41.** A major disparity in professional life, often linked to earlier educational choices, is the:
(A) Difference in retirement age.
(B) Uniform dress code for employees.
(C) Gender pay gap.
(D) Mandatory holiday schedule.

**42.** Imagine a timeline of interventions for promoting women's education. Consider the following approaches:
(a) Ensuring gender parity in primary school enrolment.
(b) Introducing gender-sensitive curriculum and pedagogy.
(c) Promoting women's leadership in educational administration and policy-making.
(d) Building separate toilets for girls in schools.
Which of the following represents the correct order from a basic, foundational focus to an advanced, systemic focus?
(A) d, a, b, c
(B) a, d, b, c
(C) b, d, a, c
(D) c, b, a, d

**43.** An "intersectional approach" to understanding the challenges in education for marginalized women implies:
(A) Focusing only on gender, ignoring all other factors.
(B) Providing the same educational solution to all women.
(C) Recognizing identities like caste and gender interact.
(D) Separating women based on their marginalization level.

**44.** Which of the following would NOT be a typical recommendation from a commission on women's education?
(A) Strengthening teacher training on gender sensitization.
(B) Capping the enrolment of girls in higher education to maintain a balance.
(C) Increasing the number of scholarships for girls.
(D) Promoting flexible and open learning systems for women who cannot attend regular college.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**61.** A recommendation by an education commission to introduce "gender-sensitive teacher training" aims to:
(A) Train teachers to handle the curriculum for boys and girls separately.
(B) Ensure that 50% of all teachers recruited are female.
(C) Make teachers aware of their own unconscious biases and adopt inclusive classroom practices.
(D) Instruct teachers to avoid all topics related to gender in the classroom.

**62.** Skill development programs for women are considered most successful when they lead to which of the following outcomes?
(i) Enhanced self-esteem and confidence.
(ii) Creation of a gender-neutral society overnight.
(iii) Measurable improvement in income or meaningful employment.
(iv) Greater participation in community decision-making.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (iii), and (iv)
(B) (i) and (iii) only
(C) (ii) and (iv) only
(D) (i), (ii), and (iii)

**63.** The concept of "intersectionality" is crucial for understanding the education of marginalized women because it:
(A) Shows how identities like caste and gender overlap.
(B) Argues that gender is the only form of oppression.
(C) Suggests all marginalized women face the same barriers.
(D) Is a pedagogical technique for teaching geometry.

**64.** Which of the following is an example of a cultural barrier to women's education?
(A) A community belief that educating a girl is like "watering a plant in another's courtyard."
(B) The school building is in a dilapidated condition.
(C) The non-availability of science laboratories in a school.
(D) High tuition fees charged by a private college.

NODIA

**65.** What is the difference between 'gender' and 'sex' in the context of educational studies?
(A) 'Sex' refers to biological characteristics, while 'gender' refers to socially constructed roles, behaviors, and identities.
(B) There is no difference; the terms are interchangeable.
(C) 'Sex' refers to social roles, while 'gender' refers to biological characteristics.
(D) 'Sex' is a psychological concept, while 'gender' is a sociological one.

**66.** A key reason for promoting vocational education for women is to:
(A) Diversify their livelihood options and reduce dependency.
(B) Discourage them from migrating to urban areas.
(C) Ensure they do not compete with men for professional jobs.
(D) Make them better homemakers.

**67.** Which of the following best illustrates a gender disparity in professional life linked to education?
(A) Receiving identical salaries for the same job.
(B) Offering equal opportunities for promotion.
(C) Women in low-paid and men in high-paid fields.
(D) Requiring a college degree for a specific job.

**68.** The "hidden curriculum" perpetuates gender roles when:
(A) The official syllabus includes a chapter on gender equality.
(B) The school timetable allocates equal hours to all subjects.
(C) Both boys and girls are given the same homework.
(D) Teachers praise boys for being assertive and girls for being quiet and obedient.

**69.** Read the following statements and select the correct option.
**Statement I :** The educational status of a mother has no bearing on the educational attainment of her children.
**Statement II :** Several studies show a strong positive correlation between a mother's education level and the health, nutrition, and

(B) (iii), (iv), and (v)
(C) (i), (iii), and (v)
(D) (ii), (iii), and (iv)

**102.** Which of the following is the most accurate statement about gender roles?
(A) They are innate and determined at birth.
(B) They are socially constructed and vary across cultures and time.
(C) They are irrelevant in modern societies.
(D) They are identical for men and women.

**103.** Education is a critical tool for empowering marginalized women primarily because it:
(A) Enhances critical consciousness and agency.
(B) Guarantees them immediate entry into high-paying government jobs.
(C) Removes all social and cultural barriers instantly.
(D) Teaches them to accept their subordinate position in society.

**104.** A major focus of contemporary committees on education is to bridge the gap between education and employability. For women, this specifically involves:
(A) Promoting skill development and vocational training relevant to the modern economy.
(B) Discouraging them from entering the job market.
(C) Focusing their education only on theoretical knowledge.
(D) Limiting their career choices to a few pre-decided sectors.

**105.** "The glass ceiling" is a metaphor used to describe the barrier that:
(A) Prevents girls from enrolling in primary school.
(B) Prevents women from acquiring vocational skills.
(C) Prevents women from being promoted to senior leadership positions in their professions.
(D) Prevents girls from participating in sports.

**106.** Read the given Assertion and Reason and select the correct option.
**Assertion (A) :** Providing skill development for women is a key strategy for their economic empowerment.
**Reason (R) :** Acquiring marketable skills enables women to secure better employment or start their own ventures, leading to financial independence.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**107.** Which of the following is NOT a manifestation of gender disparity in education?
(A) Differences in literacy rates between men and women.
(B) Gender-based segregation in subject choices (e.g., boys in science, girls in home science).
(C) Higher dropout rates for girls at the secondary stage.
(D) A school curriculum that includes contributions of both men and women in history.

**108.** The concept of 'gender identity' being distinct from 'sex assigned at birth' is central to understanding:
(A) Gender disparities in enrolment.
(B) Gender diversities.
(C) Dropout rates among girls.
(D) Vocational education choices.

**109.** Which factor is a clear example of 'culture' impacting 'gendered education'?
(A) The government's decision to increase funding for schools.
(B) A textbook's poor printing quality.
(C) A community's preference for investing in a son's education over a daughter's.
(D) The lack of a computer lab in a rural school.

**110.** Read the following case study and answer the question that follows.
*Case Study: A state government wants to increase girls' enrolment in higher education. It announces a policy to give a new laptop to every girl who enrolls in a graduate course. This policy is primarily aimed at:*
(A) Addressing the issue of gender-biased curriculum.
(B) Providing an incentive while reducing costs.
(C) Improving the quality of teaching in

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

gender roles?
(A) (i), (ii), and (iii)
(B) (iv) and (v)
(C) (i), (iii), and (v)
(D) (ii), (iv), and (v)

**77.** "Vertical mobility" for women in a profession is hindered by:
(A) The 'glass floor' effect.
(B) Horizontal segregation.
(C) The 'glass ceiling' effect.
(D) Gender-neutral promotion policies.

**78.** One of the recent positive trends in women's education is:
(A) The complete eradication of gender stereotypes from media.
(B) The narrowing of the gender gap in literacy rates in many parts of the world.
(C) A decline in female enrolment in higher education globally.
(D) The universal adoption of single-sex schooling.

**79.** A course on "Skill Development for Women" that focuses on entrepreneurship should ideally include modules on:
(A) Financial literacy, marketing, and business plan development.
(B) Traditional cooking and home management only.
(C) The history of women's suffrage.
(D) Advanced theoretical physics.

**80.** Identify the correct pair related to gender in education.
(A) Gender Parity Index (GPI) of 1.5: Indicates equal enrolment of boys and girls.
(B) Hidden Curriculum: The official, written syllabus of a school.
(C) Gender Stereotyping: Expecting boys to be emotionally expressive and sensitive.
(D) Intersectional Disadvantage: A poor, rural, disabled girl facing multiple barriers to schooling.

**81.** Read the given Assertion and Reason and select the correct option.
**Assertion (A) :** Curriculum content often reflects the dominant culture's views on gender.
**Reason (R) :** The process of curriculum development is a neutral, apolitical activity free from societal influences.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**82.** The most significant long-term impact of educating marginalized women is:
(A) Breaking inter-generational cycles of poverty.
(B) An increase in the sales of cosmetic products.
(C) A decrease in the national population count.
(D) Abandoning all previous cultural traditions.

NODIA

**83.** Which of the following is NOT an example of a gender disparity in education?
(A) A higher dropout rate for girls than for boys in secondary school.
(B) A lower proportion of girls enrolling in engineering courses compared to boys.
(C) A school having a policy of admitting students regardless of their gender.
(D) A significantly lower female literacy rate compared to the male literacy rate in a region.

**84.** In the context of gendered education, 'culture' can be seen as:
(A) A fixed and unchangeable set of rules.
(B) A synonym for fine arts and literature.
(C) An aspect of life completely separate from the education system.
(D) A dynamic system of shared beliefs and practices that influences educational choices and experiences.

**85.** A competent teacher trying to create a gender-inclusive classroom would:
(A) Segregate boys and girls for all activities.
(B) Use gender-neutral language and provide examples that challenge stereotypes.
(C) Assume that all students have the same learning needs regardless of gender.
(D) Focus attention primarily on the high-achieving male students.

**86.** What is the primary limitation of vocational training programs for women that are not linked to market needs?
(A) They are often too long in duration.
(B) They fail to lead to economic empowerment.
(C) They are usually too expensive for women to afford.
(D) They focus too much on modern technology.

**87.** Consider the following actions by an educational institution to address gender disparities in professional choices:
(i) Organizing career counseling sessions with female role models from non-traditional fields (e.g., female pilots, scientists).
(ii) Discouraging girls from opting for science and mathematics streams.
(iii) Providing 'bridge courses' for girls to catch up in subjects they were discouraged from taking earlier.
(iv) Maintaining a curriculum that shows women only in domestic roles.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i) and (iii)
(B) (ii) and (iii)
(C) (i) and (iv)
(D) (ii) and (iv)

**88.** The process by which individuals learn the gender roles of their society through family, school, peers, and media is called:
(A) Gender socialization
(B) Gender stratification
(C) Gender disparity
(D) Gender dysphoria

**89.** A woman with a disability from a low-income household is an example of an individual facing challenges that are best understood through the lens of:
(A) Gender diversity
(B) Intersectional analysis
(C) Chronological development
(D) Professional segregation

**90.** An education commission is tasked with preparing a report on women's education. Consider the following possible chapters:
(a) Analysis of current status: enrolment, dropouts, and disparities.
(b) Recommendations for policy change and implementation strategies.
(c) Historical overview of women's education in the region.
(d) Examination of challenges: socio-cultural, economic, and institutional.
Which of the following is the most logical sequence for the report?
(A) a, c, b, d
(B) c, a, d, b
(C) d, b, c, a
(D) c, d, a, b

**91.** Consider the following stages of gender awareness in education:
(a) Gender-sensitive curriculum that encourages critical thinking about roles.
(b) Gender-blind curriculum that ignores gender altogether.
(c) Gender-biased curriculum that reinforces stereotypes.
(d) Gender-neutral curriculum that attempts to remove overt bias.
Which of the following represents the correct order from least to most evolved awareness?
(A) c, b, d, a
(B) b, c, d, a
(C) a, d, b, c
(D) c, d, b, a

**92.** The formation of a person's gender identity is a complex process influenced by all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Biological predispositions
(B) Social and cultural influences
(C) Personal experiences and self-perception
(D) The person's blood type

**93.** The most crucial element for the success of skill development programs for marginalized women is:
(A) Certification from a foreign university.
(B) The provision of a stipend during training.
(C) Support including market access and mentorship.
(D) A curriculum delivered entirely in English.

**94.** Read the following statements and select the correct option.
**Statement I :** Gender disparity in enrolment refers to the absolute number of girls enrolled in schools.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**Statement II :** Gender disparity in enrolment is a comparative measure, often expressed as a ratio or index (like GPI), showing the enrolment of girls relative to boys.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

**95.** Match the policy intervention in List I with its primary objective in List II.
**List I :** (Policy Intervention)
P. Cash transfer schemes conditional on girls' school attendance
Q. Mid-day meal programs in schools
R. Gender sensitization workshops for teachers
S. Establishment of women's polytechnics
**List II :** (Primary Objective)
1. To reduce classroom bias and create an inclusive environment
2. To increase girls' enrolment in technical and vocational fields
3. To offset the opportunity cost of sending girls to school and reduce dropouts
4. To improve nutrition and retention of all children, with a particular benefit for girls
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

**96.** The term 'dropout' is a significant concern in women's education because it represents:
(A) A failure of the individual student.
(B) A systemic failure of education and society.
(C) A positive indicator of finding employment.
(D) An administrative error in record-keeping.

**97.** An education commission report focusing on "Recent Trends in Women's Education" would likely highlight:
(A) The increasing role of technology and online learning platforms.
(B) The decreasing importance of education for women.
(C) A shift back to education focused solely on domestic skills.
(D) The complete achievement of all gender equality goals in education.

**98.** A 'gender-aware' approach to curriculum development would involve:
(A) Examining bias and including diverse perspectives.
(B) Only including stories about women.
(C) Creating two different sets of textbooks.
(D) Removing all human characters from textbooks.

**99.** In the context of gendered education, what is the primary role of the family?
(A) To provide formal academic instruction.
(B) To act as the first and most influential source of gender socialization.
(C) To determine national educational policies.
(D) To conduct final examinations for students.

**100.** Consider the following statements related to the impact of culture on women's education:
(i) Cultural value systems can determine whether women's education is seen as an investment or a waste.
(ii) Cultural norms regarding female mobility can restrict access to schools.
(iii) Cultural traditions are always detrimental to women's education.
(iv) Cultural festivals and stories can be used as pedagogical tools to challenge gender stereotypes.
(v) Culture is uniform across all sections of society within a country.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (ii), and (iv)
(B) (iii), (iv), and (v)
(C) (i), (iii), and (v)
(D) (ii), (iii), and (iv)

NODIA

**101.** Which of the following are key characteristics of effective vocational education for women?
(i) It is based on a thorough market-demand survey.
(ii) It includes training in 'soft skills' like communication and financial literacy.
(iii) It perpetuates gender stereotypes by offering only 'feminine' courses.
(iv) It provides pathways to entrepreneurship or wage employment.
(v) It is seen as a terminal, dead-end education with no scope for further learning.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (ii), and (iv)

**137.** Consider the following possible recent trends that would be noted by a commission on women's education:
(i) An increasing gender gap in primary education.
(ii) A growing emphasis on life skills and health education for adolescent girls.
(iii) A decline in the use of technology in education.
(iv) The promotion of policies to encourage women in research and leadership roles.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (ii) and (iv)
(B) (i) and (iii)
(C) (i) and (iv)
(D) (ii) and (iii)

**138.** The ultimate goal of providing skill development and vocational education for women is to:
(A) Confine them to the informal sector.
(B) Contribute to empowerment and independence.
(C) Prove that they are better than men in certain skills.
(D) Replace the need for formal academic education entirely.

**139.** In a patriarchal culture, the birth of a son is often celebrated more than the birth of a daughter. How does this cultural aspect translate into "gendered education"?
(A) It leads to equal investment in the education of both sons and daughters.
(B) It encourages daughters to outperform sons academically.
(C) It has no impact on educational decisions.
(D) It often results in families prioritizing the allocation of resources for the son's education.

**140.** A government plans a series of interventions to improve women's professional outcomes. Consider the following steps:
(a) Amending textbooks to remove gender stereotypes.
(b) Launching a campaign to increase girls' enrolment in primary school.
(c) Creating mentorship programs for women in corporate leadership.
(d) Incentivizing girls to take up science and math in secondary school.
Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence from foundational to advanced interventions?
(A) b, a, d, c
(B) a, b, c, d
(C) c, d, a, b
(D) b, c, a, d

**141.** Consider the following individuals and the number of intersecting axes of marginalization they face in accessing education:
(a) A girl from an upper-caste, wealthy urban family.
(b) A girl from a lower-caste, poor rural family.
(c) A disabled girl from a lower-caste, poor rural family.
(d) A boy from an upper-caste, wealthy urban family.
Which of the following represents the correct order from lowest to highest marginalization?
(A) d, a, b, c
(B) a, d, b, c
(C) d, b, a, c
(D) c, b, a, d

**142.** The difference between the enrolment rates of boys and girls is referred to as:
(A) Gender diversity in enrolment.
(B) Gender role in enrolment.
(C) Gender identity in enrolment.
(D) Gender gap in enrolment.

**143.** Which of the following is the best example of a 'gender-neutral' statement in a textbook?
(A) "The student should submit their assignment on time."
(B) "The scientist, he made a great discovery."
(C) "The nurse, she attended to the patient."
(D) "A firefighter must be strong and brave."

**144.** Read the following statements and select the correct option.
**Statement I :** Gender roles are biologically determined and are the same in every culture.
**Statement II :** Gender roles are learned behaviors and expectations that are shaped by family, culture, and society.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

colleges.
(D) Challenging deep-rooted patriarchal norms in the family.

**111.** The term "marginalized women" in the context of education can include all the following groups EXCEPT:
(A) Women from economically powerful, socially dominant urban families.
(B) Women belonging to ethnic and religious minorities.
(C) Women with physical or mental disabilities.
(D) Women living in geographically remote and inaccessible areas.

**112.** Recommendations from Education Commissions on women's education often focus on a 'multi-pronged strategy'. Consider the following strategies:
(i) Addressing only economic barriers.
(ii) Combining legal reforms, community mobilization, and institutional changes.
(iii) Focusing solely on curriculum revision.
(iv) Tackling issues of access, retention, and quality simultaneously.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (ii) and (iv)
(B) (i) and (iii)
(C) (i) and (iv)
(D) (ii) and (iii)

**113.** A significant challenge for skill development programs for women is:
(A) Ensuring the training leads to certification that is recognized by employers.
(B) The lack of women willing to learn new skills.
(C) The global decline in the need for skilled labor.
(D) The over-availability of training centers in rural areas.

**114.** "Patriarchy," as a cultural system, influences gendered education by:
(A) Creating a system where power and authority are primarily held by men, influencing educational priorities and content.
(B) Promoting equal opportunities for all genders.
(C) Ensuring that educational resources are distributed based on merit alone.
(D) Fostering a diversity of gender identities in schools.

**115.** A high dropout rate for girls after the primary level is often linked to:
(A) The curriculum becoming too easy for them.
(B) An increase in the number of female teachers.
(C) The beginning of puberty, coupled with a lack of safety and appropriate sanitation facilities in schools.
(D) The introduction of sports and physical education.

**116.** Read the following statements and select the correct option.
**Statement I :** Gender is a social construct.
**Statement II :** Gender roles are universal and have remained unchanged throughout human history.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

**117.** An effective curriculum for the educational empowerment of marginalized women should be:
(A) Abstract, theoretical, and disconnected from their lives.
(B) A direct copy of a curriculum from a developed country.
(C) Relevant, participatory, and empowering.
(D) Focused exclusively on their oppression.

**118.** A recent trend in promoting women's education is the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to:
(A) Limit their access to information.
(B) Provide flexible learning opportunities through distance and online education.
(C) Reinforce stereotypes through gender-biased software.
(D) Replace teachers entirely with computers.

**119.** A vocational course for women in mobile phone repair is an example of a program that:
(A) Reinforces traditional gender roles.
(B) Challenges gender stereotypes in technical fields.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(C) Is unsuitable for women's capabilities.
(D) Has no market demand.

**120.** Match the area of disparity in List I with its specific example in List II.
**List I :** (Area of Disparity)
P. Enrolment Disparity
Q. Curriculum Content Disparity
R. Professional Disparity
S. Dropout Disparity
**List II :** (Specific Example)
1. History books mentioning only male rulers
2. Girls leaving school after puberty due to lack of toilets
3. Regional literacy rate: 82% for men, 65% for women
4. Engineering sector having 85% men, 15% women
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1

**121.** The phrase "gendered profession" implies that:
(A) The profession is legally reserved for one gender.
(B) The profession is overwhelmingly dominated by one gender due to social norms, educational pathways, and perceptions.
(C) The profession requires specific biological attributes of one sex.
(D) Both genders are equally represented in the profession.

**122.** A family that socializes its children to believe that boys are 'strong' and don't cry, and girls are 'gentle' and 'nurturing' is directly constructing:
(A) Gender roles.
(B) Gender identities.
(C) Gender disparities.
(D) Gender diversities.

**123.** Which of the following is the most significant barrier to education for women in conflict-affected regions?
(A) Lack of interest in education.
(B) Issues of safety, security, and displacement.
(C) Abundance of educational infrastructure.
(D) The curriculum being too challenging.

**124.** A key recommendation of modern education commissions regarding women's education is to move from a paradigm of 'welfare' to 'empowerment'. This means:
(A) Viewing women as active agents of change.
(B) Providing welfare services instead of education.
(C) Focusing on women's empowerment while ignoring their welfare.
(D) Seeing education only as a means to better matrimonial prospects.

**125.** Consider the following factors related to gender and education:
(i) Teacher's unconscious bias.
(ii) Safety and sanitation facilities in school.
(iii) Patriarchal attitudes in the community.
(iv) Stereotypical depiction of women in textbooks.
(v) Poverty and the opportunity cost of education.
Which of the above factor(s) contribute(s) to girls dropping out of school?
(A) (ii), (iii), and (v) only
(B) (iii) and (v) only
(C) (i), (ii), and (iv) only
(D) All of the above

NODIA

**126.** Consider the following statements about the concept of 'Gendered Education':
(i) It analyzes how school processes can differ for boys and girls.
(ii) It recognizes that education is not a neutral process.
(iii) It studies the impact of family and culture on educational outcomes.
(iv) It seeks to understand the formation of gender identities through schooling.
(v) It assumes that boys and girls have identical educational experiences.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv)
(B) (ii), (iii), (iv), and (v)
(C) (i), (ii), and (v) only
(D) (i), (iii), and (v) only

**127.** Which of the following is a cause-effect fallacy?
(A) Women entering the workforce; Effect: The sky turning green.
(B) Cause: Increased girls' education; Effect: Improved child health indicators.

(C) Cause: Gender-sensitive pedagogy; Effect: Increased classroom participation by girls.
(D) Cause: Lack of toilets for girls; Effect: Higher female dropout rate.

**128.** Identifying the most appropriate intervention for marginalized women requires:
(A) Applying a universal blueprint without local consultation.
(B) A participatory needs assessment of context.
(C) Focusing exclusively on academic knowledge and ignoring life skills.
(D) Implementing the cheapest possible program.

**129.** What is the main objective of creating committees and commissions on education?
(A) To review the existing educational system, identify challenges, and recommend reforms.
(B) To provide jobs to retired academics.
(C) To directly manage the day-to-day administration of schools.
(D) To conduct nationwide examinations for students.

**130.** Identifying the incorrect pair:
(A) Gendered Curriculum - Equal portrayal of all genders
(B) Gender Identity - Internal sense of self
(C) Gender Role - Societal expectation
(D) Gender Disparity - Unequal representation

**131.** Read the given Assertion and Reason and select the correct option.
**Assertion (A) :** The choice of vocational courses by women is often influenced by prevailing gender stereotypes.
**Reason (R) :** Society often perceives courses like tailoring, beauty care, and food processing as more 'suitable' for women than courses like welding or mechanics.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**132.** The term "gender diversities" in education requires teachers and administrators to:
(A) Treat all students exactly the same, ignoring their individual identities.
(B) Enforce strict binary gender norms.
(C) Segregate students based on their perceived gender identity.
(D) Create a safe environment for all identities.

**133.** One of the most persistent gender disparities is seen in the field of:
(A) Primary school enrolment.
(B) Literacy in arts and humanities.
(C) STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) education and careers.
(D) Enrolment in fine arts courses.

**134.** "My brother is allowed to stay out late to study at the library, but I have to be home before dark." This statement by a female student highlights the impact of:
(A) Gender-neutral family rules.
(B) Gendered cultural norms regarding safety and mobility.
(C) The school's official curriculum.
(D) The student's lack of interest in her studies.

**135.** Consider the following statements regarding the challenges related to curriculum content and gender:
(i) The omission of women's contributions from history and science is a form of gender bias.
(ii) The language used in textbooks can subtly reinforce gender stereotypes.
(iii) Analyzing curriculum for gender bias is an unnecessary and trivial exercise.
(iv) A gender-sensitive curriculum aims to present a balanced and inclusive view of society.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (ii), and (iv)
(B) (ii), (iii), and (iv)
(C) (i), (ii), and (iii)
(D) (i) and (iii) only

**136.** A key feature of programs designed for the education of marginalized women is:
(A) Flexibility in timing, location, and content.
(B) Rigidity and uniformity.
(C) A focus on theoretical knowledge with no practical application.
(D) High fees and stringent admission criteria.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

educational success of her children.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

**70.** Match the educational challenges in List I with the group they primarily affect in List II.
**List I :** (Educational Challenge)
P. Lack of safe transport to a distant secondary school
Q. Stereotypical portrayal in math textbooks
R. Intersectional discrimination
S. Pressure to contribute to family income at an early age
**List II :** (Primarily Affects)
1. A tribal girl's confidence in STEM
2. A girl from a poor, rural family
3. A Dalit girl's access to higher education
4. A boy from an impoverished family's continuation of schooling
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2

**71.** Any commission formed to review women's education in the 21st century would most likely emphasize:
(A) The need to limit women's education to the arts and humanities.
(B) The exclusion of women from scientific research.
(C) The phasing out of co-educational schools.
(D) The importance of digital literacy and ICT skills.

**72.** A key factor contributing to gender disparity in enrolment at the higher education level is:
(A) The societal and familial pressure on women to marry early.
(B) The better academic performance of boys in school-leaving exams.
(C) The lack of universities in the country.
(D) The higher intelligence levels of male students.

**73.** In the context of "gendered education," the family acts as a:
(A) Formal institution of certification.
(B) Regulatory body for curriculum development.
(C) Primary agent of socialization, transmitting cultural norms about gender.
(D) Financial auditor for schools.

**74.** Why is it important to address the issue of marginalized women in educational policy?
(A) Generalized approaches fail to address unique disadvantages.
(B) They form a small, insignificant part of the population.
(C) International law mandates focusing only on this group.
(D) They are easier to educate than other societal groups.

**75.** Consider the following statements regarding the relationship between education and women's professions:
(i) Educational attainment is a major determinant of a woman's entry into the formal workforce.
(ii) Gender stereotyping in subject choices at school level can lead to gender segregation in the job market.
(iii) Higher education for women automatically guarantees them leadership positions.
(iv) Women's professional growth is unaffected by family and caregiving responsibilities.
(v) Access to quality professional education can empower women economically.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (ii), and (v)
(B) (iii), (iv), and (v)
(C) (i), (ii), and (iii)
(D) (ii), (iii), and (iv)

**76.** Consider the following examples of how gender roles might be reinforced within a family:
(i) Buying dolls for daughters and toy guns for sons.
(ii) Assigning household chores to daughters but not to sons.
(iii) Discouraging a daughter from pursuing a career in the armed forces.
(iv) Celebrating the academic achievements of both son and daughter equally.
(v) Both parents sharing cooking and cleaning responsibilities.
Which combination of the above statements represents the reinforcement of traditional

NODIA

**145.** Match the concept in List I with its implication for education in List II.

**List I :** (Concept)

P. Gender Stereotypes in Curriculum
Q. Family's Patriarchal Values
R. Lack of Skill Development
S. Intersectional Marginalization

**List II :** (Implication for Education)

1. Limited economic independence for women post-education
2. A Dalit girl facing compounded barriers to schooling
3. Girls developing a belief that they are not good at math
4. Prioritizing son's higher education over daughter's

(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

**146.** A commission on education that ignores gender as a category of analysis would be producing a report that is:
(A) Blind to significant inequalities and challenges.
(B) Complete and comprehensive.
(C) Focused only on the most important issues.
(D) In line with the latest trends in educational research.

**147.** A vocational training program that offers women courses in data entry, basic accounting, and digital marketing is aiming to:
(A) Prepare them for traditional home-based roles.
(B) Discourage them from pursuing any form of employment.
(C) Provide contemporary service and knowledge skills.
(D) Restrict their skills to a very narrow, outdated field.

**148.** Which is an incorrect statement about the link between gender and profession?
(A) Societal expectations often steer women and men towards different career paths.
(B) The under-representation of women in leadership roles is a global phenomenon.
(C) The gender pay gap signifies that, on average, women earn less than men.
(D) Women's career progression is often unaffected by breaks for childbearing and caregiving.

**149.** "Gender identity is a person's private sense of their own gender." This definition implies that gender identity is:
(A) Determined by others.
(B) Always the same as the sex assigned at birth.
(C) A matter of personal, internal feeling.
(D) A social role that one performs.

**150.** Consider the following statements about education for marginalized women:
(i) It must address not only educational deficits but also social and economic vulnerabilities.
(ii) A "one-size-fits-all" curriculum is the most effective approach.
(iii) Empowerment is a key goal, aiming to increase their agency and decision-making power.
(iv) Such programs are only needed in rural areas, not in urban settings.
(v) Language and cultural relevance of the curriculum are crucial for success.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (iii), and (v)
(B) (i), (ii), and (iv)
(C) (ii), (iv), and (v)
(D) (i), (iii), and (iv)

**151.** Consider the following scenarios and identify which ones reflect the concept of 'gendered education':
(i) School textbooks that omit the achievements of women.
(ii) Teachers who praise boys for being leaders and girls for being helpers.
(iii) Parents who save for their son's college education but not for their daughter's.
(iv) A career counselor who advises girls against choosing engineering.
(v) A school that has an equal number of male and female teachers.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv)
(B) (i), (ii), (iii), and (v)
(C) (iii), (iv), and (v) only
(D) (i), (ii), and (v) only

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**152.** The dropout of a girl from school because her parents feel it is unsafe for her to travel a long distance is a failure related to:
(A) The provision of accessible and safe educational infrastructure.
(B) The girl's academic ability.
(C) The curriculum being too difficult.
(D) The girl's lack of ambition.

**153.** A positive recent trend in women's education policy is the shift of focus from mere enrolment to:
(A) Decreasing enrolment.
(B) Focusing only on sports.
(C) Ensuring retention and successful completion.
(D) Providing education only to urban women.

**154.** What is the most significant contribution of vocational education to women's empowerment?
(A) It offers a pathway to economic self-reliance.
(B) It keeps them busy at home.
(C) It eliminates the need for higher education.
(D) It guarantees a government job.

**155.** Identifying the correct statement about gender and culture:
(A) Culture has no influence on how education is perceived for different genders.
(B) All cultural traditions around the world promote gender equality in education.
(C) Culture is a biological trait passed down through genes.
(D) Cultural norms are often a powerful, unwritten code that shapes gender roles in education and society.

**156.** Read the given Assertion and Reason and select the correct option.
**Assertion (A) :** The family is often the first site where gendered roles and expectations are learned.
**Reason (R) :** Families are immune to the cultural and societal norms of the larger community in which they exist.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**157.** The phenomenon where a school's informal practices, routines, and social environment teach students about gender is known as:
(A) The formal curriculum.
(B) The null curriculum.
(C) The hidden curriculum.
(D) The extra-curriculum.

**158.** An NGO is designing an educational program for adult women in a patriarchal, rural community who have never been to school. Which of the following curriculum components would be most essential and appropriate to begin with?
(A) Advanced algebra and calculus.
(B) The history of Western philosophy.
(C) A course in classical music appreciation.
(D) Functional literacy, numeracy, and life skills.

**159.** A key recommendation of almost every major commission on education in the last few decades has been to:
(A) Promote gender equality and remove gender bias from the education system.
(B) Reduce expenditure on girls' education.
(C) Close down co-educational institutions.
(D) Make education a state-controlled monopoly.

NODIA

**160.** To make vocational education for women more effective, it should be:
(A) Delinked from market needs to encourage creativity.
(B) Limited to skills that can only be used within the home.
(C) Offered without any certification.
(D) Integrated with entrepreneurship support and access to credit.

**161.** A school has 100 students, with 50 boys and 50 girls. However, 90% of the science stream students are boys and 90% of the home science stream students are girls. This situation represents:
(A) Disparity in enrolment.
(B) Parity in enrolment but disparity in subject choice.
(C) The successful elimination of gender stereotypes.
(D) A lack of gender diversity.

**162.** Consider the following statements about 'Gender Identity':
(i) It is always the same as the sex assigned at birth.
(ii) It is a person's internal, deeply felt sense of being a man, woman, or another gender.
(iii) It can be different from the gender others assume a person to be.
(iv) It is determined by the clothes a person wears on a particular day.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (ii) and (iii)
(B) (i) and (iv)
(C) (i) and (ii)
(D) (iii) and (iv)

**163.** The education of marginalized women is often called a 'force multiplier' because:
(A) It only benefits the individual woman.
(B) It multiplies the problems in a community.
(C) It has a ripple effect on community development.
(D) It requires multiplying the financial investment with no returns.

**164.** What is a primary objective of a National Commission on Women's Education?
(A) To conduct research on men's education.
(B) To ensure that women do not get more education than men.
(C) To manage the budget of individual schools.
(D) To analyze barriers and recommend policy measures.

**165.** A skill development program is more likely to succeed if it is designed after:
(A) Copying a model from another country without any changes.
(B) Guessing what skills the women might like.
(C) A thorough assessment of the labor market.
(D) Consulting only with male community leaders.

**166.** A high concentration of women in part-time, low-wage jobs and men in full-time, high-wage jobs is an example of gender disparity in:
(A) Primary school enrolment.
(B) Profession.
(C) Curriculum content.
(D) Higher education access.

**167.** Read the following statements and select the correct option.
**Statement I :** The family is the sole institution responsible for shaping a child's gender identity.
**Statement II :** A child's gender identity is shaped by a combination of influences from family, peers, school, media, and culture.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

**168.** Which of the following is an example of institutionalizing gender-sensitive practices in education?
(A) Adoption of a formal anti-harassment policy.
(B) A one-off celebration of International Women's Day.
(C) A teacher informally counseling a girl student.
(D) A student writing an essay on gender equality.

**169.** What is the most fundamental reason for disparities in school enrolment between girls and boys in many societies?
(A) The genetic inability of girls to learn.
(B) The lack of any schools in the country.
(C) The lower value placed on girls and their education compared to boys.
(D) The preference of girls to stay at home.

**170.** Match the educational challenges in List I with the type of barrier they represent in List II.
**List I :** (Challenge)
P. Belief that girls need not be educated for a career
Q. School located 10 km away with no bus service
R. Textbooks that ignore female achievers
S. Family unable to afford school fees for all children
**List II :** (Type of Barrier in Women's Education)
1. Systemic / Curricular
2. Economic
3. Socio-Cultural
4. Infrastructural
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

**171.** The concept of 'gendered education' suggests that the educational system:
(A) Is a neutral space where all students are treated equally.
(B) Is solely responsible for creating all gender roles.
(C) Has successfully eliminated all forms of gender bias.
(D) Often reflects and reproduces the gender inequalities present in the wider society.

**172.** To effectively address the educational needs of marginalized women, a program must be:
(A) Imposed from the top-down.
(B) Context-specific and participatory.
(C) Uniform and rigid for all locations.
(D) Focused only on religious instruction.

**173.** A recent trend in the reports of education commissions is the recommendation for:
(A) Separate curricula for boys and girls.
(B) The exclusion of gender issues from teacher training programs.
(C) A holistic approach that links women's education to health, livelihood, and empowerment.
(D) A reduction in the overall education budget.

**174.** Which of the following is crucial for women's entrepreneurship in the 21st century?
(A) Typewriting on a manual machine.
(B) Knowledge of ancient history.
(C) Memorization of epic poetry.
(D) Digital literacy and e-commerce skills.

**175.** Consider the following statements about gender disparities in educational outcomes:
(i) Gender disparities in education exist only in developing countries.
(ii) In some countries, boys are at a disadvantage in certain educational indicators.
(iii) Gender disparities can manifest as differences in subject choice even when enrolment is equal.
(iv) The highest levels of education (Ph.D. and professorships) have achieved complete gender parity globally.
(v) Disparities are always about numbers and not about the quality of education received.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (ii) and (iii)
(B) (i) and (iv)
(C) (i), (iv), and (v)
(D) (ii), (iii), and (iv)

NODIA

**176.** Consider the following scenarios and identify which ones illustrate the impact of 'culture' on 'gendered education':
(i) In a community, it is considered inappropriate for girls to be taught by a male teacher.
(ii) A society celebrates a girl's graduation from university as a major achievement.
(iii) A cultural norm dictates that women should not pursue careers that require travel.
(iv) The national constitution grants equal right to education for all citizens.
(v) A family prioritizes a son's education because he is seen as the future breadwinner.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (ii), (iii), and (v)
(B) (iv) and (v) only
(C) (i), (iii), and (v) only
(D) (ii) and (iv) only

**177.** The 'invisibility' of women in curriculum content refers to:
(A) The frequent absence of girls from school.
(B) The systematic omission of women's experiences, contributions, and perspectives from textbooks.
(C) The use of invisible ink to write about women.
(D) The lack of windows in girls' classrooms.

**178.** A person who was assigned female at birth but identifies and lives as a man has a male:
(A) Gender identity
(B) Gender role
(C) Biological sex
(D) Cultural norm

**179.** A woman from a nomadic tribe who is unable to attend regular school due to constant migration is an example of a marginalized woman facing:
(A) A lack of ambition.
(B) A structural barrier to accessing formal education.
(C) A personal choice to remain uneducated.
(D) A curriculum-related problem.

**180.** Identifying an incorrect statement about education commissions:
(A) They are typically appointed by the government.
(B) Their reports serve as important guiding documents for future policy.
(C) They often undertake extensive research and consultations.
(D) Their recommendations are always implemented immediately and in full.

**181.** Read the given Assertion and Reason and select the correct option.
**Assertion (A) :** The dropout rate among adolescent girls is significantly influenced by the availability of functional and separate toilets in schools.
**Reason (R) :** Lack of privacy and hygiene facilities in schools creates an environment that is unsafe and undignified for girls, especially after puberty, forcing many to leave school.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**182.** A key failure of many early vocational training programs for women was:
(A) Their focus on high-tech skills.
(B) Their supply-driven approach without considering market needs.
(C) Their short duration.
(D) Their inclusion of women from all social strata.

**183.** The continuing gender pay gap, even among men and women with the same level of education, indicates that:
(A) Education is the only factor determining income.
(B) Women are less productive than men.
(C) Men's education is of a higher quality than women's.
(D) Factors beyond education, such as occupational segregation and discrimination, affect wages.

**184.** A child learns about gender roles by observing how their parents divide household chores. This is an example of learning through:
(A) Socialization within the family
(B) Genetic inheritance
(C) Formal curriculum
(D) Government policy

**185.** Consider the following reasons for gender disparities in the choice of profession:
(i) Gender stereotypes associated with certain jobs.
(ii) Differences in brain structure that make women incapable of science.
(iii) Influence of gender-biased career counseling in schools.
(iv) Lack of female role models in male-dominated fields.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (iii), and (iv)
(B) (i), (ii), and (iii)
(C) (ii) and (iv)
(D) (ii) and (iii)

**186.** Which of the following best describes an empowering education for marginalized women?
(A) One providing critical consciousness and knowledge of rights.
(B) One that teaches them to be submissive.
(C) One that is limited to teaching them a single, low-paying craft.
(D) One that is delivered in a language they do not understand.

NODIA

**187.** Consider the following statements about 'Gendered Education':
(i) It is a field of study that examines how gender influences educational experiences.
(ii) It assumes that education is a neutral and objective process.
(iii) It considers the role of family and culture in shaping educational pathways.
(iv) It analyzes curriculum and classroom interactions for gender bias.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (iii), and (iv)
(B) (i), (ii), and (iii)
(C) (ii), (iii), and (iv)
(D) (i), (ii), and (iv)

(C) Population control
(D) Political strategy

**224.** A key recommendation of a commission for women's education would be to make the school environment:
(A) More competitive.
(B) Stricter and more rigid.
(C) Available only to high-achievers.
(D) Safe, secure, and conducive to learning for girls.

**225.** Consider the following statements about gender roles:
(i) They are learned, not innate.
(ii) They prescribe how males and females should think, feel, and act.
(iii) They are constant across all cultures and historical periods.
(iv) They can be challenged and changed through education.
(v) They are always beneficial for the smooth functioning of society.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (ii), and (iv)
(B) (iii), (iv), and (v)
(C) (i), (iii), and (v)
(D) (ii), (iii), and (iv)

**226.** Consider the following items that may represent recent trends in women's education globally:
(i) A decline in overall female enrolment.
(ii) A growing focus on STEM education for girls.
(iii) An increasing emphasis on integrating digital literacy into the curriculum.
(iv) A recognition of the importance of lifelong learning for women.
(v) A policy shift to exclude women from higher education.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (ii), (iii), and (iv)
(B) (i), (ii), and (iii)
(C) (i), (iv), and (v)
(D) (iii), (iv), and (v)

**227.** The most effective vocational training programs for women often adopt a 'holistic' approach, which means:
(A) They only teach one specific skill.
(B) They are conducted in a holy place.
(C) They combine technical training with life skills and market link support.
(D) They are entirely theoretical.

**228.** The 'leaky pipeline' in academia refers to the phenomenon where:
(A) School roofs are leaking.
(B) There is a shortage of water in university hostels.
(C) Examination papers are leaked before the test.
(D) Women drop out at successively higher levels of an academic career, from Ph.D. to professorship.

**229.** Which of the following is the best example of a family's influence on gendered education?
(A) A school decides to introduce a new subject.
(B) The government passes a Right to Education Act.
(C) A father tells his daughter, "Math is too hard for girls, you should study art."
(D) A textbook contains a chapter on the solar system.

**230.** One of the main reasons for the higher dropout rate among girls compared to boys in many societies is:
(A) The lack of intellectual capacity to handle the school curriculum.
(B) The higher burden of domestic chores and sibling care placed on them.
(C) The over-availability of female role models.
(D) The schools being too close to their homes.

**231.** Identifying the correct statement:
(A) Gender identity is determined by the society.
(B) Gender roles are biologically inherited.
(C) Gender disparities in education have been completely eliminated worldwide.
(D) Cultural norms can significantly impact a family's decision to educate a daughter.

**232.** An educational program for newly-literate marginalized women that teaches them about their legal rights and how to access government schemes is an example of:
(A) Education for empowerment.
(B) Purely academic education.
(C) Wasteful expenditure.
(D) An irrelevant curriculum.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

responsible for housework and childcare.

**197.** The concept of "intersectionality" is essential for designing educational programs for marginalized women because:
(A) It shows that all women's problems are the same.
(B) It helps in understanding the unique, overlapping systems of discrimination they face.
(C) It focuses only on the intersection of roads near a school.
(D) It is a method for teaching mathematics.

**198.** Recent trend in skill development is the focus on "green skills" for women. This refers to:
(A) Skills related to gardening only.
(B) Skills for employment in environmentally sustainable sectors, such as solar panel installation or waste management.
(C) Skills for painting things green.
(D) Basic, unskilled manual labor.

**199.** Which statement is incorrect about gender roles?
(A) They are learned.
(B) They can change over time.
(C) They can limit individual choices and potential.
(D) They are rigid and identical in all societies.

**200.** Consider the following statements regarding committees and commissions on women's education:
(i) They are a recent phenomenon, starting only in the 21st century.
(ii) Their reports often form the basis for new government policies.
(iii) They often recommend specific strategies to reduce gender disparities.
(iv) They focus on quantitative aspects like enrolment and ignore qualitative aspects like curriculum.
(v) Their recommendations often include aspects of teacher training and infrastructural development.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (ii), and (iii)
(B) (i), (iv), and (v)
(C) (ii), (iii), and (v)
(D) (ii), (iii), and (iv)

NODIA

**201.** Consider the following factors that contribute to gender disparities in educational outcomes:
(i) Socio-cultural norms and family attitudes.
(ii) Economic constraints and poverty.
(iii) Gender bias in curriculum and teaching practices.
(iv) Inadequate school infrastructure, such as lack of toilets for girls.
(v) The genetic intellectual superiority of one gender over the other.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
(B) (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v)
(C) (i), (ii), (iii) and (v)
(D) (i), (iii) and (v)

**202.** Read the following statements and select the correct option.
**Statement I :** Providing education to women has benefits only for the individual woman.
**Statement II :** Educating women leads to a wide range of societal benefits, including improved family health, lower infant mortality, and higher economic growth.
(A) Benefits are restricted only to the individual woman.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

**203.** The term 'gender' in academic discourse is used to refer to:
(A) The biological differences between male and female.
(B) The number of men and women in a population.
(C) The grammatical classification of nouns.
(D) The socially and culturally constructed roles and identities.

**204.** The most significant obstacle to a girl's education from a marginalized community is often:
(A) The curriculum being in a difficult language.
(B) A combination of poverty, cultural prejudice, and lack of access.
(C) Her own lack of interest.
(D) The absence of a sports field in the school.

**205.** If an educational commission recommends a "gender-transformative" approach, it means the approach should:

**188.** A commission report that recommends "flexible learning modes, such as open and distance learning" for women aims to address which barrier?
(A) The barrier of curriculum difficulty.
(B) Barriers of time, distance, and domestic responsibilities.
(C) The barrier of women's lack of intelligence.
(D) The barrier of language.

**189.** To ensure that skill development leads to empowerment, the training should be complemented with:
(A) Lessons on being a good housewife.
(B) A complete ban on women working outside the home.
(C) Sessions on financial literacy, legal rights, and confidence-building.
(D) Additional menial chores.

**190.** A school is taking steps to become more gender-inclusive. Consider the following possible actions:
(a) Conducting a gender audit of textbooks and school policies.
(b) Forming a committee to oversee gender issues.
(c) Training teachers on gender-sensitive pedagogy.
(d) Revising school policies and materials based on the audit findings.
Which of the following is the correct logical sequence of implementation?
(A) b, a, d, c
(B) a, b, c, d
(C) d, c, a, b
(D) b, c, d, a

**191.** Consider the following educational concepts:
(a) Gender Role
(b) Gender Identity
(c) Gendered Education
(d) Gender Disparity in Enrolment
Which of the following represents the correct order of their increasing complexity and scope?
(A) d, b, a, c
(B) b, a, d, c
(C) a, b, c, d
(D) d, a, b, c

**192.** A key indicator used to measure gender disparity in enrolment is the:
(A) Gross Domestic Product (GDP).
(B) Human Development Index (HDI).
(C) Teacher-Pupil Ratio (TPR).
(D) Gender Parity Index (GPI).

**193.** 'Linguistic sexism' in curriculum content refers to:
(A) The use of difficult language in textbooks.
(B) The use of language that stereotypes or demeans a particular gender, such as using 'he' as a generic pronoun.
(C) The presence of spelling errors in a textbook.
(D) The inclusion of foreign languages in the curriculum.

**194.** Which of the following is NOT a primary agent of gender socialization?
(A) Family
(B) School
(C) Peer Group
(D) Climate

**195.** Match the term in List I with its definition in List II.
**List I :** (Term)
P. Gender
Q. Sex
R. Gender Stereotype
S. Gender Socialization
**List II :** (Definition)
1. Biological and physiological characteristics
2. Socially constructed roles and attributes
3. The process of learning societal gender norms
4. An oversimplified and generalized belief about a gender group
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3

**196.** The "double burden" or "second shift" for women in professions refers to:
(A) Having to work two different jobs.
(B) The requirement of having two master's degrees for a job.
(C) The stress of commuting to work.
(D) The expectation that they will perform their professional job and also be primarily

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(D) The reinforcement of outdated traditions.

**214.** Which of the following is NOT a goal of vocational education for women?
(A) Enhancing their employability.
(B) Preparing them for low-wage, dead-end jobs only.
(C) Promoting self-employment and entrepreneurship.
(D) Diversifying their livelihood options.

**215.** Consider the following examples of gender disparity in education:
(i) Higher female literacy than male literacy in a country.
(ii) A school having a uniform for both boys and girls.
(iii) Significantly more boys than girls enrolled in university-level STEM courses.
(iv) Textbooks featuring an equal number of male and female protagonists.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i) and (iii)
(B) (ii) and (iv)
(C) (i) and (iv)
(D) (ii) and (iii)

**216.** A person's gender identity is:
(A) An internal, personal sense of self.
(B) Always visible to others.
(C) A public declaration.
(D) Determined by a doctor at birth.

**217.** In the context of "gendered education," culture acts as a lens through which:
(A) Students view scientific phenomena.
(B) Teachers grade examination papers.
(C) Educational goals and practices are defined and valued differently for boys and girls.
(D) School budgets are allocated.

**218.** When commissions on education make recommendations, their primary audience is:
(A) The government and policy-making bodies.
(B) The student body.
(C) The international community.
(D) Private corporations.

**219.** Read the following statements and select the correct option.
**Statement I :** Skill development for women should focus exclusively on traditional, home-based crafts.
**Statement II :** To ensure economic empowerment, skill development for women must also include training in modern, high-growth sectors like IT, finance, and green technologies.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

**220.** Match the factor in List I with its influence on gendered education in List II.
**List I :** (Factor)
P. Family
Q. Culture
R. Curriculum Content
S. Profession
**List II :** (Influence on Gendered Education)
1. Reinforces career stereotypes and influences subject choices
2. Transmits societal norms and values regarding gender
3. Primary site of gender role socialization
4. Shapes worldview through representation or omission
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

**221.** The difference between a girl's gross enrolment ratio and a boy's gross enrolment ratio at a particular level of education is a measure of:
(A) Gender diversity.
(B) Gender identity.
(C) Gender disparity.
(D) Gender role.

NODIA

**222.** An example of 'gendered language' in a classroom would be a teacher saying:
(A) "Good morning, students."
(B) "Okay boys and girls, listen up."
(C) "The chairperson will now speak."
(D) "You guys, be quiet!"

**223.** What is the fundamental principle behind providing education for marginalized women?
(A) Social justice and equity
(B) Charity

(A) Simply accommodate existing gender roles.
(B) Transform girls into boys.
(C) Challenge and change harmful gender norms and imbalances.
(D) Focus only on transforming the behavior of girls.

**206.** Read the given Assertion and Reason and select the correct option.
**Assertion (A) :** The content of school curriculum can play a role in shaping students' perceptions about gender.
**Reason (R) :** The repeated portrayal of men in active, professional roles and women in passive, domestic roles in textbooks can reinforce gender stereotypes.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**207.** A demand-driven approach to vocational education for women means that the skills taught are based on:
(A) The existing and future needs of the job market.
(B) The trainer's personal interests.
(C) Skills that were in demand 50 years ago.
(D) The easiest skills to teach.

**208.** Read the following case study and answer the question that follows.
*Case Study: In a particular profession, 70% of the entry-level workers are women, but 95% of the senior management are men. This is a classic example of:*
(A) Horizontal segregation.
(B) The 'glass ceiling'.
(C) Gender parity in profession.
(D) The success of women's education.

**209.** The construction of 'gender roles' begins:
(A) In college.
(B) In early childhood through family and societal influences.
(C) In the workplace.
(D) After retirement.

**210.** Match the intervention for women's education in List I with its specific action in List II.
**List I :** (Intervention for Women's Education)
P. Addressing Curriculum Bias
Q. Reducing Dropout Rate
R. Promoting Skill Development
S. Supporting Marginalized Girls
**List II :** (Specific Action)
1. Providing residential schooling for girls from remote tribal areas
2. Setting up a polytechnic for women
3. Revising textbooks to include achievements of women scientists
4. Constructing separate toilets for girls in secondary schools
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1

**211.** Which term is used to describe a curriculum that completely ignores or omits the contributions of women, effectively suggesting they are not important?
(A) The Hidden Curriculum
(B) The Formal Curriculum
(C) The Null Curriculum
(D) The Spiral Curriculum

**212.** Consider the following statements about education for marginalized women:
(i) It should be sensitive to their culture and life realities.
(ii) It often needs to be linked with livelihood opportunities to be attractive.
(iii) It is the sole responsibility of the women themselves, not the state.
(iv) It can be a powerful tool for challenging social hierarchies.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i), (ii), and (iv)
(B) (i), (iii), and (iv)
(C) (ii) and (iii) only
(D) (i) and (iv) only

**213.** A key goal of any modern education commission is to ensure education contributes to:
(A) Social stratification.
(B) Economic stagnation.
(C) Constitutional values like equality and justice.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**233.** The recommendations of educational commissions are not legally binding, but they serve to:
(A) Create public debate and guide government policy.
(B) Confuse the public.
(C) Maintain the status quo.
(D) Provide employment to commission members.

**234.** The success of a skill development program for women is best measured by:
(A) The percentage of graduates who achieve sustainable income enhancement or employment.
(B) The number of women enrolled.
(C) The number of certificates distributed.
(D) The beauty of the training center.

**235.** The term 'Gender and Profession' explores:
(A) Why certain professions are inherently male or female.
(B) The biological suitability of genders for specific tasks.
(C) The uniforms worn in different professions.
(D) How and why men and women tend to be concentrated in different jobs, sectors, and levels of seniority.

**236.** A school principal who ensures that both boys and girls get opportunities to be class monitors, lead morning assembly, and be part of the student council is actively trying to:
(A) Reinforce gender stereotypes.
(B) Challenge gender roles through the hidden curriculum.
(C) Undermine discipline in the school.
(D) Increase the dropout rate.

**237.** The experience of a poor, disabled woman from a minority community is a powerful example of:
(A) Gender parity.
(B) Cultural homogeneity.
(C) Intersectionality.
(D) Professional development.

**238.** Read the following statements and select the correct option.
**Statement I :** All education commissions have exclusively focused on men's education.
**Statement II :** Many significant education commissions have dedicated sections or entire reports to address the challenges and promotion of women's education.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

**239.** An important recent trend in vocational education is the move from 'training for wage employment' to:
(A) 'Training for entrepreneurship and self-employment'.
(B) 'Training for unemployment'.
(C) 'Training for household chores'.
(D) 'Training for leisure activities'.

**240.** Consider the historical evolution of focus in women's education. Identify the likely chronological sequence of the following priorities from earliest to most recent:
(a) Focus on digital literacy and STEM skills.
(b) Focus on basic literacy and numeracy.
(c) Focus on gender-transformative pedagogy and leadership.
(d) Focus on access and enrolment in primary schools.
Which of the following represents the correct chronological order?
(A) b, d, a, c
(B) a, b, c, d
(C) d, c, b, a
(D) b, a, d, c

**241.** A social reformer is planning a campaign for girls' education. Consider the following steps:
(a) Lobbying with policymakers for legislative changes and resource allocation.
(b) Conducting awareness drives in communities to change patriarchal mindsets.
(c) Partnering with NGOs to set up community-based learning centers.
(d) Conducting a baseline survey to identify key barriers and regions with low female literacy.
Which of the following is the correct logical sequence?
(A) a, b, c, d
(B) d, b, c, a
(C) b, d, a, c

NODIA

(D) c, a, b, d

**242.** Gender disparity in enrolment means:
(A) There is an unequal proportion of boys and girls enrolled in the education system.
(B) All students are enrolled in the same subjects.
(C) Boys and girls have different school uniforms.
(D) There is a wide variety of gender identities in a school.

**243.** The "hidden curriculum" can create gender disparities by:
(A) Officially teaching boys and girls different subjects.
(B) Including a chapter on gender equality in the textbook.
(C) Unofficially conveying messages about gender roles through teacher expectations and classroom interactions.
(D) Using gender-neutral language.

**244.** How does family life create a 'gendered' experience of education?
(A) By paying school fees.
(B) By deciding the school's annual calendar.
(C) By being completely disconnected from a child's schooling.
(D) By imposing different expectations, rules, and support for education on sons and daughters.

**245.** An educational approach for marginalized women is most likely to fail if:
(A) It is designed with their active participation.
(B) It is flexible in its timings.
(C) It is imposed from the outside and is not relevant to their lives and needs.
(D) It is linked to livelihood opportunities.

**246.** Which of these is an example of a recent trend in women's education policy?
(A) A decision to close all schools for girls.
(B) A move towards a 'life skills' approach, including financial literacy and health education.
(C) A renewed focus on teaching only domestic science to women.
(D) Banning women from using computers in education.

**247.** A core component of modern vocational education for women is an emphasis on:
(A) Rote learning of theoretical concepts.
(B) Dependence on traditional jobs.
(C) Learning skills with no market value.
(D) Entrepreneurial skills.

**248.** The phrase 'gendered profession' implies a link between:
(A) An individual's gender identity and their career choice, often influenced by societal norms.
(B) A person's salary and their height.
(C) A profession and the geographical location.
(D) The age of a person and their profession.

**249.** A math problem in a textbook states: "A man earns Rs. 50,000 per month and his wife, a teacher, earns Rs. 20,000. What is their total income?" This problem can be critiqued for:
(A) Utilizing complex figures for basic arithmetic.
(B) Providing mathematical content that is too easy.
(C) Reinforcing stereotypes regarding roles and income.
(D) Failing to provide context relevant to society.

**250.** An education commission's recommendation to establish more women's hostels and provide safe transport for girl students is aimed at directly tackling:
(A) The barriers of safety and access that contribute to female dropouts.
(B) The problem of gender-biased curriculum.
(C) The issue of low teacher salaries.
(D) The lack of sports facilities in schools.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*Gender disparities in enrolment represent a critical challenge within the Indian education system, manifesting differently across various educational strata. While national initiatives have led to considerable improvements in the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for girls at the primary level, often achieving near-parity with boys, a significant gap re-emerges and widens at the secondary and higher education levels. This phenomenon highlights a systemic issue where initial access does not guarantee retention*

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

*or progression. The disparities are not uniform across the country; regional, socio-economic, and community-specific factors create complex patterns of educational exclusion. For instance, rural and tribal areas often exhibit much lower female enrolment rates compared to urban centres. The concept of 'gender diversity' in this context extends beyond a simple male-female binary, acknowledging that the educational experiences of girls are further stratified by caste, class, and religion, creating multiple layers of disadvantage. Therefore, addressing enrolment disparities requires nuanced, context-specific interventions rather than a one-size-fits-all policy approach. The persistence of these gaps, particularly in higher education, directly impacts women's future opportunities, including their participation in various professions and their overall socio-economic mobility.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**251.** According to the passage, at which level of education has the gender gap in enrolment been most successfully addressed?
(A) Higher education
(B) Primary education
(C) Secondary education
(D) Vocational education

**252.** The passage suggests that the persistence of enrolment disparities in higher education primarily affects which of the following for women?
(A) Their future professional and economic opportunities
(B) Their early childhood development
(C) Their access to primary healthcare
(D) Their participation in local governance

**253.** What does the passage imply is a major reason for the re-emergence of the gender gap at the secondary and higher education levels?
(A) A lack of qualified female teachers
(B) A curriculum that is biased against female students
(C) The failure of initial access to ensure retention and progression
(D) The absence of national-level educational policies

**254.** The passage uses the term 'gender diversity' in the context of enrolment to emphasize that:
(A) educational disparities are solely a male-female issue.
(B) all girls face identical challenges in accessing education.
(C) boys are now facing greater educational disadvantages.
(D) a girl's educational experience is shaped by intersecting social factors.

**255.** Which statement best reflects the nature of gender disparity in enrolment as described in the source?
(A) It is a uniform problem with consistent manifestation across all regions.
(B) It is a historical issue that has been completely resolved in modern times.
(C) It is a complex issue with significant regional and socio-economic variations.
(D) It is a problem exclusively confined to rural and tribal communities.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*The curriculum content in educational institutions often plays a subtle yet powerful role in perpetuating gender stereotypes and inequalities. An analysis of textbooks and learning materials frequently reveals a gendered portrayal of characters, roles, and occupations. Men are predominantly depicted in active, professional, and leadership roles—as doctors, engineers, and scientists—while women are often relegated to passive, domestic, or caregiving roles such as mothers, nurses, or teachers. This skewed representation not only limits the perceived potential of female students but also reinforces traditional societal norms for male students. Beyond explicit content, the 'hidden curriculum'—the unstated norms, values, and beliefs transmitted to students—further entrenches these biases. The choice of subjects often becomes gendered, with fields like home science and fine arts being implicitly suggested for girls, whereas science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) are perceived as male domains. This curricular bias has profound implications, influencing students' aspirations, self-esteem, and career choices, thereby contributing to the broader pattern of gender stratification in professional*

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

*gender-typing of skills. Vocational training for women has traditionally been concentrated in fields perceived as 'feminine', such as tailoring, beauty culture, food processing, and handicrafts. While these skills can provide income, they often trap women in low-paying, informal sectors with limited opportunities for growth. A more progressive approach to vocational education seeks to break these stereotypes by encouraging and training women in non-traditional, high-growth sectors like information technology, electronics, mechanics, and financial services. The success of such initiatives depends on several factors, including overcoming societal resistance, providing adequate infrastructure and mentorship, and establishing strong linkages with the industry for apprenticeships and job placements. Ultimately, effective vocational education for women must balance the provision of immediately marketable skills with a long-term vision of challenging occupational segregation and promoting upward economic mobility.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**291.** What is the primary goal of promoting vocational education for women as stated in the passage?
(A) To reinforce traditional domestic roles
(B) To prepare them exclusively for careers in academia
(C) To facilitate their economic empowerment and workforce participation
(D) To increase their participation in political activities

**292.** The passage identifies 'gender-typing of skills' as a major challenge. This refers to:
(A) the concentration of women's training in traditionally 'feminine' fields.
(B) the process of developing new skills for all genders.
(C) the use of technology to type and document skills.
(D) a system for ranking skills based on gender preference.

**293.** According to the source, what is a potential negative consequence of traditional vocational training for women?
(A) It leads to high-paying jobs in the formal sector.
(B) It discourages women from entering the workforce entirely.
(C) It creates a shortage of workers in traditional craft sectors.
(D) It traps women in low-paying sectors with limited growth.

NODIA

**294.** A progressive approach to vocational education for women would involve:
(A) focusing exclusively on skills like tailoring and beauty culture.
(B) training women for non-traditional, high-growth sectors.
(C) discouraging women from pursuing any form of skill development.
(D) limiting training to self-employment opportunities only.

**295.** The passage suggests that the success of progressive vocational initiatives for women depends on which factor?
(A) Maintaining a strict separation from industry needs
(B) Focusing only on skills that can be used at home
(C) Overcoming societal resistance and providing mentorship
(D) Limiting training to women from urban areas only

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*A comprehensive understanding of gender and education requires an integrated perspective that connects the influence of family and culture with institutional outcomes such as enrolment disparities and dropout rates. The gendered socialization that begins in the family, where gender roles are first assigned and identities begin to form, creates a foundational bias that profoundly impacts a child's educational trajectory. Cultural norms often reinforce these biases, devaluing a girl's education in comparison to a boy's. This directly contributes to the observed disparities in enrolment, particularly at the secondary and tertiary levels, and is a significant factor in the higher dropout rates among girls. In this context, initiatives like vocational education for women emerge as a strategic response, but their effectiveness is contingent on addressing these deep-seated cultural and familial attitudes.*

(A) Lack of interest in academic subjects
(B) The prevalence of co-educational schools
(C) The high cost of school uniforms and books
(D) Pressures related to domestic responsibilities and early marriage

**262.** The passage establishes a direct causal link between the female dropout rate and:
(A) increased female participation in local politics.
(B) gender stratification in professional fields.
(C) the improvement of school infrastructure.
(D) the rise of single-sex educational institutions.

**263.** What does the passage suggest about the economic perception of girls' education in some contexts?
(A) It is considered a highly profitable long-term investment.
(B) It is valued primarily for improving marriage prospects.
(C) It is seen as having lower returns compared to boys' education.
(D) It is viewed as essential for national economic growth.

**264.** The passage implies that the lack of higher educational qualifications forces many women into which type of employment?
(A) High-skilled jobs in the technology sector
(B) Leadership positions in corporate management
(C) Government administrative services
(D) Low-skilled and low-wage jobs in the informal sector

**265.** The over-representation of women in professions like teaching and nursing is attributed in the passage to:
(A) these professions being perceived as extensions of traditional caregiving roles.
(B) these fields offering the highest salaries and benefits.
(C) women naturally possessing superior skills for these roles.
(D) government policies mandating female quotas in these sectors.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*Gendered education begins long before a child enters a formal schooling system, originating within the family and being continually reinforced by cultural norms. The family serves as the primary agent of socialization, where children first learn and internalize expectations related to their gender. This process involves differential treatment of boys and girls in terms of an allocation of responsibilities, opportunities for play, and emotional expression. For instance, boys might be encouraged to be assertive and outgoing, while girls are conditioned to be compliant and nurturing. These early experiences shape a child's perception of self and their understanding of prescribed gender roles. Culture, in a broader sense, perpetuates these roles through stories, rituals, media, and community practices, creating a pervasive environment that defines what is considered appropriate for males and females. When a child enters school, these pre-established gender constructs are brought with them. The educational system, rather than challenging these notions, often reflects and amplifies them. This interplay between family, culture, and education solidifies gender identities that can limit individual potential. Consequently, the educational journey and outcomes for an individual are not solely a product of their academic ability but are profoundly shaped by the gendered socialisation they have undergone since birth.*
Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**266.** According to the passage, where does the process of gendered education primarily originate?
(A) Within the formal school curriculum
(B) Within the family as the first agent of socialization
(C) Through peer interactions in adolescence
(D) Through exposure to mass media

**267.** The passage suggests that the role of the educational system in the context of gender socialization is often to:
(A) completely neutralize the effects of family and culture.
(B) reflect and strengthen pre-existing gender constructs.
(C) introduce entirely new gender roles to children.
(D) focus solely on academic instruction,

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

ignoring gender.

**268.** What is the primary outcome of the interplay between family, culture, and gendered education as described in the source?
(A) The solidification of gender identities that can limit personal potential
(B) The development of flexible and fluid gender identities
(C) The complete erosion of traditional cultural values
(D) The promotion of gender equality from an early age

**269.** The passage implies that a child's educational outcome is a result of:
(A) only their innate intellectual capabilities.
(B) the quality of teachers and school infrastructure alone.
(C) a combination of academic ability and gendered socialization.
(D) the economic status of the family exclusively.

**270.** Which of the following is presented as an example of differential treatment within the family?
(A) Providing the same toys and books to both boys and girls
(B) Enrolling both genders in the same school
(C) Assigning academic tutors for both sons and daughters
(D) Encouraging boys to be assertive and girls to be compliant

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*The concepts of gender roles and gender identities are central to understanding the dynamics of gendered education. Gender roles refer to the socially constructed sets of expectations and behaviours that a culture deems appropriate for men and women. These roles are prescriptive, dictating how individuals should act, think, and feel based on their sex. Educational institutions are key sites where these roles are learned and reinforced. In contrast, gender identity is an individual's deeply held, internal sense of being male, female, a blend of both, or neither. It may or may not correspond to the sex assigned at birth. While traditional educational settings have historically operated on a rigid binary understanding of gender that conflates sex, gender identity, and gender roles, a more contemporary and inclusive approach recognizes the need to support diverse gender identities. This involves creating a safe and affirming school environment, using gender-neutral language, and challenging the stereotypes that underpin restrictive gender roles. The failure of the education system to differentiate between these concepts and to accommodate diverse gender identities can lead to alienation, bullying, and mental health challenges for students whose identities do not conform to traditional norms, ultimately hindering their educational access and achievement.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**271.** What is the key distinction between gender roles and gender identity as explained in the passage?
(A) Gender roles are biological, while gender identity is social.
(B) Gender roles are internal feelings, while gender identity is external behaviour.
(C) Gender roles are societal expectations, while gender identity is an individual's internal sense of self.
(D) Gender roles apply to adults, while gender identity applies only to children.

**272.** According to the passage, a traditional educational setting typically operates on which assumption about gender?
(A) It recognizes and supports a wide spectrum of gender identities.
(B) It conflates an individual's sex, gender identity, and expected gender role.
(C) It treats gender roles as flexible and individually chosen.
(D) It actively works to deconstruct all notions of gender.

**273.** The passage suggests that a failure of the education system to accommodate diverse gender identities can result in:
(A) improved academic performance for all students.
(B) a stronger adherence to traditional gender roles by all students.
(C) greater financial investment in school infrastructure.
(D) alienation and mental health issues for non-

NODIA

conforming students.

**274.** A contemporary, inclusive approach to gender in education, as described in the text, would involve which of the following practices?
(A) Creating a safe environment and challenging stereotypes
(B) Strictly enforcing traditional gender roles to avoid confusion
(C) Segregating students based on their assigned sex at birth
(D) Ignoring all discussions of gender to maintain neutrality

**275.** The passage defines gender roles as:
(A) an individual's innate and unchangeable characteristics.
(B) a person's private and internal sense of being.
(C) a socially constructed set of behavioral expectations.
(D) a biologically determined set of behaviours.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*The challenge of providing equitable education becomes profoundly complex when addressing the needs of marginalized women. For this demographic, gender is not the sole axis of disadvantage; it intersects with other social stratifiers such as caste, class, tribe, religion, and disability, creating compounded layers of exclusion. This concept, often termed intersectionality, is crucial for understanding why blanket policies for 'women's education' may fail to reach the most vulnerable. A woman from a dalit community in a remote rural area faces a vastly different set of barriers compared to an urban, middle-class woman. Her challenges might include not just patriarchal norms but also caste-based discrimination, extreme poverty, geographical isolation, and linguistic barriers. Her identity as 'marginalized' is a product of these overlapping systems of oppression. Therefore, educational interventions for marginalized women must be multi-pronged and context-sensitive. They need to go beyond simple access and address issues of safety, social inclusion within the school, relevant curriculum, and economic support. Without acknowledging and addressing the specific, intersecting disadvantages faced by women at the margins of society, the goal of universal and equitable education remains an elusive ideal, perpetuating cycles of poverty and disempowerment for the most deprived groups.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**276.** What is the central argument of the passage regarding education for marginalized women?
(A) Marginalized women face compounded disadvantages due to intersecting social factors.
(B) Gender is the only significant barrier to education for all women.
(C) Urban women face greater educational challenges than rural women.
(D) All women, regardless of background, face the same educational hurdles.

**277.** The passage uses the concept of 'intersectionality' to explain:
(A) how different academic subjects are interconnected.
(B) the point where roads intersect near rural schools.
(C) how all women's experiences of education are uniform.
(D) why single-issue policies may be insufficient for marginalized women.

**278.** According to the source, why might a blanket policy for 'women's education' be ineffective?
(A) It is generally too expensive to implement on a national scale.
(B) It fails to account for the unique, overlapping barriers faced by different groups of women.
(C) It often prioritizes higher education over primary education.
(D) It focuses too much on vocational training instead of academic learning.

**279.** Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as a potential barrier for a marginalized woman from a remote area?
(A) Caste-based discrimination
(B) Geographical isolation
(C) An overabundance of educational institutions
(D) Patriarchal norms

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

*fields. A critical examination of curriculum content is therefore essential for creating a truly gender-equitable educational environment that encourages all students to pursue their interests and potential without artificial constraints.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**256.** According to the passage, how does curriculum content primarily contribute to gender inequality?
(A) By exclusively focusing on male historical figures
(B) By presenting stereotyped depictions of gender roles and occupations
(C) By using language that is too complex for female students
(D) By mandating different subjects for boys and girls

**257.** The term 'hidden curriculum' as used in the source refers to the:
(A) supplementary reading materials not included in the official syllabus.
(B) specific curriculum designed for after-school tutoring programs.
(C) advanced topics reserved only for high-achieving students.
(D) unstated values and norms transmitted implicitly within the school environment.

**258.** What is a direct consequence of gendered curriculum content as described in the passage?
(A) It influences the career aspirations and choices of students.
(B) It leads to higher enrolment of girls in primary schools.
(C) It improves the overall academic performance of boys.
(D) It fosters a competitive environment between male and female students.

**259.** The passage suggests that the gendering of academic subjects leads to which of the following outcomes?
(A) Girls are encouraged to pursue STEM fields more actively.
(B) Boys are channeled away from humanities and social sciences.
(C) Girls are implicitly guided towards subjects like home science and fine arts.
(D) A balanced distribution of genders across all academic disciplines.

**260.** What is the main argument presented in the passage for reforming curriculum content?
(A) To create a gender-equitable environment that removes artificial limits on potential
(B) To make textbooks more visually appealing
(C) To reduce the academic load on students
(D) To align the Indian curriculum with international standards

NODIA

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*The issue of student dropouts from the educational system is significantly inflected by gender, with girls often being more vulnerable to premature withdrawal, particularly at the post-primary stages. While poverty is a universal factor, the reasons for female dropouts are compounded by a distinct set of socio-cultural and economic pressures. These include the burden of domestic chores, sibling care, early marriage, and concerns about safety and security, especially when schools are located at a distance. The perception that a girl's education yields lower returns than a boy's further de-prioritizes her continuation in school, especially when family resources are scarce. This high rate of dropouts has a direct and lasting impact on women's entry into and progression within various professions. Lacking the requisite educational qualifications, many women are either excluded from the formal workforce or confined to low-skilled, low-wage jobs. This perpetuates a cycle of economic dependence and reinforces gender stratification in the professional sphere. The professions that women do enter are often extensions of their traditionally perceived caregiving roles, leading to over-representation in fields like primary teaching and nursing, and under-representation in technology, management, and finance. Thus, the dropout phenomenon is not merely an educational issue but a critical determinant of gender inequality in the professional landscape.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**261.** According to the passage, what is a primary gender-specific reason for the high dropout rate among girls?

carefully.

*The evolution of women's education in post-independence India has been significantly shaped by the recommendations of various committees and commissions on education. These bodies, appointed by the government at different junctures, have been instrumental in diagnosing the systemic issues hindering female education and in proposing policy directives for reform. Their work has typically involved a comprehensive review of the educational landscape, identifying disparities in access, participation, and achievement between genders. The recommendations put forth by these commissions have often served as the foundational blueprints for national education policies. A key contribution of these committees has been to progressively articulate the rationale for women's education, shifting the argument from one of social welfare to one of equality, empowerment, and national development. They have advocated for specific interventions such as the establishment of schools in underserved areas, recruitment of more female teachers, provision of incentives like scholarships and free textbooks for girls, and the revision of curricula to make them more gender-sensitive. While the implementation of these recommendations has varied in its effectiveness, the reports of these commissions have consistently kept the issue of women's education on the national agenda, providing a framework for policy debate, resource allocation, and programmatic action over the decades.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**286.** What has been a primary function of the committees and commissions on education mentioned in the passage?
(A) To directly manage and administer schools for girls
(B) To conduct final examinations for female students
(C) To provide funding for the construction of universities
(D) To diagnose issues and propose policy reforms for women's education

**287.** According to the passage, how has the articulated rationale for women's education evolved through the work of these commissions?
(A) It has shifted from a focus on equality to one of basic literacy.
(B) It has moved from an argument of empowerment to one of social welfare.
(C) It has shifted from a welfare-based argument to one of equality and national development.
(D) It has consistently focused only on the economic benefits of education.

**288.** Which of the following is mentioned as a specific intervention advocated by these commissions?
(A) The closure of all co-educational schools
(B) The recruitment of more female teachers
(C) The introduction of a foreign language curriculum
(D) The privatization of all educational institutions

**289.** The passage suggests that the reports of these commissions have served as:
(A) legally binding international treaties.
(B) strict regulations with punitive measures.
(C) historical documents with no contemporary relevance.
(D) foundational blueprints for national education policies.

**290.** What has been a consistent outcome of the work of these committees and commissions, according to the source?
(A) They have kept the issue of women's education on the national policy agenda.
(B) They have ensured the flawless implementation of all their recommendations.
(C) They have successfully eliminated all gender disparities in education.
(D) They have led to the complete decentralization of educational funding.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*The promotion of vocational education and skill development for women is increasingly being recognized as a critical pathway to their economic empowerment and participation in the workforce. This approach aims to equip women with practical, market-relevant skills that can lead to sustainable livelihoods, either through wage employment or self-employment. However, the implementation of these programs is not without challenges, a primary one being the persistent*

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

**280.** The passage suggests that effective educational interventions for marginalized women must be:
(A) focused exclusively on providing financial aid.
(B) uniform and standardized across all regions.
(C) designed and implemented only by non-governmental organizations.
(D) multi-pronged, context-sensitive, and inclusive.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*Recent trends in women's education in India reflect a significant policy shift from a focus on mere access to a more holistic approach centred on empowerment and quality. While earlier decades concentrated on bridging the enrolment gap at the primary level, contemporary discourse and initiatives increasingly recognize that true educational attainment involves retention, quality of learning, and successful transition to higher education or gainful employment. This has led to a greater emphasis on creating gender-sensitive school environments, which includes ensuring the availability of functional toilets for girls, addressing classroom dynamics, and training teachers to be more aware of gender biases. Furthermore, there is a growing acknowledgment of the importance of life skills education, including digital literacy, financial literacy, and health and hygiene awareness, as integral components of a woman's education. The aim is to equip girls and women not just with academic knowledge but also with the confidence, skills, and agency to navigate societal challenges and make informed life choices. This trend marks a move away from viewing women's education as a welfare measure towards recognizing it as a critical investment for national development and a fundamental right that empowers women to become equal partners in social, economic, and political life.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**281.** What is the primary shift in the recent trend of women's education as described in the passage?
(A) From a focus on mere access to a holistic approach of empowerment
(B) From a focus on higher education to primary education
(C) From a focus on urban areas to an exclusive focus on rural areas
(D) From a focus on academic subjects to an exclusive focus on sports

**282.** The passage suggests that a 'gender-sensitive school environment' includes which of the following?
(A) A curriculum that is different for boys and girls
(B) Providing adequate infrastructure like toilets and training for teachers on gender bias
(C) Separating male and female students in all classroom activities
(D) Focusing only on the academic performance of female students

**283.** The contemporary approach to women's education emphasizes life skills in order to:
(A) replace traditional academic subjects with vocational training.
(B) equip women with the agency to make informed life choices.
(C) ensure women are primarily equipped for domestic roles.
(D) prepare girls only for careers in the technology sector.

**284.** How has the perception of women's education changed according to the passage?
(A) It is viewed as a critical investment for national development.
(B) It is now seen as a welfare measure rather than an investment.
(C) It is considered important only for the economic benefits it brings.
(D) It is perceived as less important than it was in previous decades.

**285.** The passage implies that true educational attainment for women goes beyond enrolment and includes:
(A) only the completion of primary schooling.
(B) securing admission into an international university.
(C) retention, quality learning, and successful life transitions.
(D) participation in extracurricular activities exclusively.

NODIA

**Direction :** Please read the following source

*If vocational training merely channels women into gender-stereotyped, low-wage professions, it risks perpetuating the very economic and social subordination that education is meant to overcome. Therefore, a truly transformative educational policy must simultaneously challenge restrictive gender roles within society and the family, ensure equitable access and retention through institutional support, and design skill development programs that dismantle occupational segregation, thereby fostering genuine empowerment for women.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**296.** What is the main argument of the passage?
(A) Vocational education is the sole solution to gender inequality in education.
(B) Family and culture have no significant impact on educational outcomes.
(C) Enrolment disparities are a purely economic problem.
(D) An integrated approach connecting socialization, institutional outcomes, and policy is needed.

**297.** The passage links gendered socialization within the family directly to which educational phenomenon?
(A) The disparities in enrolment and higher dropout rates for girls
(B) The improvement in teacher training programs
(C) The increase in funding for higher education
(D) The rise of digital literacy among all students

**298.** According to the passage, the effectiveness of vocational education for women is dependent on:
(A) its exclusive focus on traditional, home-based skills.
(B) its ability to address underlying cultural and familial biases.
(C) its separation from the formal education system.
(D) the number of women who enrol in short-term courses.

**299.** The passage warns that vocational training can be counterproductive if it:
(A) includes training in high-tech skills.
(B) channels women into stereotyped, low-wage jobs.
(C) is offered free of cost to all women.
(D) is linked to job placement opportunities.

**300.** A "truly transformative educational policy," as envisioned in the passage, must:
(A) address gender roles, institutional support, and non-segregated skill development.
(B) focus only on improving school infrastructure.
(C) prioritize the education of boys to create a balance.
(D) outsource all skill development to private corporations.

NODIA
www.nodia.in

# ANSWERS

1. (B) Gender disparity
Gender disparity signifies the unequal treatment or perception of individuals based on their gender. In education, this term captures various observable differences including access to schooling, levels of active participation, and final learning outcomes. It highlights the quantitative and qualitative gaps between males and females within the educational system. Such imbalances often stem from deep-rooted social, cultural, or economic factors that disadvantage one gender over another.

2. (A) The "hidden curriculum" reinforces traditional gender roles.
The concept of a hidden curriculum involves the unwritten and unofficial lessons that students learn in school environments. These subtle messages often perpetuate traditional gender roles through teacher expectations, classroom interactions, and the general school atmosphere. Unlike the formal curriculum, these social cues are not explicitly taught but are deeply internalized by students. They influence how children perceive their own capabilities and appropriate behaviors based on gender.

3. (C) Societal expectations regarding suitable female professions.
Vocational choices are frequently influenced by prevailing social norms and cultural perceptions of gender-appropriate work. Even when female students demonstrate high academic competence in scientific fields, they may opt for traditional paths due to societal pressure. These expectations define certain professions as naturally feminine, steering women toward domestic-related skills. Such influences limit professional aspirations and reinforce the existing horizontal segregation within the labor market and technical education.

4. (D) An overemphasis on co-curricular activities and sports
While lack of sanitation, domestic burdens, and early marriage are established systemic barriers leading to higher female dropout rates, co-curricular activities generally improve student retention. Sports and school engagement provide positive outlets and encourage consistent attendance. In contrast, issues like the absence of private toilets and the requirement for girls to care for younger siblings directly impede their ability to complete education. Social pressures remain the primary causes.

5. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The family unit functions as the initial and most influential environment where individuals begin the process of socialization. Children observe the roles and behaviors of parents and siblings, thereby internalizing societal standards of masculinity and femininity. This early exposure forms the foundation of an individual's gender identity. Consequently, the family is considered a primary agent of socialization, as it transmits cultural expectations regarding gender directly to the next generation.

6. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Gender diversity encompasses the inclusion and recognition of diverse gender identities and expressions within a classroom setting. Simultaneously, gender disparity specifically addresses the numerical imbalances in student enrolment between boys and girls. Both concepts are essential for understanding the social dynamics of modern education. Diversity focuses on inclusion and expression, while disparity focuses on the quantitative gaps that highlight systemic inequalities in access to educational opportunities across different regions.

7. (D) Scholarships are the single, all-encompassing solution to these problems.
Addressing the educational needs of marginalized women requires a multifaceted approach beyond simple financial assistance. While scholarships help alleviate poverty, they do not resolve complex issues like caste discrimination, cultural barriers, or irrelevant curricula. Marginalization is an intersectional experience involving social, ethnic, and physical factors that compounded disadvantages. Therefore, effective solutions

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

must involve community mobilization, inclusive pedagogical practices, and systemic changes to infrastructure alongside financial support to achieve genuine and lasting educational equity.

8. (A) (i), (ii), and (iv)
Effective vocational education for women focuses on providing market-relevant skills that enhance employability and economic independence. By training women in non-traditional fields, these programs challenge long-standing gender stereotypes and break down barriers in the labor market. Linking education directly with market demands ensures that the training leads to sustainable livelihoods. While some programs may include domestic skills, the primary modern focus is on economic empowerment and diversifying professional opportunities for women.

9. (C) Social and behavioral norms considered appropriate by sex.
Gender roles consist of the societal expectations and behavioral standards established for individuals based on their biological sex. These roles are not innate but are learned through socialization within families, schools, and the wider community. In the educational context, these roles influence student interactions, subject preferences, and career aspirations. Understanding these social constructs is vital for identifying how education systems might inadvertently reinforce traditional stereotypes or promote more equitable social behaviors.

10. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Gender identity represents an individual's internal sense of self, while gender disparity refers to measurable inequalities in outcomes or representation. Gender roles are the specific behaviors prescribed by society for different sexes, and gender diversity denotes the presence of various expressions within a group. Correctly mapping these concepts is essential for analyzing social dynamics in education. Each term addresses a distinct aspect of the human experience and social structure, contributing to a comprehensive framework.

11. (D) Promoting critical thinking about gender roles and power.
The primary goal of a gender-sensitive curriculum is to encourage students to analyze and question traditional gender norms and power dynamics. Rather than simply removing gender or enforcing strict quotas, such an approach fosters an environment where students can think critically about social inequalities. This pedagogical strategy aims to empower students to recognize bias and develop a more inclusive worldview. It moves beyond superficial changes toward deep intellectual engagement with social justice.

12. (B) Cause: Gender-stereotyped curriculum; Effect: Limited career aspirations among girls.
Educational materials that consistently portray men and women in traditional, limited roles can directly influence the self-perception and future goals of students. When girls see few examples of female leaders or scientists in their textbooks, they may internalize the belief that such paths are unattainable. This cause-and-effect relationship demonstrates how curricular bias restricts the professional horizons of female students. Addressing these stereotypes is a necessary step toward expanding the career possibilities for all students.

13. (A) (i), (iii), (iv), and (v)
Marginalized women often encounter multiple, overlapping barriers to education, including intersectional discrimination based on caste, gender, and economic status. Cultural norms within their communities and linguistic differences in the classroom further complicate their access to learning. As many are first-generation learners, they may lack the domestic academic support common in other groups. Recognizing these specific challenges is crucial for developing targeted policies that effectively address the diverse needs of women from marginalized backgrounds.

14. (D) Gendered Profession: Nursing being predominantly a female-dominated profession.
A gendered profession is one where societal norms and historical pathways have led to the overwhelming dominance of one gender within that field. Nursing is a classic example, as it is often perceived as a nurturing role traditionally

NODIA

challenge labor market stereotypes and expand their professional horizons. However, the success of such programs is deeply dependent on societal acceptance and strong market linkages. Without community support and clear paths to employment, graduates may still face significant barriers to using their new skills. Therefore, effective vocational training requires a comprehensive strategy that includes technical instruction along with efforts to foster social inclusion and market integration.

**56.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Women from marginalized communities often experience a "double disadvantage" because they face discrimination based on both their gender and their social or ethnic identity. These overlapping systems of disadvantage can make it significantly more difficult for them to access and succeed in education. Understanding this intersectionality is crucial for developing effective and inclusive policies. By addressing the unique challenges faced by these women, educational systems can work toward achieving genuine equity and fostering empowerment for all marginalized groups.

**57.** (A) Providing educational opportunities and support for women at all stages of life, from childhood to adulthood.
A life-cycle approach to education recognizes that the needs and challenges of individuals change over time, requiring support from early childhood through adulthood. For women, this means ensuring access to primary schooling, supporting them through secondary education, and providing vocational and lifelong learning opportunities. This comprehensive strategy addresses the various barriers that may arise at different stages, such as domestic responsibilities or career changes. By providing continuous support, policies can foster long-term empowerment and social mobility for women throughout their lives.

**58.** (A) Reduced lifetime earnings, poorer health outcomes, and limited social mobility.
High dropout rates for girls have profound and long-lasting consequences for both the individual and society. Leaving school early limits a woman's potential for economic independence and career advancement, leading to lower lifetime earnings. It is also linked to poorer health and nutritional outcomes for both women and their children. Furthermore, reduced education restricts social mobility and participation in community decision-making. Addressing the causes of dropouts is therefore essential for promoting broader social development and achieving gender equality.

**59.** (D) A person's self-concept as male, female, or neither.
Gender identity represents a person's deeply held, internal sense of their own gender, which may be male, female, both, or neither. This internal concept is distinct from external characteristics or societal expectations. Recognizing and respecting gender identity is a vital part of creating an inclusive and supportive educational environment. By understanding that identity is a personal and internal experience, schools can better support all students and foster a culture of respect for diversity and individual self-expression.

**60.** (B) Safety and distance to school are significant factors affecting girls' attendance.
In many regions, the physical safety of the journey to school and the distance students must travel are major barriers to regular attendance, particularly for girls. Concerns about security can lead families to withdraw their daughters from school, contributing to higher dropout rates. Addressing these infrastructural and safety issues is essential for promoting educational access and equity. Providing safe transportation and establishing schools closer to communities are key strategies for ensuring that all students can safely attend and complete their education.

**61.** (C) Make teachers aware of their own unconscious biases and adopt inclusive classroom practices.
Gender-sensitive teacher training aims to equip educators with the skills to identify and challenge their own hidden biases. By becoming more aware of how they interact with students, teachers can create a more equitable and supportive classroom environment. This training encourages the use of inclusive language and teaching methods that empower all students regardless of gender. Ultimately, making pedagogy more sensitive to gender dynamics helps ensure that the school

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

financial incentives like scholarships. They also emphasize the importance of teacher training to ensure that classroom pedagogy is gender-sensitive and inclusive. These recommendations aim to address both the quality of education and the systemic barriers to access. Promoting all-boys schools is generally not a standard recommendation for improving women's educational status.

**22.** (B) An individual's deeply held, internal sense of gender.
Gender identity is a fundamental aspect of the human experience, representing a person's private and internal sense of being male, female, or another gender. This identity may or may not align with the sex assigned at birth. In educational settings, recognizing gender identity is crucial for creating a safe and supportive environment for all students. It is distinct from gender roles, which are external societal expectations, and from biological sex, which refers to physiological and chromosomal characteristics.

**23.** (C) Promote economic independence and social mobility.
Providing vocational education to women from marginalized communities is a strategic intervention aimed at fostering economic self-reliance and improving their social status. By acquiring marketable skills, these women can enter the formal workforce or start their own businesses, breaking the cycle of poverty and dependency. This form of education serves as a powerful tool for empowerment, enabling marginalized groups to participate more fully in the economy and advocate for their rights within their communities.

**24.** (A) Parents encouraging their son to pursue engineering while guiding their daughter towards teaching.
The family is a central agent of socialization that often directs children toward gendered educational and professional paths based on traditional expectations. By steering sons toward technical fields and daughters toward nurturing professions, parents reinforce societal norms about appropriate work for each gender. These subtle influences shape a child's aspirations and subject choices long before they enter the professional world. This example illustrates how domestic attitudes contribute to the broader patterns of horizontal segregation in society.

**25.** (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Early marriage is a primary driver of high dropout rates, while gender-biased curricula limit career aspirations by reinforcing narrow roles. The absence of female teachers can create an environment where girls feel less safe or represented, impacting their attendance. Poverty often forces families to make difficult choices, frequently prioritizing a son's education over a daughter's due to limited resources. Mapping these factors to their specific impacts is vital for developing effective educational policies and interventions.

**26.** (A) Leaving the education system before completing a level.
In educational statistics, the term dropout refers to students who discontinue their schooling before finishing a specific academic cycle or level. This phenomenon is particularly concerning in women's education, as it often results from social, economic, or infrastructural barriers rather than academic failure. Reducing dropout rates is a key goal for policymakers, as completing education is essential for individual empowerment and broader societal development. Understanding the reasons for dropouts helps in creating targeted retention strategies.

**27.** (D) The gap in enrolment between boys and girls at the primary level has completely vanished worldwide.
While there has been significant global progress in narrowing the gender gap in primary school enrolment, it has not completely vanished everywhere. Many regions continue to face challenges related to poverty, conflict, and deep-seated cultural norms that prevent universal enrolment for girls. Recent trends focus on promoting STEM education, addressing the needs of marginalized women, and enhancing entrepreneurship. However, achieving absolute global parity remains an ongoing objective for international educational organizations and national governments.

**28.** (A) (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv)
Gendered education is created through multiple overlapping factors, including parental attitudes,

NODIA

textbook depictions, and teacher-student interaction patterns. Societal norms regarding appropriate careers also play a major role in steering students toward specific paths. While physical infrastructure like toilets is crucial for attendance, it does not inherently create the "gendered" content or social experience of learning in the same way psychological and social factors do. Addressing these diverse influences is necessary for creating a truly equitable educational system.

**29.** (C) Challenging segregation and increasing income potential.
Training women in non-traditional sectors directly addresses the problem of horizontal segregation in the labor market. By equipping women with skills in high-demand areas like technology or construction, these programs expand their employment options and increase their potential for higher earnings. This shift challenges the social belief that certain jobs are reserved for men. Ultimately, such targeted skill development promotes economic empowerment and contributes to a more diverse and equitable workforce, benefiting the entire economy.

**30.** (D) Gender Dropout: Boy leaving school to support his family.
While boys do leave school for economic reasons, the term "gender dropout" in the context of women's education studies specifically focuses on the unique barriers that cause girls to leave school, such as early marriage or domestic chores. The other pairs correctly identify how family socialization, curriculum content, and gendered professions reinforce traditional norms. Understanding these specific dynamics is essential for identifying the social and systemic factors that disproportionately affect the educational pathways of female students.

**31.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Educational policies increasingly emphasize gender-sensitive pedagogy because teaching methods are not neutral. If educators are unaware of gender dynamics, they may inadvertently reinforce stereotypes or give more attention to students of one gender. Recognizing these subtle classroom inequalities is essential for creating an inclusive environment where all students can thrive. Pedagogy that actively addresses gender dynamics helps ensure that the school experience promotes equality and empowers every student regardless of their gender identity or expression.

**32.** (B) Portraying boys as adventurous and girls as passive.
Gendered curriculum content involves the use of materials that reinforce traditional stereotypes by depicting characters in limited, gender-specific roles. When textbooks consistently show boys as active and girls as passive, they send a message about expected social behaviors. This can negatively impact a student's self-image and future aspirations. In contrast, gender-neutral language and inclusive examples help create a more balanced educational experience that acknowledges the diverse capabilities and roles of all individuals in society.

**33.** (C) Aligning taught skills with accessible job opportunities.
A major challenge in vocational education for marginalized groups is ensuring that the training provided leads to actual employment. Without strong links to the local labor market, even high-quality training may not result in economic empowerment. Programs must be designed based on thorough market demand assessments to ensure graduates can find sustainable livelihoods. Effective vocational education requires a comprehensive approach that includes market linkages, mentorship, and support for entrepreneurship to bridge the gap between training and work.

**34.** (A) A cultural practice influencing gendered education
The decision to prioritize a son's professional training over a daughter's reflects deep-seated cultural beliefs about gender roles and economic responsibility. In many societies, sons are seen as the future primary breadwinners, leading families to view their education as a more valuable long-term investment. This cultural bias directly shapes the educational attainment and professional possibilities of different genders. Addressing these underlying attitudes is essential for promoting educational equity and ensuring that all children receive equal investment in their potential.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**35.** (A) (i), (ii), and (iii)
Professional choices are significantly shaped by societal perceptions of masculine and feminine jobs, which are often reinforced through educational tracking. The absence of role models in certain fields further discourages individuals from pursuing non-traditional careers. Economic factors also play a vital role, as financial constraints may force families to prioritize certain educational paths. Together, these social, institutional, and economic influences create a gendered landscape of professional opportunities. Understanding these dynamics is key to promoting greater diversity across all career sectors.

**36.** (D) Address socio-economic realities and cultural backgrounds.
Contextual education for marginalized women ensures that learning is relevant to their specific lives and challenges. Instead of imposing a generic curriculum, such programs incorporate local knowledge and address the unique socio-economic barriers faced by these communities. This approach makes education more meaningful and empowering, as it directly relates to the students' everyday experiences. By acknowledging cultural backgrounds and economic realities, educators can create a more inclusive and effective learning environment that fosters genuine participation and growth.

**37.** (A) Education with health and nutrition programs.
Modern government initiatives recognize that educational success is deeply linked to physical well-being. By integrating education with health and nutrition programs, policies address the holistic needs of female students, especially those from marginalized backgrounds. This approach helps improve attendance and concentration, as healthy students are more likely to stay in school and perform well. Such integrated strategies acknowledge that overcoming barriers to women's education requires addressing multiple facets of their lives, including their basic health and nutritional status.

**38.** (A) (ii), (iii), and (iv)
Gender roles are socially constructed behaviors and norms learned through socialization rather than being biologically determined. These roles are reinforced by cultural institutions and media, often setting restrictive expectations for both men and women. By limiting individuals to traditional paths, gender roles can hinder personal potential and societal progress. Understanding that these roles are not universal or static is the first step toward challenging them. Education plays a crucial role in deconstructing these norms and promoting more equitable social structures.

**39.** (D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
Vertical segregation refers to the hierarchical imbalance within a specific sector, where men are predominantly found in senior, high-paying leadership positions and women are concentrated in lower-level roles. This is distinct from horizontal segregation, which describes the clustering of genders into different industries. Identifying vertical segregation is essential for understanding the systemic barriers, such as the "glass ceiling," that prevent women from advancing in their careers. Addressing this issue requires policies that promote equal opportunities for promotion and leadership development.

**40.** (A) a, b, c, d
Implementing an educational program effectively requires a logical progression from assessment to sustainable outcomes. Starting with a needs assessment ensures the program is relevant to the community. Designing a culturally appropriate curriculum followed by establishing the center and mobilizing the community creates a strong foundation. Finally, linking graduates to local markets ensures the training leads to meaningful employment. This chronological approach maximizes the impact of the program and supports the long-term economic empowerment of the participants.

**41.** (C) Gender pay gap.
The gender pay gap represents the measurable difference in average earnings between men and women in the workforce. This disparity is often rooted in earlier educational choices and societal steering toward different professional paths. Even when women have similar education levels, they may face systemic biases that result in lower compensation. Addressing the pay gap requires a combination of policy reforms, transparent salary structures, and efforts to challenge the

NODIA

associated with women. This concentration is the result of social constructions rather than biological necessity. Identifying such patterns helps in understanding how educational and social systems guide men and women toward different sectors of the labor market.

**15.** (A) Influence of gender norms on the educational process.
Gendered education refers to the various ways in which social norms and expectations regarding masculinity and femininity shape the schooling experience. This includes everything from teacher-student interactions and classroom dynamics to the content of textbooks and school policies. It recognizes that education is not a neutral process but is deeply influenced by the gendered structures of society. Analyzing these influences is necessary to identify and mitigate biases that might disadvantage students based on gender.

**16.** (C) A is true but R is false.
It is a documented fact that girls experience higher dropout rates at the secondary level in many developing regions due to various social and economic factors. However, the assertion that secondary curriculum is inherently more difficult for females to understand is scientifically unfounded and false. The actual reasons for dropping out usually involve issues like lack of sanitation, early marriage, and domestic responsibilities. Intellectual capacity is not a gendered trait that determines academic comprehension levels.

**17.** (B) Cultural practices can prioritize a son's education over a daughter's.
Culture plays a significant role in shaping educational priorities, often leading families to invest more heavily in a son's schooling based on the belief that he will be the future breadwinner. While cultural norms can be dynamic and change over time, many traditional practices continue to disadvantage daughters. These beliefs dictate the perceived value of education for different genders. Recognizing these cultural influences is essential for understanding the root causes of gender disparities in school enrolment.

**18.** (A) Reviewing the curriculum and environment for potential biases.
Addressing gender under-representation in specific academic areas requires a thorough investigation of the underlying factors that might discourage participation. By reviewing the curriculum and school environment, administrators can identify subtle biases or exclusionary practices that alienate female students. This evidence-based approach allows for targeted interventions that create a more inclusive and welcoming atmosphere. It is a more effective initial step than imposing mandates, as it addresses the core reasons why students might opt out.

**19.** (D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
While some traditional vocational programs may focus on domestic crafts, modern skill development for women has evolved to emphasize high-demand sectors like information technology and digital marketing. These contemporary programs are designed to enhance employability in the modern economy and promote economic independence. The narrow view that vocational training is only for traditional skills is outdated. Effective education now focuses on equipping women with the technical and entrepreneurial tools necessary to succeed in a rapidly changing job market.

**20.** (D) Concentration of genders in different job types and sectors.
Horizontal segregation describes the trend where men and women are clustered into different types of occupations or sectors based on societal norms. This phenomenon often begins in education, where gendered subject choices lead students toward specific career paths. For instance, women may be over-represented in education and healthcare, while men dominate engineering and technology. Understanding horizontal segregation is key to identifying how social expectations limit professional diversity and contribute to broader economic imbalances between genders.

**21.** (A) (i), (ii), and (iv)
National education commissions frequently recommend comprehensive strategies to improve women's education, including the removal of gender bias from curricula and the provision of

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

students' perceptions of their own abilities and appropriate behaviors. Creating a gender-inclusive classroom requires educators to be mindful of these subtle biases and to ensure that all students have equal opportunities to participate in all activities.

**49.** (C) To enhance their economic independence and participation in the workforce.
The primary aim of skill development programs is to equip women with marketable expertise that enables them to secure employment or start their own enterprises. By fostering financial self-reliance, these programs empower women to make independent life choices and contribute to the economy. This focus on economic participation is essential for reducing gender inequality and promoting social mobility. Effective programs go beyond basic training to include mentorship and market linkages, ensuring that the skills learned translate into tangible income.

**50.** (A) (ii), (iii), and (iv)
Marginalized women often face unique educational barriers, including linguistic differences and a lack of social capital. Their experiences are not uniform but are shaped by their specific social and economic contexts. Because mainstream curricula frequently fail to reflect their lives, targeted interventions are necessary to address their needs effectively. Recognizing these diverse challenges is crucial for developing inclusive policies that foster participation and success. Effective educational strategies must be flexible and culturally sensitive to truly empower women from marginalized communities.

**51.** (C) Gender identities and expressions beyond the binary.
Gender diversities in education involve acknowledging and respecting a wide range of gender identities beyond the traditional male-female binary. This concept encourages schools to create inclusive environments that support students of all gender expressions. By recognizing these diversities, educational institutions can foster a culture of respect and belonging. This move toward inclusivity is essential for ensuring that every student, regardless of how they identify, has a safe and supportive space to learn and reach their full potential.

**52.** (D) Indexing: Including a list of topics at the back of a textbook.
Gender bias in curriculum content typically manifests through stereotyping, invisibility of certain groups, or imbalanced perspectives that favor one gender. These biases can subtly influence students' perceptions of themselves and society. In contrast, indexing is a standard administrative and organizational feature of a textbook that is unrelated to social content or bias. Identifying actual forms of bias, such as the omission of women's contributions, is necessary for developing more inclusive and equitable instructional materials that represent all people fairly.

**53.** (C) By setting norms and values that define what is considered appropriate knowledge and behavior for men and women.
Culture serves as a powerful framework that establishes societal expectations and values regarding gender. These norms influence everything from which subjects are considered suitable for different students to the perceived value of education for boys versus girls. Cultural beliefs can either restrict or expand educational opportunities based on traditional roles and responsibilities. Understanding this cultural influence is vital for identifying the root causes of gendered education and for developing strategies that promote more equitable social and educational outcomes.

**54.** (D) Gendered pathways and perceptions of "women's work."
The concentration of women in professions like teaching and nursing often results from societal steering and the perception that these roles align with traditional nurturing qualities. These gendered pathways are formed through social expectations and historical trends rather than inherent biological differences. Such patterns reflect broader social constructions of "women's work," which can influence professional choices and educational tracks. Addressing this requires challenging the stereotypes that limit career options and promoting greater gender diversity across all sectors of the workforce.

**55.** (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
Providing women with training in non-traditional technical skills is an effective way to

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

gendered norms that influence career trajectories and professional valuation.

**42.** (A) d, a, b, c
Promoting women's education involves a progression from basic infrastructural needs to advanced systemic changes. Initially, providing safe sanitation facilities is essential for girls to attend school. Achieving enrolment parity is the next foundational step. Introducing gender-sensitive pedagogy addresses the quality of the learning experience. Finally, promoting women's leadership in educational administration represents an advanced focus on systemic equity. This timeline shows how interventions must evolve from ensuring simple access to fostering deep structural change within the education system.

**43.** (C) Recognizing identities like caste and gender interact.
An intersectional approach recognizes that individuals experience discrimination differently based on the combination of their various social identities. For marginalized women, challenges in education are often compounded by factors like caste, class, ethnicity, and disability alongside their gender. Understanding these overlapping systems of disadvantage is crucial for developing inclusive and effective educational policies. By addressing the specific needs of women who face multiple forms of marginalization, the education system can work toward achieving genuine equity for all students.

**44.** (B) Capping the enrolment of girls in higher education to maintain a balance.
Education commissions typically aim to expand opportunities and remove barriers rather than restrict access. Recommendations usually focus on increasing scholarships, enhancing teacher training, and providing flexible learning options to promote inclusivity. Capping the enrolment of any group would be contrary to the goals of educational equity and empowerment. Instead, commissions seek ways to encourage more girls to enter and succeed in higher education, recognizing that their participation is vital for social progress and national development.

**45.** (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Gendered roles are often established early through domestic expectations, such as daughters performing more household chores. Curricular bias is evident when textbooks exclude specific groups, like omitting female scientists. Professional disparities are reflected in hierarchical imbalances, such as the concentration of men in executive roles. Marginalization involves facing multiple barriers, as seen with women from specific social backgrounds. Correctly identifying these examples is essential for understanding how gender and social status intersect to influence life experiences and opportunities.

**46.** (D) Training lacked market links and reinforced gender roles.
Vocational programs for women often fail to provide sustainable income when they are limited to traditional, low-demand skills and lack connections to the actual job market. By only offering courses like tailoring and beauty care, these centers may inadvertently reinforce existing gender stereotypes rather than challenging them. For vocational training to be effective, it must be based on market demand and provide graduates with the support needed to enter the workforce or start viable businesses.

**47.** (A) Costs of schooling combined with socio-cultural factors.
Even when tuition is free, the indirect costs of education and prevailing cultural attitudes can prevent girls from attending school. Families may still face expenses for uniforms and supplies, and the opportunity cost of a daughter's domestic labor can be significant. Socio-cultural norms that prioritize a son's future or restrict female mobility further discourage enrolment. Addressing gender disparities requires a comprehensive approach that tackles both the hidden economic burdens and the underlying social beliefs about gender.

**48.** (A) Reinforcing gender roles through the hidden curriculum.
When teachers assign classroom tasks based on gender stereotypes, they are implicitly teaching students about traditional social roles. This "hidden curriculum" conveys the message that physical labor is for boys while decorative tasks are for girls. Such practices can subtly influence

NODIA

experience promotes equality and fosters success for every individual.

**62.** (A) (i), (iii), and (iv)
Successful skill development programs for women lead to measurable improvements in income and employment while also enhancing self-esteem and confidence. Greater participation in community decision-making is another key indicator of effective empowerment. While these programs contribute to social change, they cannot create a gender-neutral society overnight. The core focus remains on providing tangible economic benefits and fostering personal growth and agency. By achieving these outcomes, vocational education serves as a powerful tool for promoting the long-term independence and status of women.

**63.** (A) Shows how identities like caste and gender overlap.
The concept of intersectionality is vital for understanding the complex and overlapping barriers faced by marginalized women in education. It recognizes that identities like caste, class, and gender interact to create unique forms of disadvantage and discrimination. By adopting this lens, policymakers can develop more targeted and inclusive strategies that address the specific needs of different groups. Understanding intersectionality is essential for achieving genuine equity, as it moves beyond simple categories to address the diverse realities of students' lives.

**64.** (A) A community belief that educating a girl is like "watering a plant in another's courtyard."
Cultural barriers to education are often rooted in traditional beliefs that undervalue women's potential and prioritize their future roles in other families. Such perceptions can lead to a lack of investment in a daughter's schooling, as her education is seen as a waste of resources. This example illustrates how deep-seated social norms can directly impact educational access and opportunities for girls. Addressing these underlying cultural attitudes is a necessary step toward promoting gender equality and ensuring that all children receive equal support.

**65.** (A) 'Sex' refers to biological characteristics, while 'gender' refers to socially constructed roles, behaviors, and identities.
In educational and social studies, distinguishing between biological sex and socially constructed gender is fundamental. Sex refers to physiological and chromosomal traits, while gender encompasses the roles, behaviors, and expectations that society considers appropriate for different sexes. This distinction allows researchers to analyze how social norms and institutional practices shape individual experiences and opportunities. Understanding that gender is a social construct rather than a biological necessity is key to identifying and challenging biases and promoting greater social and educational equity.

**66.** (A) Diversify their livelihood options and reduce dependency.
Promoting vocational education for women aims to expand their economic opportunities and foster greater financial independence. By acquiring marketable skills, women can enter a wider range of professions and reduce their reliance on others for support. This diversification of livelihood options is essential for personal empowerment and social mobility. Effective vocational training programs help break down traditional barriers in the workforce and enable women to contribute more fully to their communities and the broader national economy.

**67.** (C) Women in low-paid and men in high-paid fields.
Gender disparity in professional life is frequently reflected in the concentration of women and men in different sectors with varying levels of compensation. This pattern, often rooted in earlier educational steering and social expectations, leads to significant economic imbalances. Even when women have high levels of education, they may be found in lower-paying nurturing roles, while men dominate higher-paying technical fields. Addressing this requires challenging the gendered norms that influence career trajectories and promoting equal opportunities for all individuals across all sectors.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

**81.** (C) A is true but R is false.
School curriculum often reflects the prevailing cultural views on gender because its development is influenced by societal norms and power dynamics. The process of deciding what knowledge is included in textbooks is not neutral but is shaped by the social context in which it occurs. Recognizing this influence is essential for identifying and addressing biases that might reinforce traditional stereotypes. Developing a more inclusive curriculum requires a deliberate effort to represent diverse perspectives and to challenge the dominant narratives that perpetuate inequality within the educational system.

**82.** (A) Breaking inter-generational cycles of poverty.
Educating marginalized women is a powerful catalyst for long-term social change, as it helps break the inter-generational cycle of poverty. Educated women are more likely to have smaller, healthier families and to prioritize the schooling of their own children. This ripple effect contributes to the overall development and well-being of the community. By fostering economic independence and personal agency, education empowers women to challenge social inequalities and improve their lives and the lives of future generations, leading to broader societal progress.

**83.** (C) A school having a policy of admitting students regardless of their gender.
Gender disparity in education manifests through unequal outcomes, such as higher dropout rates for girls or imbalanced enrolment in specific subjects like engineering. These gaps highlight systemic inequalities that disadvantage students based on their gender. In contrast, an inclusive admission policy is an example of a practice aimed at promoting parity and ensuring equal access for all. Identifying actual forms of disparity is necessary for developing targeted strategies to promote equity and for creating an educational system that supports the success of every individual.

**84.** (D) A dynamic system of shared beliefs and practices that influences educational choices and experiences.
Culture is a dynamic and evolving framework of shared values and beliefs that significantly shapes individual experiences within the education system. It influences everything from family decisions about schooling to societal perceptions of gendered roles and behaviors. By understanding culture as a living system, educators can better identify how traditional norms might either restrict or support educational success. This perspective acknowledges that cultural practices are not fixed and can be challenged and changed to promote a more inclusive and equitable society for everyone.

**85.** (B) Use gender-neutral language and provide examples that challenge stereotypes.
A gender-inclusive classroom is created when teachers deliberately use language and instructional materials that represent all individuals fairly. By providing examples that challenge traditional roles, educators help expand students' perceptions of what is possible for them. This inclusive approach fosters a supportive environment where every student feels valued and represented. Being mindful of subtle biases and promoting a diverse range of perspectives is essential for ensuring that the school experience supports the development and success of all students regardless of their gender identity.

NODIA

**86.** (B) They fail to lead to economic empowerment.
Vocational training programs for women are most effective when they are directly linked to current market demands. Without this connection, even high-quality training may not result in actual employment or income generation. The primary goal of such programs is to foster economic independence, and failure to achieve this limits their impact on empowerment. Effective vocational education requires a demand-driven approach that includes market linkages and support for entrepreneurship to ensure that the skills learned lead to sustainable livelihoods and long-term social mobility.

**87.** (A) (i) and (iii)
Encouraging girls to pursue non-traditional fields through career counseling with role models and providing bridge courses are effective strategies for addressing gender disparities. These actions help challenge long-standing stereotypes and expand the professional horizons of female students. By offering support in subjects they

policymakers can ensure that education is truly inclusive and empowering for all women. Addressing the unique needs of marginalized populations is essential for achieving social justice and for ensuring that the benefits of education reach everyone in society.

**75.** (A) (i), (ii), and (v)
Educational attainment is a key factor in women's entry into the workforce, but earlier gendered steering in subject choices can lead to professional segregation. Access to quality professional education is a powerful tool for economic empowerment, enabling women to participate more fully in the formal economy. While higher education provides a strong foundation, other factors like systemic bias and domestic responsibilities can still impact career growth. Understanding these dynamics is essential for promoting greater professional diversity and achieving economic equality between genders in all sectors.

**76.** (A) (i), (ii), and (iii)
Traditional gender roles are reinforced within families through various practices, such as buying gender-specific toys and assigning household chores based on sex. Discouraging daughters from pursuing non-traditional careers further perpetuates these social norms. These early domestic influences shape a child's understanding of what is considered appropriate behavior and life paths for different genders. Challenging these traditional roles requires a shift toward more equitable practices, such as sharing domestic tasks and supporting all children's diverse aspirations regardless of their gender.

**77.** (C) The 'glass ceiling' effect.
The "glass ceiling" is a powerful metaphor for the invisible barriers that prevent women from advancing to senior leadership positions within their professions. Despite having the necessary education and experience, women often face systemic biases and cultural norms that restrict their vertical mobility. Identifying this phenomenon is essential for understanding why hierarchical imbalances persist in many sectors. Addressing the glass ceiling requires policies that promote equal opportunities for promotion, mentorship programs for women, and efforts to challenge the deep-seated stereotypes that influence organizational leadership.

**78.** (B) The narrowing of the gender gap in literacy rates in many parts of the world.
A significant global trend in education is the measurable narrowing of the literacy gap between men and women over the past few decades. Increased investment in primary schooling and targeted policies for girls have contributed to this progress in many regions. While complete parity remains an ongoing goal, the overall rise in female literacy is a positive indicator of social development and empowerment. Recognizing these improvements highlights the success of international and national efforts to promote educational access and equity for all individuals worldwide.

**79.** (A) Financial literacy, marketing, and business plan development.
An effective entrepreneurship program for women must provide comprehensive training in modern business skills, including financial literacy and marketing. These technical modules are essential for equipping participants with the tools necessary to start and sustain successful ventures. By focusing on practical economic competencies, such programs empower women to achieve financial independence and participate more fully in the market. This modern approach to skill development recognizes that true empowerment requires both technical expertise and the confidence to manage a business effectively.

**80.** (D) Intersectional Disadvantage: A poor, rural, disabled girl facing multiple barriers to schooling.
Intersectional disadvantage describes the compounded barriers faced by individuals who belong to multiple marginalized groups. A poor, rural girl with a disability encounters overlapping challenges that can significantly impede her access to and success in education. Understanding this concept is essential for developing inclusive policies that address the diverse and complex needs of all students. By recognizing how different social factors interact, the education system can work toward achieving genuine equity and providing support that is truly responsive to individuals' unique life circumstances.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**68.** (D) Teachers praise boys for being assertive and girls for being quiet and obedient.
The hidden curriculum consists of the subtle and often unintentional messages that students learn through classroom interactions and teacher expectations. When educators reinforce traditional gender stereotypes by praising different behaviors in boys and girls, they perpetuate unequal social norms. These unwritten lessons can significantly impact students' self-image and their perceptions of appropriate behavior based on gender. Creating a gender-inclusive environment requires teachers to be mindful of these subtle cues and to promote a classroom culture that values all students' diverse strengths.

**69.** (D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
Extensive research consistently demonstrates a strong positive correlation between a mother's education level and the well-being of her children. Educated mothers are more likely to prioritize their children's health, nutrition, and schooling, leading to better overall developmental outcomes. This intergenerational benefit highlights the importance of investing in women's education as a tool for broader social progress. Recognizing that a mother's educational status has a significant impact on the next generation underscores the vital role of education in breaking cycles of poverty and disadvantage.

**70.** (A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
Different groups face distinct educational challenges, such as rural girls struggling with school access and tribal girls facing stereotypes in technical subjects. Marginalized students, like Dalit girls, often experience intersectional discrimination that complicates their access to higher education. Economic pressures can also force boys from poor families to leave school early to work. Mapping these specific challenges to the groups they primarily affect is essential for developing targeted and effective educational interventions that address the diverse needs of all students.

**71.** (D) The importance of digital literacy and ICT skills.
In the 21st century, education commissions emphasize the critical role of technology and digital skills for empowerment and career success. As the world becomes increasingly digital, ensuring that women have equal access to ICT education is essential for closing the gender gap in the modern economy. These commissions recommend integrating digital literacy into all levels of education to prepare women for future job markets. This focus reflects a broader shift toward equipping individuals with the technical tools necessary for personal and professional growth.

**72.** (A) The societal and familial pressure on women to marry early.
A major barrier to women's higher education is the prevailing social expectation that they should prioritize marriage and domestic roles over advanced studies. These pressures can lead families to discourage daughters from pursuing university degrees, contributing to a significant gender disparity at this level. Addressing this issue requires challenging deep-rooted cultural norms and providing support systems that enable women to balance their educational goals with other aspects of their lives. Promoting the value of higher education for women is essential for fostering empowerment and social change.

**73.** (C) Primary agent of socialization, transmitting cultural norms about gender.
The family is the initial environment where children learn societal expectations regarding gender through observation and interaction. By transmitting cultural norms and values, families play a central role in shaping an individual's sense of gendered roles and behaviors. This early socialization forms the foundation for how children perceive themselves and others within the education system and the wider community. Understanding the family's role as a primary agent of socialization is essential for identifying how gendered patterns are reproduced and for developing strategies to promote more equitable social attitudes.

**74.** (A) Generalized approaches fail to address unique disadvantages.
Marginalized women face complex and overlapping systems of disadvantage that generic educational policies often fail to address. An intersectional approach is necessary to identify and tackle the specific barriers faced by these groups, such as caste discrimination or linguistic differences. By developing targeted strategies,

NODIA

may have been discouraged from earlier, schools can directly promote greater diversity across all career sectors. Such proactive measures are essential for fostering educational equity and ensuring that all students have the opportunity to reach their full potential regardless of traditional expectations.

**88.** (A) Gender socialization
Gender socialization is the lifelong process through which individuals learn and internalize the social roles and behavioral standards considered appropriate for their sex. This learning occurs through multiple agents, including the family, school environment, peer groups, and the media. By transmitting cultural norms and values, these institutions shape a person's understanding of their own gender identity and expectations for others. Understanding the mechanisms of socialization is vital for identifying how gendered patterns are reproduced in society and for developing strategies to promote more equitable attitudes.

**89.** (B) Intersectional analysis
Intersectional analysis provides a powerful framework for understanding how different social identities, such as disability, gender, and economic status, interact to create unique experiences of disadvantage. For individuals facing multiple forms of marginalization, challenges are often compounded, requiring more targeted and inclusive support. By adopting this lens, researchers and policymakers can identify the specific barriers that prevent full participation and develop strategies that truly address the diverse needs of all individuals. Recognizing intersectionality is essential for achieving genuine social justice and promoting equity for marginalized populations.

**90.** (B) c, a, d, b
A logical educational report should progress from historical context to current status analysis, followed by an examination of challenges and final policy recommendations. Starting with a historical overview provides perspective on how the system has evolved. Analyzing enrolment and disparities offers a clear picture of the present situation, while examining specific barriers identifies the root causes of problems. This structured approach ensures that the resulting recommendations are evidence-based and effectively address the most critical issues facing women's education in the region.

**91.** (A) c, b, d, a
The evolution of gender awareness in curriculum moves from reinforcing stereotypes to actively encouraging critical thinking about social roles. A gender-biased curriculum is the least evolved, followed by a gender-blind approach that ignores differences altogether. A gender-neutral curriculum attempts to remove overt bias but may still miss subtle dynamics. The most evolved awareness is found in a gender-sensitive curriculum that promotes critical analysis and empowerment. This progression shows how educational content can become increasingly inclusive and supportive of equity as social awareness and pedagogical strategies develop.

**92.** (D) The person's blood type
Gender identity is formed through a complex interplay of internal self-perception, social and cultural influences, and biological predispositions. It is a fundamental part of a person's identity that develops over time as they interact with their environment. While physiological factors play a role, social and personal experiences are equally critical in shaping an individual's sense of self. In contrast, blood type is a purely biological characteristic that has no influence on psychological identity or social role. Recognizing the diverse factors that shape identity is essential for creating supportive environments.

**93.** (C) Support including market access and mentorship.
For skill development programs to truly empower marginalized women, they must provide comprehensive support that goes beyond technical training. Access to markets and ongoing mentorship are crucial for ensuring that graduates can translate their new skills into sustainable livelihoods. Without these connections, women may still face significant barriers to economic participation. Effective programs are designed with a holistic focus on empowerment, providing the tools and guidance necessary for long-term success and independence. This approach bridges the gap between training and meaningful, sustainable employment.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

of investing in vocational education as a tool for reducing gender inequality and promoting long-term empowerment for women from all backgrounds.

**107.** (D) A school curriculum that includes contributions of both men and women in history.
Gender disparity in education manifests through measurable inequalities like literacy gaps, segregated subject choices, and high dropout rates for girls. These patterns reflect systemic biases that disadvantage students based on their gender. In contrast, an inclusive curriculum that represents the diverse contributions of all people is an example of a practice aimed at promoting equity and removing bias. Identifying actual forms of disparity is necessary for developing targeted strategies to foster a more balanced and supportive educational system that ensures success for every student regardless of their background.

**108.** (B) Gender diversities.
Understanding that gender identity is an internal sense of self that may differ from biological sex is fundamental to the concept of gender diversities. This recognition encourages educational institutions to move beyond a simple binary view and to support a wide range of gender expressions. By fostering an inclusive environment, schools can ensure that all students feel safe and respected. This focus on diversity is essential for promoting a culture of belonging and for ensuring that the educational system accurately reflects and supports the diverse identities of its students.

**109.** (C) A community's preference for investing in a son's education over a daughter's.
Cultural norms and values significantly impact educational choices, often leading families to prioritize a son's schooling based on traditional beliefs about gender roles and economic responsibility. This preference reflects a deep-seated cultural bias that undervalues female potential and limits opportunities for girls. In contrast, factors like school infrastructure or funding are institutional and systemic issues. Recognizing the powerful influence of culture is vital for identifying the root causes of gender disparities and for developing strategies that challenge harmful stereotypes and promote educational equity for all children.

**110.** (B) Providing an incentive while reducing costs.
Policy interventions like providing laptops are often designed to increase student enrolment by offering tangible incentives and reducing the indirect costs of higher education. Such measures help make schooling more accessible and attractive for students and their families. While they may not directly challenge deep-seated patriarchal norms, these incentives can play a significant role in improving numerical representation in colleges. By addressing the economic barriers to attendance, these policies facilitate higher participation rates and contribute to the broader goal of expanding educational opportunities for women.

**111.** (A) Women from economically powerful, socially dominant urban families.
Marginalization in education refers to the social, economic, and systemic barriers that prevent certain groups from accessing and succeeding in learning. This includes women from ethnic minorities, those with disabilities, and individuals living in remote areas. In contrast, women from wealthy and dominant urban families typically have significant social and financial capital that facilitates their educational success. Understanding the diverse factors that contribute to marginalization is essential for developing inclusive policies that address the specific needs of disadvantaged populations and promote genuine equity across all sections of society.

**112.** (A) (ii) and (iv)
Effective strategies for improving women's education require a comprehensive approach that addresses multiple barriers simultaneously, including legal, community, and institutional factors. Policymakers must tackle issues of access, retention, and quality together to achieve sustainable progress. A narrow focus on only one aspect, such as curriculum or economy, is often insufficient for creating lasting change. By combining diverse strategies, commissions aim to create a more inclusive and supportive educational environment that empowers women and fosters social and economic equality across all levels of society.

NODIA

gender stereotypes. While culture influences education deeply, it is not universally detrimental or uniform, and it remains a dynamic system capable of positive evolution. Addressing these diverse cultural factors is essential for creating a more equitable and supportive educational environment for all students.

**101.** (A) (i), (ii), and (iv)
Effective vocational education for women is based on market demand and includes comprehensive training in both technical and "soft" skills like financial literacy. By providing pathways to entrepreneurship and wage employment, these programs foster genuine economic empowerment and independence. High-quality training should challenge traditional stereotypes rather than reinforcing them, and it should offer opportunities for further lifelong learning. By focusing on sustainable outcomes and market relevance, vocational education can significantly improve the professional status and economic security of women from all social backgrounds.

**102.** (B) They are socially constructed and vary across cultures and time.
Gender roles consist of the societal expectations and norms established for individuals based on their sex. These roles are not innate but are learned through socialization within specific cultural and historical contexts. Because they are social constructions, gender roles can change over time and vary significantly across different societies. Understanding that these roles are not fixed allows for the possibility of challenging harmful stereotypes and promoting more equitable social structures. Education plays a vital role in deconstructing traditional norms and encouraging a more inclusive and diverse society.

**103.** (A) Enhances critical consciousness and agency.
Education serves as a powerful tool for empowerment because it fosters critical consciousness and enables marginalized individuals to recognize and challenge systemic inequalities. By acquiring knowledge and skills, women can develop greater agency and the confidence to advocate for their rights. This internal transformation is a fundamental part of breaking down social and cultural barriers over time. While education may not remove all obstacles instantly, it provides the essential foundation for personal growth, social mobility, and collective action toward achieving a more just and equitable society.

**104.** (A) Promoting skill development and vocational training relevant to the modern economy.
Contemporary educational focus for women emphasizes bridging the gap between learning and employability through technical and vocational training. By providing market-relevant skills, policies aim to enhance women's participation in the formal workforce and promote economic self-reliance. This approach recognizes that education must equip individuals with the practical tools necessary to succeed in a rapidly changing economic landscape. Effective skill development programs foster professional growth and enable women to enter diverse sectors, thereby challenging horizontal segregation and contributing to broader national development and economic equality.

**105.** (C) Prevents women from being promoted to senior leadership positions in their professions.
The "glass ceiling" describes the invisible but powerful barriers that prevent women from reaching the highest levels of professional hierarchies. Despite having the necessary qualifications and experience, women often face systemic biases and cultural expectations that limit their vertical mobility. Identifying this phenomenon is essential for understanding the persistence of gender imbalances in leadership roles across many sectors. Addressing the glass ceiling requires proactive policies that promote equal opportunities for promotion, mentorship, and efforts to challenge the deep-seated stereotypes that influence organizational decision-making and professional advancement.

**106.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Providing skill development for women is a central strategy for economic empowerment because it enables them to achieve financial independence. By acquiring marketable expertise, women can secure better employment or successfully launch their own entrepreneurial ventures. This economic self-reliance is fundamental for personal agency and social mobility. Recognizing the direct link between technical training and financial security highlights the importance

NODIA

**94.** (D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
Gender disparity in enrolment is a comparative measure that highlights the difference in participation between boys and girls, often expressed through indicators like the Gender Parity Index (GPI). It is not simply the absolute number of girls enrolled but rather their representation relative to boys within the system. This distinction is vital for accurately identifying systemic inequalities and for measuring progress toward educational equity. Understanding comparative data allows policymakers to target regions or levels of education where imbalances are most significant and to develop effective interventions for change.

**95.** (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Conditional cash transfers aim to reduce dropouts by offsetting educational costs, while mid-day meals improve nutrition and overall retention. Gender sensitization workshops for teachers help create a more inclusive classroom by addressing unconscious biases. The establishment of specific polytechnics for women increases their participation in technical and vocational fields. Mapping these policy interventions to their primary objectives is essential for understanding how governments use various strategies to tackle the diverse barriers to women's education and to promote greater professional and social equity.

**96.** (B) A systemic failure of education and society.
High dropout rates in women's education represent a significant systemic failure, as they are often rooted in social, economic, and infrastructural barriers rather than individual student choices. Factors like early marriage, domestic burdens, and lack of school safety prevent many girls from completing their education. Addressing dropouts requires a holistic approach that tackles these underlying social norms and improves the accessibility and quality of schooling. Recognizing dropouts as a broader failure highlights the need for comprehensive policy changes to ensure that every individual can successfully finish their education.

**97.** (A) The increasing role of technology and online learning platforms.
Modern trends in women's education emphasize the potential of digital technology to expand access and provide flexible learning opportunities. As online platforms become more prevalent, they offer new pathways for women to acquire skills and knowledge, especially those who may face geographical or domestic constraints. Education commissions now highlight the importance of digital literacy as a tool for empowerment and professional success. This shift reflects a broader global movement toward integrating technology into all levels of learning to prepare students for the modern, digitalized economy.

**98.** (A) Examining bias and including diverse perspectives.
A gender-aware approach to curriculum development involves a critical examination of instructional materials to identify and remove subtle biases. It aims to include diverse perspectives and to represent the contributions and experiences of all people fairly. This balanced approach ensures that the curriculum reflects the reality of society rather than reinforcing traditional stereotypes. By fostering a more inclusive worldview, such an approach helps create an educational experience that supports the development and success of every student regardless of their gender identity or background.

**99.** (B) To act as the first and most influential source of gender socialization.
The family is the primary environment where children begin the lifelong process of gender socialization through observation and interaction. By transmitting cultural values and expectations, parents and siblings play a critical role in shaping a child's understanding of masculine and feminine roles. This early learning forms the foundation for how individuals perceive themselves and their potential within the wider world. Understanding the family's influence is essential for identifying how gendered patterns are reproduced in society and for developing strategies to promote more equitable domestic attitudes and practices.

**100.** (A) (i), (ii), and (iv)
Cultural value systems and mobility norms significantly dictate the perceived utility and accessibility of women's education. When communities view female schooling as a poor investment compared to male counterparts, girls face restricted opportunities. However, cultural elements like festivals can be repurposed as pedagogical tools to challenge traditional

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**113.** (A) Ensuring the training leads to certification that is recognized by employers.
For vocational training programs to be effective, the skills learned must be validated through recognized certifications that are valued in the labor market. Without this formal recognition, graduates may struggle to find employment or achieve economic self-reliance despite their training. Ensuring quality and industry-standard certification is a significant challenge but essential for the success of skill development initiatives. This focus on recognized standards helps bridge the gap between education and work, providing women with the necessary credentials to succeed and advance in their chosen professional paths.

**114.** (A) Creating a system where power and authority are primarily held by men, influencing educational priorities and content.
Patriarchy is a cultural and social system that establishes male dominance in decision-making and authority, which directly impacts educational structures and priorities. These values often lead to a curriculum that prioritizes certain perspectives and reinforces traditional gender roles. By shaping the social environment, patriarchal norms influence the perceived value of education for different genders and the professional paths encouraged for students. Understanding this systemic influence is key to identifying and challenging the root causes of gender inequality within the educational system and the wider society.

**115.** (C) The beginning of puberty, coupled with a lack of safety and appropriate sanitation facilities in schools.
The onset of puberty marks a critical period where girls often face increased social and physical barriers to continuing their education. A lack of private and functional sanitation facilities in schools can make attendance difficult and undignified during menstruation. Furthermore, concerns about physical safety on the journey to school often lead families to withdraw their daughters. Addressing these infrastructural and safety issues is essential for reducing dropout rates and ensuring that girls can successfully complete their secondary education in a supportive and secure environment.

**116.** (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
Gender is a fundamental social construct, representing the roles and expectations that society considers appropriate for different sexes. These roles are not biologically fixed but are learned through socialization and vary significantly across different cultures and time periods. Recognizing that gender roles are dynamic and can change is essential for challenging harmful stereotypes and promoting more equitable social structures. While Statement I correctly identifies gender as a social construct, Statement II is false because roles are not universal or unchanging throughout human history.

NODIA

**117.** (C) Relevant, participatory, and empowering.
Effective educational programs for marginalized women must be deeply rooted in their life realities and provide knowledge that is relevant and useful to them. By using participatory methods, these programs foster a sense of ownership and encourage active engagement among students. The ultimate goal is to empower women by enhancing their critical awareness and providing them with the tools necessary for self-reliance and social change. This inclusive approach makes education more meaningful and effective, as it directly supports personal growth and community development within a specific socio-economic context.

**118.** (B) Provide flexible learning opportunities through distance and online education.
Information and Communication Technology (ICT) offers powerful new tools for expanding educational access and providing flexible learning options for women. Online and distance education can overcome geographical and domestic barriers, enabling students to learn at their own pace and in their own environments. This technological shift is a significant trend in modern education policy, aimed at closing the gender gap and promoting lifelong learning. By ensuring equal access to digital tools, educational systems can foster empowerment and prepare women for success in the modern, digitalized global economy.

**119.** (B) Challenges gender stereotypes in technical fields.
Vocational training in areas like mobile phone repair directly challenges traditional beliefs

about "gender-appropriate" work by introducing women to technical skills typically dominated by men. By diversifying their expertise, these programs expand professional horizons and promote economic independence. Breaking down these stereotypes is essential for fostering greater diversity in the labor market and for encouraging individuals to pursue careers based on interest and market demand rather than traditional expectations. This modern approach to skill development empowers women to enter high-growth sectors and achieve long-term financial self-reliance.

**120.** (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Educational disparities manifest in multiple ways, including unequal literacy rates between genders and the omission of specific groups from history textbooks. Hierarchical imbalances in professions like engineering highlight ongoing occupational segregation. Dropout rates for girls are often driven by social factors such as the lack of proper school infrastructure following puberty. Mapping these various areas to their specific examples is essential for identifying the diverse and complex ways in which gender inequality is reproduced within the education system and the wider professional world.

**121.** (B) The profession is overwhelmingly dominated by one gender due to social norms, educational pathways, and perceptions.
A gendered profession is one where societal expectations and historical trends have led to a significant concentration of one gender within that field. This imbalance is the result of social constructions and steering rather than biological necessity. For example, nurturing roles are often seen as feminine, while technical roles are perceived as masculine. Understanding these patterns is essential for identifying how gendered perceptions influence individual career choices and for developing strategies that promote greater professional diversity and economic equality across all sectors of the workforce.

**122.** (A) Gender roles.
Gender roles consist of the societal expectations and behavioral standards that specify how individuals should act based on their sex. When families socialize children with beliefs about "strength" for boys and "nurturing" for girls, they are directly constructing these social roles. These learned behaviors shape a person's identity and life choices from an early age. Understanding the mechanism of this socialization is vital for identifying how traditional norms are perpetuated and for developing strategies to promote more equitable attitudes and practices within the family and the wider community.

**123.** (B) Issues of safety, security, and displacement.
In regions affected by conflict, the breakdown of social structures and the lack of physical safety are the primary barriers to education for women. Concerns about violence and displacement can make regular school attendance impossible, leading to widespread disruptions in learning. Addressing these fundamental issues of security is essential for restoring access to education in such contexts. International and national efforts must focus on providing safe learning environments and support for displaced populations to ensure that the fundamental right to education is protected during times of crisis.

**124.** (A) Viewing women as active agents of change.
Moving from a "welfare" to an "empowerment" paradigm marks a significant shift in education policy, emphasizing the active participation and agency of women. Instead of seeing women as passive recipients of services, this approach views them as individuals capable of driving social and economic progress. The goal is to equip women with the knowledge and skills necessary to make independent choices and advocate for their rights. This empowering focus is essential for fostering long-term social change and achieving genuine equality between genders within all levels of society.

**125.** (D) All of the above
High dropout rates for girls are driven by a complex interplay of systemic, social, and economic factors. Teacher bias, inadequate school infrastructure, and patriarchal community attitudes all contribute to an environment that may discourage female participation. Additionally, poverty and the opportunity cost of education force many families to prioritize a son's schooling over a daughter's. Addressing this multi-faceted problem requires comprehensive policies that tackle both the physical barriers and the underlying social norms to ensure that every

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

girl has the opportunity to successfully complete her education.

**126.** (A) (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv)
Gendered education is a critical field that examines how social norms and expectations shape the school experience for different genders. It recognizes that education is not a neutral process but is deeply influenced by the gendered structures of the family and wider society. By analyzing curriculum, teacher interactions, and identity formation, this study identifies the subtle biases that can disadvantage students. Understanding these dynamics is essential for creating a more equitable and inclusive educational system that supports the development and success of every individual regardless of traditional gender roles.

**127.** (A) Women entering the workforce; Effect: The sky turning green.
A cause-effect fallacy occurs when a relationship is claimed between two events that are not logically or scientifically linked. In educational discourse, identifying true causal links is essential for developing effective policy. For example, increased investment in girls' schooling correctly correlates with improved child health indicators. However, the claim that women's employment causes physical changes in the environment is a clear example of a logical fallacy. Distinguishing between valid social outcomes and unfounded assertions is vital for maintaining a rigorous and evidence-based analysis of gender and education.

**128.** (B) A participatory needs assessment of context.
Effective educational programs for marginalized women must be based on a thorough understanding of their specific lives and challenges. By conducting a participatory needs assessment, educators can ensure that the curriculum is relevant and addresses the community's unique socio-economic realities. This inclusive approach fosters a sense of ownership and encourages active engagement among students. Moving away from top-down blueprints allows for the development of strategies that are truly responsive and empowering, leading to more sustainable and meaningful outcomes for women from marginalized backgrounds.

**129.** (A) To review the existing educational system, identify challenges, and recommend reforms.
Education commissions and committees are formal bodies appointed to evaluate the national school system and propose strategies for improvement. Their primary role is to conduct research and consultations to identify key systemic barriers and to develop evidence-based recommendations for policy change. These reports serve as critical guiding documents for governments, helping to shape long-term educational goals and strategies. By focusing on challenges like gender inequality and access, these commissions work toward creating a more equitable, inclusive, and effective educational environment for all students across the country.

**130.** (A) Gendered Curriculum - Equal portrayal of all genders
A gendered curriculum is typically characterized by the presence of bias, stereotyping, or the systematic omission of certain groups, rather than providing an equal portrayal of all genders. When textbooks predominantly feature one gender in active or professional roles, they reinforce traditional social imbalances. Identifying this incorrect pairing is essential for understanding how educational materials can subtly reproduce inequality. Creating a truly equitable curriculum requires a deliberate effort to represent all people fairly and to challenge the deep-seated stereotypes that influence the content of instructional materials.

**131.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The choice of vocational courses is frequently shaped by prevailing societal beliefs about "gender-appropriate" work, steering women toward traditional paths like tailoring or beauty care. These social norms define certain fields as more suitable for women, while others, like mechanics, are perceived as masculine. This steering directly contributes to the horizontal segregation seen in the labor market. Recognizing the influence of stereotypes on educational choices is essential for identifying the root causes of professional imbalances and for developing strategies that promote greater diversity across all vocational sectors.

NODIA

challenging harmful stereotypes and fostering more equitable social structures. While Statement II correctly identifies the learned nature of these roles, Statement I is false because roles are not innate or universal in the way biological traits are.

**145.** (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Gender stereotypes in curricula can lead students to believe they are not suited for certain subjects like mathematics, while patriarchal values often cause families to prioritize a son's higher education. A lack of skill development directly limits women's economic independence following their schooling. Intersectional marginalization creates compounded barriers, as seen when a Dalit girl faces multiple social and economic obstacles. Mapping these concepts to their specific implications is essential for understanding how various social factors interact to influence the educational and professional experiences and outcomes of women.

**146.** (A) Blind to significant inequalities and challenges.
An education commission that fails to use gender as a category of analysis will produce a report that misses critical systemic barriers and disparities. Since the educational experiences and outcomes of students are deeply influenced by gendered social norms, ignoring this factor leads to incomplete and ineffective recommendations. A comprehensive review must address how gender interacts with other social identities to create unique challenges. Failing to do so results in policies that are blind to the realities of the students' lives and cannot achieve genuine equity or promote social justice.

**147.** (C) Provide contemporary service and knowledge skills.
Modern vocational programs for women aim to equip them with skills that are in high demand in the contemporary economy, such as digital marketing and accounting. By focusing on these service and knowledge-based areas, these programs foster economic self-reliance and enhance women's employability in high-growth sectors. This approach moves beyond traditional domestic crafts to provide technical expertise that is market-relevant. Effective skill development empowers women to participate more fully in the formal workforce and achieve long-term financial independence, challenging the historical horizontal segregation of the labor market and promoting professional diversity.

**148.** (D) Women's career progression is often unaffected by breaks for childbearing and caregiving.
In reality, women's career trajectories are frequently impacted by the biological and social responsibilities of childbearing and caregiving. These breaks can lead to gaps in experience and slower professional advancement compared to their male counterparts, a phenomenon often linked to the "glass ceiling." Societal expectations and systemic biases still place a disproportionate domestic burden on women, which influences their career paths and potential earnings. Recognizing that career progression is not neutral is essential for identifying the root causes of professional inequality and for developing policies that support the diverse needs of all workers.

**149.** (C) A matter of personal, internal feeling.
Gender identity represents an individual's private and deeply held sense of being male, female, or another gender. This internal concept is distinct from external social roles or the sex assigned at birth. Because identity is a personal and internal experience, it is a fundamental aspect of the individual that may not be visible to others. Recognizing and respecting this personal sense of self is vital for creating an inclusive and supportive educational environment. By fostering a culture of respect for individual identity, schools can better support all students and promote a sense of belonging and well-being.

**150.** (A) (i), (iii), and (v)
Effective education for marginalized women must address holistic needs, including social vulnerabilities and educational deficits, while fostering agency and empowerment. A generic approach is insufficient; programs must be culturally relevant and sensitive to local languages to be successful. These initiatives should aim to increase students' decision-making power and mobility across all settings, including urban and rural areas. By acknowledging the diverse challenges and providing relevant support, educational systems can foster personal growth

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

reliance for women. By acquiring marketable expertise, women gain the ability to enter the workforce, secure sustainable livelihoods, and make independent life choices. This economic independence is fundamental for reducing gender inequality and promoting social mobility. Effective programs go beyond technical training to build confidence and agency, enabling women to participate more fully in their communities and contribute to the broader national economy as active, independent agents of change.

**139.** (D) It often results in families prioritizing the allocation of resources for the son's education.
Cultural values that celebrate sons more than daughters often translate into unequal investment in their education, as families may view a son's schooling as a more valuable long-term asset. This prioritization reflects deep-seated beliefs about future economic roles and domestic responsibilities. Consequently, daughters may receive less financial support for higher education or professional training, leading to measurable gender disparities in educational attainment. Addressing these underlying cultural biases is essential for promoting equity and ensuring that every child receives equal support for their development and future success regardless of gender.

**140.** (A) b, a, d, c
Promoting women's professional outcomes requires a progression from foundational access to advanced leadership interventions. Increasing primary school enrolment is a basic first step, followed by removing gender stereotypes from textbooks to shape early worldviews. Incentivizing participation in science and math during secondary school addresses specific professional pathways. Finally, creating mentorship programs for corporate leadership represents an advanced focus on systemic career advancement. This chronological sequence shows how policies must evolve from ensuring simple educational access to fostering long-term professional equity and leadership development for women in all sectors.

**141.** (A) d, a, b, c
Marginalization in education is often compounded by the intersection of different social factors, such as gender, caste, class, and disability. An upper-caste, wealthy boy typically faces the fewest barriers, while a girl from the same background may face fewer than those from rural or poor families. A disabled girl from a poor, lower-caste family experiences multiple overlapping systems of disadvantage, representing the highest level of marginalization. This order illustrates how social identity significantly impacts educational access and highlights the need for intersectional policies that address the specific challenges of the most disadvantaged students.

**142.** (D) Gender gap in enrolment.
The term gender gap in enrolment describes the numerical difference between the percentage of boys and the percentage of girls who are enrolled in a particular level of education. This gap serves as a key indicator of systemic inequality and is often rooted in various social, economic, and cultural barriers. Measuring this difference allows policymakers to identify where imbalances are most significant and to develop targeted strategies for change. Closing the enrolment gap is a fundamental step toward achieving broader educational parity and promoting social justice and equity for all individuals.

NODIA

**143.** (A) "The student should submit their assignment on time."
Gender-neutral language avoids using pronouns or terms that associate specific roles or behaviors with one gender. By using inclusive terms like "student" and "their," educators and textbook authors can create an environment that acknowledges the capabilities and participation of all individuals fairly. In contrast, phrases that use "he" or "she" for specific professions reinforce traditional stereotypes. Promoting gender-neutral language is a critical part of developing a more inclusive curriculum that supports the identity and success of every student regardless of traditional social expectations or binary gender norms.

**144.** (D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
Gender roles are socially constructed behavioral standards and expectations that individuals learn through socialization within their families, cultures, and societies. These roles are not biologically determined but are learned behaviors that vary significantly across different contexts and historical periods. Recognizing that gender roles are not fixed allows for the possibility of

how gendered patterns are maintained and for developing strategies to promote change.

**157.** (C) The hidden curriculum.
The "hidden curriculum" consists of the unofficial and often unintentional lessons that students learn through the school's social environment and daily routines. These unwritten rules and expectations can reinforce traditional gender roles through teacher interactions, school practices, and peer dynamics. Unlike the formal curriculum, these social cues are not explicitly taught but are deeply internalized by students, influencing their perceptions of appropriate behavior based on gender. Understanding the mechanism of the hidden curriculum is vital for creating a truly inclusive environment that supports the development and success of all students regardless of traditional social stereotypes.

**158.** (D) Functional literacy, numeracy, and life skills.
For adult women in rural areas who have never attended school, education must begin with foundational skills that are immediately useful and empowering. Functional literacy and numeracy provide the essential tools for daily life and further learning. Life skills training further enhances agency and self-reliance within their specific socio-economic context. This relevant and practical approach makes education more meaningful and effective, as it directly supports personal growth and community participation. By starting with foundational needs, such programs create a strong base for long-term empowerment and social change for women from marginalized backgrounds.

**159.** (A) Promote gender equality and remove gender bias from the education system.
A core recommendation found in almost every major modern education commission is the urgent need to promote gender equality and eliminate bias from all levels of the system. These formal documents highlight how traditional social norms and institutional practices can disadvantage certain students based on their gender. Commissions propose strategies for curriculum reform, teacher training, and infrastructural development to create a more inclusive and supportive environment. This consistent focus reflects a broad global commitment to achieving educational parity and fostering a more just and equitable society where every student has the opportunity to succeed.

**160.** (D) Integrated with entrepreneurship support and access to credit.
Vocational education for women is most effective when technical training is combined with support for entrepreneurship and access to financial resources. By providing the tools and credit necessary to start and sustain a business, these programs foster genuine economic empowerment and self-reliance. This holistic approach ensures that the skills learned translate into tangible income and long-term financial security. Effective skill development goes beyond simple instruction to include market linkages and financial support, enabling women to achieve social mobility and contribute more fully to their communities and the broader national economy as independent agents.

**161.** (B) Parity in enrolment but disparity in subject choice.
This scenario represents a situation where boys and girls are enrolled in equal numbers overall, but remain clustered in different academic streams based on gender stereotypes. Such disparities in subject choice reflect the influence of societal steering and traditional expectations of "masculine" and "feminine" areas of study. This phenomenon directly contributes to the horizontal segregation seen in higher education and the professional world. Achieving true parity requires more than just equal enrolment; it involves challenging the underlying norms that guide students toward different academic paths and promoting greater diversity across all subjects and fields of study.

**162.** (A) (ii) and (iii)
Gender identity is a person's deeply felt and internal sense of being male, female, or another gender, which may be different from the sex assigned at birth. It is an individual's private sense of self that may or may not align with external social expectations or assumptions. Recognizing and respecting individual identity is vital for creating a supportive and inclusive educational environment for all students. By fostering a culture of respect for diversity, schools can support well-being and a sense of belonging

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

and community development, leading to long-term economic and social empowerment for women from all marginalized backgrounds.

**151.** (A) (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv)
Gendered education is reflected in school processes that reinforce traditional social norms, such as biased textbook content and teacher expectations that favor certain behaviors based on gender. Parental decisions and biased career counseling also steer students toward gendered professional paths. These various factors combine to create an educational experience that is not neutral but is deeply influenced by societal expectations of masculinity and femininity. Identifying these dynamics is essential for creating a more equitable and inclusive environment that supports the development and success of every student regardless of traditional social stereotypes or domestic attitudes.

**152.** (A) The provision of accessible and safe educational infrastructure.
When girls drop out of school due to safety concerns during travel, it reflects a failure in providing accessible and secure educational infrastructure. Distance acts as a significant barrier to attendance, and concerns about physical safety are major deterrents for families, especially in rural areas. This phenomenon highlights the need for schools to be established closer to communities and for the provision of safe transportation. Addressing these practical barriers is essential for reducing female dropout rates and ensuring that every individual has the opportunity to safely access and complete their education in a supportive environment.

**153.** (C) Ensuring retention and successful completion.
A positive trend in education policy is the shift from a narrow focus on primary enrolment toward ensuring that students remain in school and successfully complete their courses. This emphasis on retention acknowledges that simple access is insufficient for achieving long-term empowerment and social mobility. Policymakers now implement strategies to address the causes of dropouts, such as financial burdens and social pressures, to foster a more sustainable educational experience. By supporting students throughout their academic journey, the system can work toward achieving genuine parity in educational outcomes and fostering long-term professional and personal growth.

**154.** (A) It offers a pathway to economic self-reliance.
The most significant contribution of vocational education to women's empowerment is the provision of marketable skills that enable them to achieve financial independence. By fostering economic self-reliance, these programs empower women to make independent choices and participate more fully in the workforce. This shift from dependency to self-sufficiency is a fundamental part of breaking cycles of poverty and social inequality. Effective vocational training serves as a powerful tool for personal agency and social mobility, enabling women to improve their status and contribute to their communities and the broader national economy as active, independent agents.

**155.** (D) Cultural norms are often a powerful, unwritten code that shapes gender roles in education and society.
Culture acts as a fundamental framework that establishes the norms and values defining appropriate roles and behaviors for different genders. These unwritten rules significantly influence everything from domestic expectations to educational and professional choices. Cultural beliefs can either restrict or support opportunities based on traditional ideas about masculine and feminine capabilities. Understanding the power of cultural norms is vital for identifying the root causes of gendered education and for developing strategies that challenge harmful stereotypes and promote a more inclusive and equitable society for all individuals regardless of traditional social expectations.

**156.** (C) A is true but R is false.
The family is correctly identified as the initial site where individuals learn societal gender roles and expectations through domestic socialization. However, families are not isolated from the wider community; they are deeply influenced by the cultural and social norms of the larger society in which they exist. Domestic attitudes and practices often reflect and reproduce the gender dynamics found in the wider world. Recognizing the family as both an agent of socialization and a reflection of social structure is essential for identifying

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

the development and success of every student regardless of their background.

**169.** (C) The lower value placed on girls and their education compared to boys.
In many societies, the fundamental driver of gender disparity in school enrolment is the prevailing belief that a son's education is a more valuable investment than a daughter's. This cultural bias is rooted in traditional ideas about future economic roles and domestic responsibilities, where sons are seen as breadwinners and daughters as homemakers. This lower valuation of female potential directly impacts educational access and support for girls. Challenging these deep-seated cultural attitudes is essential for promoting educational equity and ensuring that every child receives equal support for their development and future success.

**170.** (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Barriers to women's education manifest in multiple forms, including socio-cultural beliefs that undervalue female schooling and infrastructural issues like long distances to educational institutions. Systemic and curricular problems involve the omission of female role models from textbooks, while economic barriers arise when families cannot afford the costs of schooling. Mapping these specific challenges to their respective categories is essential for identifying the diverse and overlapping obstacles that prevent many women from accessing and succeeding in education. Understanding these distinct barriers allows for the development of more targeted and inclusive policy interventions.

**171.** (D) Often reflects and reproduces the gender inequalities present in the wider society.
The concept of gendered education suggests that the schooling system is not a neutral space but is deeply influenced by the social norms and power structures of the larger society. Schools often inadvertently reproduce existing gender inequalities through biased curriculum content, teacher interactions, and institutional practices. This reflection of societal norms shapes students' perceptions of themselves and their potential based on gender. Recognizing how education reproduces social imbalances is essential for identifying the root causes of inequality and for developing strategies to promote a more equitable, inclusive, and transformative educational experience for all.

**172.** (B) Context-specific and participatory.
Educational programs for marginalized women are most successful when they are tailored to the specific socio-economic and cultural context of the community. By encouraging participatory learning, these initiatives foster a sense of ownership and ensure that the curriculum addresses students' unique needs and life realities. This inclusive and relevant approach makes education more meaningful and empowering, directly supporting personal growth and social change. Moving away from generic, top-down models allows for the development of strategies that are truly responsive and effective in fostering long-term empowerment for women from all marginalized backgrounds.

**173.** (C) A holistic approach that links women's education to health, livelihood, and empowerment.
Recent trends in the reports of education commissions emphasize the importance of a holistic strategy that recognizes the interconnectedness of schooling, physical well-being, and economic self-reliance. By linking education to health and livelihood opportunities, policies aim to address the multiple facets of women's lives and provide a more comprehensive foundation for empowerment. This integrated approach acknowledges that overcoming barriers to education requires tackling health issues and fostering economic agency simultaneously. By promoting a holistic focus, commissions work toward achieving genuine equality and sustainable social and economic development for all women in society.

**174.** (D) Digital literacy and e-commerce skills.
In the modern global economy, digital literacy and the ability to use e-commerce platforms are essential for successful entrepreneurship. These technical skills enable women to reach wider markets and manage their businesses more efficiently, especially in the 21st century. Educational programs now prioritize digital training as a critical tool for economic empowerment and professional growth. By ensuring that women have equal access to ICT education, policies can foster greater

NODIA

for every student regardless of their gender identity or how they identify.

**163.** (C) It has a ripple effect on community development.
Educating marginalized women is often called a "force multiplier" because the benefits extend far beyond the individual student to her family and the entire community. Educated women are more likely to prioritize health, nutrition, and schooling for their children, leading to better long-term development outcomes. This intergenerational ripple effect contributes to breaking cycles of poverty and promoting social mobility. By fostering economic self-reliance and personal agency, education empowers women to challenge inequalities and improve the well-being of their communities, leading to broader and more sustainable social and economic progress for all.

**164.** (D) To analyze barriers and recommend policy measures.
A National Commission on Women's Education is established to evaluate the current state of schooling for women and to identify the key social, economic, and institutional barriers to access and success. Their primary role is to conduct research and consultations to develop evidence-based recommendations for policy reform. These formal reports serve as critical guiding documents for governments, helping to shape national strategies for promoting gender equality and empowerment. By focusing on systemic challenges and proposing targeted interventions, commissions work toward creating a more inclusive, equitable, and effective educational environment for all women.

**165.** (C) A thorough assessment of the labor market.
Successful skill development programs must be based on a thorough understanding of the current and future needs of the local labor market. By identifying high-demand sectors, educators can ensure that the training provided leads to actual employment or sustainable income generation. This demand-driven approach makes vocational education more relevant and empowering for students, as it directly supports their economic self-reliance. Effective programs also include market linkages and mentorship to help graduates successfully transition from training to the workforce, ensuring that skill development leads to long-term professional growth and financial security.

**166.** (B) Profession.
Gender disparity in professional life is clearly reflected in the concentration of men and women in different types of jobs and levels of compensation. The clustering of women in low-wage, part-time work and men in high-wage, full-time positions indicates ongoing systemic biases and horizontal and vertical segregation in the labor market. This phenomenon is often rooted in earlier educational steering and social expectations. Addressing professional disparity requires policies that promote equal opportunities, transparent salary structures, and efforts to challenge the deep-seated stereotypes that influence career trajectories and professional valuation across all economic sectors.

**167.** (D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
A person's gender identity is shaped by a complex interplay of multiple influences, including the family, school environment, peer groups, and the media. While the family is a primary agent of socialization, it is not the sole institution responsible for this process. Socialization is a lifelong experience that occurs through interaction with various agents and cultural institutions within society. Statement II correctly identifies this multifaceted influence, while Statement I is false because identity formation is a comprehensive social process that moves beyond the domestic sphere and involves multiple agents throughout an individual's life.

**168.** (A) Adoption of a formal anti-harassment policy.
Institutionalizing gender-sensitive practices involves making permanent structural changes within an organization to promote equity and safety for all individuals. Adopting a formal anti-harassment policy is a clear example, as it establishes a long-term framework for addressing discrimination and fostering a supportive environment. This moves beyond one-off events toward systemic change that influences school culture and practice. By implementing such policies, educational institutions can ensure that gender sensitivity is integrated into their daily operations and provides a secure foundation for

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

systems. Recognizing the role and limitations of commissions is essential for understanding how policy changes are actually developed and achieved within the national school environment.

**181.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The availability of separate and functional sanitation facilities is a critical factor influencing the retention of adolescent girls in school. Following puberty, a lack of privacy and hygiene can make attendance difficult and undignified, especially during menstruation. This infrastructural barrier, combined with safety concerns, forces many girls to leave school prematurely. Addressing these issues by providing appropriate facilities is essential for reducing dropout rates and ensuring that girls can successfully complete their education in a supportive and secure environment that respects their physical and social needs.

**182.** (B) Their supply-driven approach without considering market needs.
Early vocational training programs for women often failed because they focused on providing instruction in traditional skills without considering the actual demands of the labor market. This supply-driven approach frequently resulted in graduates being unable to find sustainable employment or achieve economic independence. Effective modern skill development must be demand-driven, based on thorough assessments of local and national market needs. By linking training to high-growth sectors and high-demand roles, programs can better ensure that the expertise acquired leads to tangible income and long-term professional growth and financial self-reliance.

**183.** (D) Factors beyond education, such as occupational segregation and discrimination, affect wages.
The persistent gender pay gap highlights that educational attainment alone is not the only factor determining income. Even when men and women have similar levels of schooling, systemic biases, occupational segregation, and discrimination can lead to measurable differences in compensation. Factors such as the concentration of women in lower-paying sectors and the "glass ceiling" in senior roles contribute to this ongoing economic imbalance. Addressing the pay gap requires comprehensive policies that promote pay transparency, challenge horizontal and vertical segregation, and address the deep-seated social norms that influence professional valuation and career trajectories.

**184.** (A) Socialization within the family
The family is a primary agent of socialization where children learn societal gender roles through the observation of parents and other relatives. By seeing how domestic responsibilities like housework and chores are divided, children internalize expectations for masculine and feminine behavior. This early learning forms the foundation for their own self-perception and future roles within society. Understanding the mechanism of domestic socialization is vital for identifying how traditional norms are perpetuated and for developing strategies to promote more equitable attitudes and shared responsibilities within the home and the wider community.

NODIA

**185.** (A) (i), (iii), and (iv)
Gender disparities in professional choices are driven by multiple social and institutional factors, including the stereotypes associated with specific jobs and the influence of biased career counseling in schools. The absence of female role models in many fields further discourages girls from pursuing non-traditional paths. These various influences steer individuals toward gendered career trajectories, rather than being rooted in inherent biological incapacities. Addressing these challenges requires a comprehensive effort to challenge traditional norms, provide inclusive guidance, and promote greater diversity across all professional sectors to ensure that every student can reach their potential.

**186.** (A) One providing critical consciousness and knowledge of rights.
Empowering education for marginalized women goes beyond basic instruction to foster critical consciousness and a deep understanding of social and legal rights. By acquiring these tools, women can develop the agency and confidence necessary to challenge systemic inequalities and advocate for themselves. This transformative approach supports personal growth and community development, enabling women to achieve social

participation in the formal economy and support the development of sustainable ventures, challenging traditional professional segregation and promoting financial independence for all.

**175.** (A) (ii) and (iii)
Gender disparities in education are a complex global issue, and while girls are often disadvantaged, in some contexts, boys also face challenges in specific educational indicators. Disparities can persist even when enrolment parity is achieved, manifesting as imbalances in subject choices based on traditional social norms. Higher levels of education and professional roles still show significant gender gaps across the world. Understanding that disparities take various forms and exist across all societies is essential for identifying systemic barriers and for developing inclusive policies that support the diverse needs and success of every student regardless of background.

**176.** (A) (i), (ii), (iii), and (v)
Culture acts as a powerful framework that shapes individual educational experiences through shared beliefs and social norms. In many communities, cultural practices dictate appropriate behaviors and prioritize a son's schooling over a daughter's, reflecting traditional views on gender roles. Conversely, positive cultural values can also celebrate and support academic achievement. While national laws grant equal rights, cultural norms often serve as the actual, unwritten rules that guide domestic decisions and educational pathways. Understanding these diverse cultural influences is vital for identifying both the barriers to and the drivers of educational equity for all genders.

**177.** (B) The systematic omission of women's experiences, contributions, and perspectives from textbooks.
The "invisibility" of women in curriculum content describes a form of gender bias where instructional materials fail to represent the diverse achievements and perspectives of women. When textbooks focus predominantly on male figures in history or science, they subtly convey the message that women's contributions are less significant. This lack of representation can negatively impact students' self-image and future aspirations. Creating a more equitable curriculum requires a deliberate effort to include the voices and accomplishments of all people fairly, ensuring that the school experience accurately reflects the diversity of human contribution and success.

**178.** (A) Gender identity
Gender identity represents a person's private and deeply held sense of being male, female, or another gender, which may differ from the sex assigned at birth. For individuals whose identity is male despite being assigned female at birth, this internal sense of self defines their gender identity. Recognizing and respecting this internal concept is a fundamental part of fostering an inclusive and supportive environment. By understanding that identity is personal and may not align with physiological traits, educational institutions can better support all students and promote a culture of respect for diversity and individual self-expression.

**179.** (B) A structural barrier to accessing formal education.
Nomadic women encounter significant structural barriers to schooling because the formal education system is typically designed for stationary populations. Constant migration makes regular attendance and completion difficult, highlighting the need for more flexible and mobile learning options. This challenge is rooted in the rigidity of educational infrastructure rather than individual choices or capabilities. Addressing the needs of nomadic communities requires adaptive strategies, such as mobile schools or distance learning, to ensure that the fundamental right to education is protected for all individuals regardless of their lifestyle or geographical mobility.

**180.** (D) Their recommendations are always implemented immediately and in full.
Educational commissions are formal bodies that conduct research and consultations to provide evidence-based recommendations for systemic reform. Their reports serve as vital guiding documents that shape long-term government policy and public debate. However, the implementation of these recommendations is often gradual and subject to various social, economic, and political factors. Statement D is incorrect because full and immediate implementation is rare in complex educational

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**132.** (D) Create a safe environment for all identities.
Acknowledging gender diversities requires educational institutions to move beyond binary norms and create an inclusive atmosphere where all students feel safe and respected regardless of their gender identity or expression. This involves implementing supportive policies and fostering a culture of belonging for every individual. By recognizing the diverse range of human identities, schools can ensure that every student has a supportive space to learn and reach their full potential. This commitment to inclusivity is essential for promoting a respectful and equitable educational environment that values the unique identity of every student.

**133.** (C) STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) education and careers.
One of the most persistent areas of gender disparity is in the fields of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM). Historically, these subjects have been dominated by men, often due to societal steering and a lack of female role models. Even when enrolment parity is achieved at other levels, the gender gap in STEM remains significant in many regions. Addressing this imbalance requires targeted efforts to encourage girls to pursue technical paths and to challenge the deep-seated stereotypes that influence subject choices and professional trajectories in these high-growth sectors.

**134.** (B) Gendered cultural norms regarding safety and mobility.
Social norms often dictate different standards of safety and mobility for boys and girls, which can directly impact their educational experiences and opportunities. When girls face restrictive rules about staying out late or traveling alone, they may have limited access to learning resources like libraries. These cultural beliefs are rooted in traditional ideas about gender roles and the perceived vulnerability of women. Addressing these imbalances requires challenging the underlying norms and providing support systems that ensure all students can safely access educational opportunities regardless of their gender or background.

**135.** (A) (i), (ii), and (iv)
Gender bias in curriculum content manifests through the omission of women's achievements and the use of language that reinforces stereotypes. Analyzing textbooks for these biases is a critical step toward creating a more balanced and inclusive educational experience. A gender-sensitive curriculum aims to present a fair view of society, acknowledging the diverse contributions of all people. By identifying and removing these subtle biases, educators can foster an environment that supports the aspirations and success of every student regardless of traditional expectations or the dominant social narratives found in instructional materials.

**136.** (A) Flexibility in timing, location, and content.
Educational programs for marginalized women are most successful when they are designed to be flexible and responsive to their specific life circumstances. By offering adaptable timings and accessible locations, these programs overcome the practical barriers of domestic responsibilities and geographical distance. Contextually relevant content further ensures that the training is meaningful and empowering for students. This inclusive approach acknowledges the unique challenges faced by marginalized populations and provides them with a supportive environment that fosters genuine participation, personal growth, and long-term economic and social empowerment.

NODIA

**137.** (A) (ii) and (iv)
Recent trends in women's education policy emphasize a holistic focus on life skills, health education, and the promotion of women in leadership and research roles. These strategies recognize that empowerment requires more than just basic schooling; it involves addressing physical well-being and fostering agency at higher professional levels. Commissions now highlight the importance of preparing women for future career challenges and closing the gender gap in advanced sectors. This forward-looking approach reflects a broader global movement toward achieving comprehensive gender equality and fostering sustainable social and economic development for all.

**138.** (B) Contribute to empowerment and independence.
The ultimate objective of providing vocational education and skill development is to foster personal empowerment and financial self-

mobility and economic self-reliance. Effective educational programs are designed to be relevant and participatory, ensuring that the knowledge gained is truly empowering and directly supports the pursuit of a more just and equitable life.

**187.** (A) (i), (iii), and (iv)
Gendered education is a field that critically analyzes how social norms and institutional practices influence the schooling experience for different genders. It rejects the idea that education is a neutral process, instead identifying the subtle biases in curriculum and classroom interactions that can disadvantage students. By considering the role of family and culture, this study highlights how traditional expectations shape educational and professional pathways. Understanding these dynamics is essential for creating a more equitable, inclusive, and supportive system that supports the development and success of every individual regardless of traditional gender roles.

**188.** (B) Barriers of time, distance, and domestic responsibilities.
Flexible learning modes, such as open and distance education, are recommended to overcome the practical barriers that prevent many women from attending regular, full-time schooling. Factors like domestic burdens, childcare, and geographical distance can make traditional education inaccessible. By providing adaptable timings and learning environments, these programs enable women to balance their studies with other responsibilities. This approach is a key strategy in modern policy, aimed at expanding access and promoting lifelong learning and empowerment for women who might otherwise be excluded from the formal educational system.

**189.** (C) Sessions on financial literacy, legal rights, and confidence-building.
For skill development to lead to genuine empowerment, technical training must be complemented with broader life skills and knowledge of individual rights. Modules on financial literacy and legal rights provide women with the essential tools for economic independence and self-advocacy. Confidence-building sessions further foster the agency necessary to participate fully in the workforce and community decision-making. This holistic approach ensures that women are not just skilled laborers but empowered individuals capable of making independent life choices and challenging the social and economic barriers that contribute to gender inequality.

**190.** (A) b, a, d, c
Creating a gender-inclusive school environment requires a logical progression from institutional commitment to systemic change and teacher training. Establishing a dedicated committee provides the oversight necessary for the process. Conducting a gender audit of textbooks and policies identifies specific areas for improvement, which are then addressed through the revision of materials. Finally, training teachers in gender-sensitive pedagogy ensures that these changes are reflected in daily classroom interactions. This structured approach maximizes the impact of interventions and fosters a more equitable and supportive learning atmosphere for all students.

**191.** (A) d, b, a, c
Educational concepts related to gender range from basic numerical indicators to complex social dynamics. The Gender Parity Index (GPI) is a foundational measure of enrolment differences, while gender identity addresses an individual's internal sense of self. Gender roles represent the specific behaviors prescribed by society for different sexes. Gendered education is the most comprehensive and complex concept, as it analyzes how all these social, psychological, and systemic factors interact to influence the schooling process. This order reflects the increasing scope and depth required for a thorough understanding of gender in education.

**192.** (D) Gender Parity Index (GPI).
The Gender Parity Index (GPI) is a standard international indicator used to measure the relative access to education for girls and boys. It is calculated as the ratio of the female enrolment rate to the male enrolment rate at a particular level of education. A GPI of one indicates perfect parity, while values below one highlight a disadvantage for girls. Understanding and monitoring the GPI is essential for identifying systemic inequalities and for measuring the progress of national and international efforts toward achieving educational equity and empowerment for all.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

**217.** (C) Educational goals and practices are defined and valued differently for boys and girls.
Culture acts as a powerful lens through which societal expectations and values are interpreted within the education system. These shared beliefs influence everything from the perceived value of schooling for different genders to the types of knowledge and behaviors considered appropriate for boys versus girls. Cultural norms can either restrict or support educational opportunities based on traditional ideas about masculine and feminine roles. Understanding this cultural influence is vital for identifying the root causes of gendered education and for developing strategies that challenge harmful stereotypes and promote a more inclusive and equitable society.

**218.** (A) The government and policy-making bodies.
Education commissions are formal bodies appointed to evaluate the national school system and provide evidence-based recommendations for systemic reform. Their primary audience is the government and official policy-making bodies, as these entities have the authority to implement the proposed changes. The reports produced by commissions serve as critical guiding documents that shape long-term national educational goals and strategies. By focusing on challenges like gender inequality and access, these commissions work toward providing policymakers with the research and guidance necessary to create a more equitable, inclusive, and effective educational environment.

**219.** (D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
While some vocational programs focus on traditional crafts, modern skill development for women must include training in high-growth sectors like IT and finance to ensure genuine economic empowerment. Equipping women with these technical tools enables them to participate more fully in the formal economy and achieve financial independence. Statement II correctly identifies this need for modern expertise, while Statement I is false because limiting training to domestic crafts can inadvertently reinforce traditional gender roles rather than challenging the systemic barriers that prevent social and economic mobility in a rapidly changing economy.

**220.** (B) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
Multiple factors influence the experience of gendered education, with the family acting as the primary site of early role socialization and culture transmitting broader societal norms and values. Curriculum content shapes worldviews through the representation or omission of certain groups in textbooks. Professional expectations further influence educational choices by reinforcing career stereotypes and steering students toward specific academic paths. Understanding how these various domestic, cultural, and institutional factors interact is essential for identifying the root causes of gender inequality within the system and for developing comprehensive strategies to promote change.

**221.** (C) Gender disparity.
The difference between the enrolment rates of boys and girls is a direct measure of gender disparity within the education system. This gap highlights systemic inequalities in access to learning and is often rooted in various social, economic, and cultural barriers. Measuring this difference through indicators like the Gender Parity Index allows policymakers to identify where imbalances are most significant and to develop targeted interventions. Closing the enrolment gap is a fundamental step toward achieving broader educational parity and promoting social justice and equity for every student regardless of their background.

**222.** (D) "You guys, be quiet!"
Gendered language involves the use of terms that associate specific identities or roles with a particular gender, even when referring to a diverse group. Using "guys" as a generic term for all students is an example of such language, which can subtly reinforce imbalanced social norms. Promoting more inclusive and gender-neutral language, such as "students," helps create a classroom environment where everyone feels fairly represented and acknowledged. Addressing these subtle linguistic biases is an important part of fostering a supportive and equitable educational experience for every individual regardless of traditional gendered expectations.

**223.** (A) Social justice and equity
The fundamental principle behind providing education for marginalized women is the

NODIA

diversity and support the global transition toward a more sustainable and equitable green economy.

**199.** (D) Rigid and identical in all societies.
Gender roles are socially constructed behavioral standards that are learned through socialization rather than being biologically fixed or universal. Because they are products of social and cultural contexts, these roles can vary significantly across different societies and change over time. Recognizing that gender roles are dynamic is essential for challenging harmful stereotypes that limit individual potential. Education plays a vital role in deconstructing these traditional norms and promoting a more inclusive society. Statement D is incorrect because gender roles are not rigid or identical in all cultures throughout human history.

**200.** (C) (ii), (iii), and (v)
Educational commissions and committees are long-standing formal bodies that evaluate the national schooling system and propose strategies for improvement. Their reports frequently form the basis for new government policies, addressing both numerical disparities and qualitative issues like curriculum and teacher training. Recommendations often include infrastructural development to ensure a safe and supportive learning environment for all students. By focusing on these diverse factors, commissions work toward creating a more equitable and effective system. Their ongoing role is essential for guiding national efforts to achieve educational parity and foster social and economic empowerment.

**201.** (A) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
Gender disparities in educational outcomes are driven by a complex interplay of socio-cultural norms, economic constraints, and systemic biases within the school environment. Factors like family attitudes and the lack of proper school infrastructure for girls also play a major role. In contrast, scientific evidence rejects the idea of inherent biological intellectual superiority based on gender. Addressing these various social, economic, and institutional factors is essential for creating a more equitable educational system. Policies must tackle both the physical barriers and the underlying norms to ensure that every student can successfully complete their education.

NODIA

**202.** (D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
Educating women provides profound benefits that extend far beyond the individual to their family and the entire society. Research consistently demonstrates that female education is linked to improved health outcomes, lower infant mortality, and higher overall economic growth. This intergenerational ripple effect makes investing in women's education a powerful tool for broader social and economic development. Statement II correctly identifies these wide-ranging societal benefits, while Statement I is false because the impact of education is not limited to the individual student but contributes to breaking cycles of poverty and fostering social progress.

**203.** (D) The socially and culturally constructed roles and identities.
In academic and social discourse, gender refers to the roles, behaviors, and expectations that society establishes for individuals based on their sex. It is a social construct rather than a biological necessity, representing how masculinity and femininity are defined and practiced within a specific cultural context. This distinction between physiological sex and socially constructed gender is fundamental for analyzing social structures and identifying biases. Understanding gender as a dynamic and learned concept is essential for challenging harmful stereotypes and for promoting a more inclusive and equitable society for all individuals.

**204.** (B) A combination of poverty, cultural prejudice, and access.
For girls from marginalized communities, educational barriers are often compounded by multiple overlapping challenges. Poverty makes the costs of schooling prohibitive, while cultural prejudices may undervalue female potential and prioritize traditional domestic roles. A lack of physical access to safe schools further complicates regular attendance. Addressing these complex and interconnected issues requires a comprehensive policy approach that tackles both economic burdens and underlying social norms. By providing targeted support and improving infrastructure, educational systems can work toward achieving genuine equity and

at challenging power dynamics and fostering leadership. This chronological sequence shows how educational goals have evolved from providing basic access to promoting deep systemic change and empowering women to take on leading roles in society, reflecting broader global progress toward achieving comprehensive gender equality and social justice.

**241.** (B) d, b, c, a
Implementing a social campaign for girls' education requires a logical progression from baseline assessment to community engagement and systemic reform. Conducting a survey identifies key barriers, followed by awareness drives to challenge patriarchal mindsets. Establishing learning centers with NGOs provides local support, while lobbying with policymakers ensures long-term legislative and financial commitments. This structured approach maximizes the impact of the campaign and fosters a more supportive environment for girls' schooling. By addressing both the social norms and the institutional barriers, social reformers can achieve more sustainable progress toward educational equity and empowerment for all.

**242.** (A) There is an unequal proportion of boys and girls enrolled in the education system.
Gender disparity in enrolment refers to the numerical imbalance between the number of male and female students participating in the school system. This gap is a primary indicator of systemic inequality and is often rooted in social, economic, and cultural barriers that disadvantage one gender. Measuring these differences through indicators like the Gender Parity Index allows policymakers to identify where access to education is most restricted. Closing the enrolment gap is a foundational step toward achieving broader parity and promoting social justice and equity for every student regardless of their gender or domestic social background.

**243.** (C) Unofficially conveying messages about gender roles through teacher expectations and classroom interactions.
The "hidden curriculum" consists of the unwritten social lessons that students learn through the daily school environment and interpersonal dynamics. When teacher expectations or classroom interactions inadvertently favor certain behaviors based on gender, they reinforce traditional social stereotypes. These subtle and unofficial messages can significantly impact students' self-perception and their understanding of masculine and feminine roles. Addressing the hidden curriculum is essential for creating a truly inclusive environment that supports the development and success of every student regardless of traditional social expectations, as it targets the deep-seated biases that influence the social experience of learning.

**244.** (D) By imposing different expectations, rules, and support for education on sons and daughters.
The family acts as a primary agent of socialization that creates a gendered experience of education by applying different standards and expectations for children based on their sex. When families prioritize a son's schooling or impose restrictive rules on a daughter's mobility, they directly influence educational access and opportunities. These domestic attitudes and practices reflect broader cultural beliefs about gender roles. Recognizing the family's role in this gendering process is vital for identifying the root causes of educational inequality and for developing strategies that promote more equitable attitudes and support for all children regardless of gender.

**245.** (C) It is imposed from the outside and is not relevant to their lives and needs.
Educational programs for marginalized women often fail when they are designed without considering the specific socio-economic and cultural context of the community. Generic models imposed from the outside frequently lack relevance and fail to address the unique barriers faced by students. This disconnect leads to low engagement and unsustainable outcomes. In contrast, effective initiatives are context-specific and participatory, ensuring that the knowledge gained is truly meaningful and empowering. By involving marginalized populations in the design process, educational systems can develop strategies that are responsive to their needs and foster long-term personal and community development.

**246.** (B) A move towards a 'life skills' approach, including financial literacy and health education.
A significant trend in modern women's education is the integration of "life skills" such

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

to tackle the diverse social, economic, and physical obstacles that prevent women from accessing and succeeding in education.

**211.** (C) The Null Curriculum
The "null curriculum" refers to what is left out of instructional materials, signifying that omitted topics or groups are considered unimportant by the educational system. When the contributions and experiences of women are systematically ignored, it reinforces an imbalanced view of society and history. This invisibility can negatively impact students' self-perception and their understanding of diverse human achievements. Recognizing the null curriculum is a critical part of analyzing educational bias. Creating a truly equitable curriculum requires a deliberate effort to include the voices and accomplishments of all people fairly across all subjects.

**212.** (A) (i), (ii), and (iv)
Education for marginalized women must be contextually relevant and sensitive to their life realities to be effective. By linking training with livelihood opportunities, these programs foster genuine participation and economic self-reliance. Education serves as a powerful tool for challenging social hierarchies and promoting empowerment. This responsibility rests with the state to provide inclusive and supportive educational environments. By acknowledging cultural backgrounds and socio-economic needs, educational systems can foster personal growth and community development, leading to long-term social and economic mobility for women from all marginalized backgrounds.

**213.** (C) Constitutional values like equality and justice.
A fundamental goal of any modern education commission is to ensure that the schooling system promotes core constitutional values such as equality, justice, and liberty for all citizens. Education is seen as a primary mechanism for achieving social equity and for challenging systemic imbalances. Commissions recommend reforms to eliminate bias and expand access, especially for disadvantaged groups. By fostering a culture of respect and fairness, educational institutions work toward creating a more just society where every individual has the opportunity to succeed regardless of their background or traditional social expectations of gender.

**214.** (B) Preparing them for low-wage, dead-end jobs only.
The goal of vocational education for women is to enhance their employability and promote economic independence through marketable skills. Programs aim to diversify livelihood options and encourage entrepreneurship, rather than confining students to low-wage roles. Effective training is demand-driven and provides pathways for career growth and professional advancement. By equipping women with technical expertise and the confidence to manage their own ventures, vocational education serves as a powerful tool for social mobility and for challenging the historical horizontal segregation of the labor market and promoting long-term financial self-reliance.

**215.** (A) (i) and (iii)
Gender disparity in education manifests through measurable inequalities, such as significantly lower enrolment for one gender in specific academic fields like STEM or imbalances in overall literacy rates. These patterns highlight systemic social steering and the influence of traditional expectations on educational pathways. In contrast, common school policies like uniforms or inclusive textbooks are examples of practices aimed at promoting parity. Identifying actual forms of disparity is necessary for developing targeted strategies to foster equity and for creating an educational system that supports the success of every student regardless of their gender or background.

**216.** (A) An internal, personal sense of self.
Gender identity represents an individual's private and deeply held internal sense of being male, female, or another gender. This internal concept is distinct from external social roles or the sex assigned at birth. Because identity is a personal and internal experience, it is a fundamental aspect of the human experience that may or may not be visible to others. Recognizing and respecting this personal sense of self is vital for creating an inclusive and supportive educational environment. By fostering a culture of respect for individual identity, schools can support well-being for all students.

NODIA

**193.** (B) The use of language that stereotypes or demeans a particular gender, such as using 'he' as a generic pronoun.
Linguistic sexism in curriculum content involves the use of terms or grammatical structures that subtly reinforce gender biases or stereotypes. When textbooks use "he" as a generic pronoun or associate certain roles exclusively with one gender, they contribute to an imbalanced view of society. This biased language can impact students' perceptions of themselves and their potential. Addressing linguistic sexism requires a deliberate shift toward more gender-neutral and inclusive language that fairly represents the participation and capabilities of all individuals regardless of traditional social expectations or binary norms.

**194.** (D) Climate
Gender socialization is a social process carried out by agents that transmit cultural norms and expectations to individuals. The primary agents include the family, school environment, and peer groups, all of which play a central role in shaping a person's understanding of gendered roles and behaviors. In contrast, climate is a physical and environmental factor that does not participate in the transmission of social values or the construction of human identity. Identifying the actual agents of socialization is essential for understanding how gendered patterns are reproduced and for developing strategies to promote change.

**195.** (B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Sex refers to biological traits, while gender encompasses the socially constructed roles and behaviors considered appropriate for different sexes. Gender stereotypes are generalized and often oversimplified beliefs about gender groups, and gender socialization is the social process through which individuals learn societal norms. Correctly mapping these fundamental terms is essential for any rigorous analysis of social structure and education. Understanding these distinctions allows researchers and policymakers to identify how cultural expectations shape human identity and life experiences and to develop strategies that promote greater social and educational equity.

**196.** (D) The expectation that they will perform their professional job and also be primarily responsible for housework and childcare.
The "double burden" or "second shift" describes the social expectation that women should balance their formal professional work with the primary responsibility for domestic chores and childcare. This dual role can lead to significant physical and psychological stress and may impact career progression and vertical mobility. This phenomenon reflects deep-seated traditional beliefs about gendered roles within the family. Addressing the double burden requires a shift toward more equitable domestic arrangements and professional policies that acknowledge and support the diverse responsibilities of all workers regardless of their gender or background.

**197.** (B) It helps in understanding the unique, overlapping systems of discrimination they face.
Intersectionality is a crucial framework for designing educational programs for marginalized women, as it recognizes that individuals experience disadvantage differently based on the combination of their various social identities. Factors like caste, class, and gender interact to create unique barriers that generic policies often fail to address. By adopting this lens, policymakers can develop more targeted and inclusive strategies that truly support the diverse needs of students. Understanding intersectionality is essential for achieving genuine social justice and for ensuring that the benefits of education reach the most disadvantaged populations.

**198.** (B) Skills for employment in environmentally sustainable sectors, such as solar panel installation or waste management.
A recent trend in vocational education is the focus on "green skills," which prepare individuals for careers in the growing environmentally sustainable sectors of the economy. For women, gaining expertise in areas like solar technology or sustainable resource management offers new pathways to economic empowerment and participation in high-growth industries. These programs foster both financial self-reliance and environmental responsibility. By ensuring that women have equal access to green skills training, policies can promote greater professional

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

pursuit of social justice and equity. This approach recognizes that every individual has a right to schooling and that targeted support is necessary to overcome the systemic barriers faced by disadvantaged populations. By fostering inclusion and empowerment, these programs work toward reducing broader social inequalities and promoting the well-being of all individuals. Educational parity is a core goal of equitable development, ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to succeed and contribute to society regardless of their social or economic background.

**224.** (D) Safe, secure, and conducive to learning for girls.
A key recommendation of education commissions is to ensure that schools provide a safe and supportive environment, which is essential for the retention and success of girl students. Addressing concerns about physical safety and social security helps overcome the barriers that often prevent girls from attending or completing their education. By fostering a secure atmosphere and providing appropriate facilities, educational institutions can create a more inclusive and welcoming space for all students. This focus on a conducive learning environment is vital for promoting educational equity and for ensuring that every student can reach their potential.

**225.** (A) (i), (ii), and (iv)
Gender roles are learned social behaviors rather than being innate or universal. They prescribe how individuals should act and feel based on societal expectations of masculinity and femininity. Because they are products of social contexts, gender roles can be challenged and changed through education and social awareness. Understanding that these roles are not fixed allows for the possibility of promoting more equitable social structures. While Statement III is incorrect as roles vary across cultures, Statement IV highlights the vital role of education in deconstructing traditional norms and encouraging inclusive social attitudes.

**226.** (A) (ii), (iii), and (iv)
Recent global trends in women's education emphasize increasing participation in STEM fields and the integration of digital literacy into the curriculum. There is also a growing recognition of the importance of lifelong learning to support women throughout their professional and personal lives. These trends reflect a broad global movement toward achieving comprehensive gender equality and preparing individuals for success in the modern, digitalized economy. By focusing on technical skills and agency, modern policies aim to close the gender gap and foster sustainable social and economic development for all individuals across various sectors of society.

**227.** (C) They combine technical training with life skills and market link support.
A holistic approach to vocational education recognizes that technical skills alone are often insufficient for economic empowerment. Effective programs combine technical training with broader life skills and strong support for market linkages to ensure graduates can secure sustainable livelihoods. This comprehensive strategy addresses the diverse needs of women, fostering both professional growth and personal agency. By providing technical expertise along with mentorship and access to employment opportunities, these programs bridge the gap between education and work, leading to long-term financial self-reliance and social mobility for all participants from marginalized backgrounds.

**228.** (D) Women drop out at successively higher levels of an academic career, from Ph.D. to professorship.
The "leaky pipeline" metaphor describes the phenomenon where women are lost from academic and professional tracks at successively higher levels of seniority. Despite high enrolment at earlier stages, various systemic biases and social pressures lead to a decrease in women's representation in senior roles, such as professorships. Identifying this pattern is essential for understanding the persistence of vertical segregation in academia and research. Addressing the leaky pipeline requires proactive policies that promote equal opportunities for advancement, mentorship programs, and efforts to challenge the deep-seated stereotypes that influence organizational leadership and career trajectories.

NODIA

**229.** (C) A father tells his daughter, "Math is too hard for girls, you should study art."
The family is a primary agent of socialization that often reinforces traditional gender stereotypes through domestic expectations and guidance. When parents discourage daughters from pursuing technical subjects like mathematics, they directly influence their educational pathways and future aspirations based on biased social norms. These subtle influences steer individuals toward gendered professional roles long before they enter the labor market. Addressing these domestic attitudes is essential for promoting educational equity and ensuring that all children receive equal support and encouragement to pursue their diverse interests regardless of traditional societal expectations or binary norms.

**230.** (B) The higher burden of domestic chores and sibling care placed on them.
A major driver of female dropout rates is the social expectation that girls should prioritize domestic responsibilities and childcare over their own schooling. In many societies, this unequal burden of labor forces girls to leave school prematurely to assist their families at home. This social pressure acts as a significant barrier to educational completion and long-term empowerment. Addressing these imbalances requires challenging traditional gender roles within the family and the wider community to ensure that every individual has the opportunity to successfully complete their education and reach their full potential regardless of domestic expectations.

**231.** (D) Cultural norms can significantly impact a family's decision to educate a daughter.
Cultural norms and shared values act as a powerful framework that influences domestic decisions about schooling, often leading families to prioritize a son's education based on traditional beliefs. These societal expectations define appropriate roles for different genders and significantly impact the perceived utility of education for girls. While laws may grant equal rights, cultural practices often serve as the unwritten rules that shape actual opportunities. Recognizing the influence of culture is vital for identifying the root causes of gender disparities and for developing strategies that promote educational equity and challenge harmful social stereotypes.

**232.** (A) Education for empowerment.
Educational programs for marginalized women that focus on legal rights and access to social services are powerful tools for empowerment. By fostering critical consciousness and self-reliance, these initiatives enable women to advocate for themselves and participate more fully in their communities. This practical and relevant knowledge enhances individual agency and supports social mobility. This transformative approach ensures that education is meaningful and directly addresses the unique challenges faced by students. By equipping women with the necessary tools for self-advocacy, such programs foster personal growth and contribute to broader community development and social change.

**233.** (A) Create public debate and guide government policy.
While the recommendations of educational commissions are not legally binding, they play a critical role in shaping national discourse and informing future policy decisions. These reports identify systemic challenges and provide evidence-based strategies for reform, which governments use to develop long-term educational goals. By creating public awareness and guiding official action, commissions serve as catalysts for systemic change. Their research and guidance are essential for fostering a more equitable and effective educational environment that addresses issues like gender inequality and access, ensuring that every individual has the opportunity to succeed within the national school system.

**234.** (A) The percentage of graduates who achieve sustainable income enhancement or employment.
The success of skill development programs for women is most effectively measured by their impact on economic empowerment and financial independence. High enrolment numbers are important, but the true goal is ensuring that the training leads to sustainable livelihoods and meaningful employment. Effective vocational education is demand-driven and provides graduates with the expertise and support necessary to succeed in the labor market. By tracking income enhancement and job

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

placement, policymakers can evaluate the quality and relevance of the training and work toward improving the professional status and economic security of women from all social backgrounds.

**235.** (D) How and why men and women tend to be concentrated in different jobs, sectors, and levels of seniority.
The field of "Gender and Profession" analyzes the systemic social and institutional factors that lead to imbalanced representation across different industries and hierarchical levels. It examines how traditional norms and educational steering guide men and women toward different professional paths, resulting in horizontal and vertical segregation. This study also investigates the gender pay gap and the barriers to leadership development. Understanding these dynamics is essential for identifying the root causes of professional inequality and for developing policies that promote greater diversity and economic equality between genders in all sectors of the modern global economy.

**236.** (B) Challenge gender roles through the hidden curriculum.
The "hidden curriculum" consists of the subtle social messages that students learn through daily routines and institutional practices. By ensuring that both boys and girls have equal opportunities for leadership roles like class monitors, a school principal actively challenges traditional gender stereotypes. This inclusive approach conveys the message that all students are capable of authority and responsibility regardless of their gender. Addressing these unwritten social cues is an important part of fostering a supportive and equitable environment that encourages every student to develop their leadership potential and reach their full potential within the education system.

**237.** (C) Intersectionality.
Intersectionality is a vital framework for understanding the complex and overlapping systems of disadvantage faced by individuals who belong to multiple marginalized groups. For a poor, disabled woman from a minority community, challenges in education and society are compounded by her diverse social identities. This lens recognizes that discrimination is not based on a single factor but on the interaction of various social, economic, and physical attributes. Adopting an intersectional perspective is essential for developing inclusive policies that truly address the specific needs of all students and promote genuine social justice and equity for every individual.

**238.** (D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
Many significant education commissions have recognized the unique barriers faced by female students and have dedicated entire reports or major sections to promoting women's education. These formal documents are critical for identifying systemic disparities and recommending reforms to improve access and empowerment. Statement II correctly identifies this focus on gender in educational reviews, while Statement I is false because commissions have long addressed the needs of both men and women. The ongoing research and guidance provided by these bodies are essential for shaping national policies that foster educational parity and social and economic equality for all.

**239.** (A) 'Training for entrepreneurship and self-employment'.
A significant trend in modern vocational education is the shift toward equipping individuals with the skills necessary to launch and manage their own ventures. For women, training for entrepreneurship offers a powerful pathway to financial independence and personal empowerment, especially in regions with limited formal employment opportunities. By fostering self-reliance and technical expertise, these programs enable women to participate more fully in the economy as independent agents. This focus on self-employment is a key strategy for reducing professional segregation and promoting long-term economic security and social mobility for women from all marginalized social and economic backgrounds.

NODIA

**240.** (A) b, d, a, c
The historical evolution of women's education has progressed from foundational literacy and numeracy to ensuring basic primary enrolment. Subsequent focus moved toward equipping students with technical skills like digital literacy to enhance employability in the modern economy. The most recent and advanced priority involves gender-transformative pedagogy aimed

empowerment for the most disadvantaged female students.

**205.** (C) Challenge and change harmful gender norms and imbalances.
A "gender-transformative" approach in education goes beyond simple accommodation of existing roles to actively challenge and change harmful social norms and power imbalances. It aims to foster an environment where all students can question traditional stereotypes and develop more equitable relationships. This transformative pedagogy empowers individuals to recognize and resist systemic inequality, promoting a more just and inclusive society. By addressing the root causes of gender disparity, this approach seeks to achieve deep and lasting change within the educational system and the wider social and professional world.

**206.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The school curriculum is a powerful tool for socialization that can significantly influence students' perceptions of gender. When textbooks repeatedly portray men in active, professional roles and women in passive, domestic roles, they reinforce traditional social stereotypes. This imbalanced representation can impact students' self-image and their expectations for themselves and others. Recognizing the influence of curricular content is essential for identifying and addressing biases. Developing a more inclusive curriculum that represents all individuals fairly is a necessary step toward fostering a more equitable and supportive educational environment for everyone.

**207.** (A) The existing and future needs of the job market.
A demand-driven approach to vocational education ensures that the skills taught are directly aligned with the actual requirements of the labor market. By identifying high-growth sectors and in-demand roles, programs can better prepare women for successful entry into the workforce. This market-relevance is essential for achieving economic empowerment and self-reliance. Effective skill development must be based on ongoing assessments of economic trends to ensure that the training leads to sustainable livelihoods. Linking education to real employment opportunities is a key strategy for reducing professional segregation and promoting financial independence.

**208.** (B) The 'glass ceiling'.
The scenario described, where women are present at entry levels but excluded from senior management, is a classic example of the "glass ceiling." This metaphor represents the invisible but powerful barriers that prevent women from advancing to the highest hierarchical levels within their professions. Systemic biases, cultural expectations, and a lack of mentorship contribute to this vertical segregation. Addressing the glass ceiling requires proactive policies that promote equal opportunities for promotion and leadership development, as well as efforts to challenge the deep-seated stereotypes that influence organizational power structures and career progression.

**209.** (B) In early childhood through family and societal influences.
The construction of gender roles is a lifelong process of socialization that begins in early childhood. Children observe the behaviors and expectations of parents, siblings, and other social figures, thereby internalizing cultural standards of masculinity and femininity. These early domestic and societal influences form the foundation for an individual's sense of self and their understanding of expected social behaviors. Recognizing that gender roles are learned from a young age is vital for identifying how traditional patterns are reproduced and for developing strategies to promote more equitable attitudes and shared responsibilities within the home and community.

**210.** (A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Different educational interventions target specific barriers to women's success. Addressing curriculum bias involves revising textbooks to include female role models, while reducing dropouts requires infrastructural improvements like separate toilets. Promoting skill development is achieved through the establishment of polytechnics, and supporting marginalized girls often involves providing specialized residential schooling. Mapping these interventions to their specific actions is essential for understanding how governments use a multi-pronged approach

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

as financial literacy and health education into the curriculum. This approach recognizes that empowerment requires more than just academic knowledge; it involves addressing the physical, social, and economic needs of female students. By equipping women with these practical tools, policies aim to enhance their agency and promote self-reliance. This holistic focus reflects a broader global movement toward providing a more comprehensive and relevant education that prepares individuals for the diverse challenges of the modern professional and personal world regardless of traditional social expectations.

**247.** (D) Entrepreneurial skills.
Contemporary vocational education for women places a strong emphasis on fostering entrepreneurial skills to promote economic independence and self-reliance. By providing the tools necessary to launch and manage businesses, these programs offer a powerful pathway to financial security, especially in sectors with limited formal employment. This technical training is essential for personal empowerment and social mobility. Effective skill development goes beyond simple instruction to include mentorship and support for entrepreneurship, enabling women to achieve long-term financial self-sufficiency and to contribute more fully to their communities and the broader national economy as active, independent agents of change.

**248.** (A) An individual's gender identity and their career choice, often influenced by societal norms.
The concept of a "gendered profession" describes the link between individual career paths and prevailing social expectations of masculine and feminine roles. Societal norms and educational steering often guide men and women toward different types of work, resulting in measurable imbalances across various economic sectors. This steering isrooted in traditional social perceptions rather than being biologically determined. Identifying these patterns is essential for understanding how gendered norms influence individual professional choices and for developing strategies that promote greater diversity and economic equality across all levels of the workforce and the wider professional global economy.

**249.** (C) Reinforcing stereotypes regarding roles and income.
Math problems in textbooks can subtly reinforce traditional gender stereotypes by portraying characters in imbalanced social and economic roles. When a problem consistently shows men earning more than women, it perpetuates the idea of a male primary breadwinner and a secondary female earner. These subtle curricular biases can impact students' self-image and their expectations for future career paths and compensation. Creating a truly equitable curriculum requires a deliberate effort to represent all individuals in diverse and fairly balanced roles, ensuring that instructional materials support the development and success of every student regardless of traditional social expectations.

**250.** (A) The barriers of safety and access that contribute to female dropouts.
Infrastructural interventions like providing hostels and safe transport specifically address the physical and social barriers preventing girls from attending school. Distance from educational institutions often poses a significant safety risk, which acts as a deterrent for families. By mitigating these concerns, policies directly facilitate higher retention rates among female students. These measures ensure that practical challenges do not obstruct the fundamental right of marginalized women to pursue learning. Fostering a secure environment is essential for achieving educational equity and for promoting the long-term empowerment and social and economic mobility of women from all social backgrounds.

**251.** (B) Primary education
Educational initiatives at the national level have made significant progress in achieving parity between male and female students within the earliest stages of schooling. While gaps tend to widen during later phases of study, the primary level currently shows the most successful reduction in enrolment disparities. This success demonstrates how targeted interventions can effectively bridge gender gaps early.

**252.** (A) Their future professional and economic opportunities
Continued disparities in higher education negatively impact long-term professional

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**8.** The 'unorganized sector' of the economy is best characterized by:
(A) The absence of regulation, lack of social security, and precarious employment conditions.
(B) High wages, job security, and an extensive system of formal social benefits for employees.
(C) The prevalence of legally binding formal contracts and legal protection for all workers.
(D) Domination by large multinational corporations with highly standardized work practices.

**9.** According to Fredrick Engels, the overthrow of 'mother-right' was a pivotal event that led to:
(A) The establishment of gender equality.
(B) The rise of matriarchal societies.
(C) The world-historical defeat of the female sex.
(D) The abolition of private property.

**10.** Which of the following is the most appropriate example of work that has 'market value'?
(A) A chef cooking a meal in a restaurant.
(B) A mother cooking a meal for her family.
(C) A teacher tutoring their own child at home.
(D) A person cleaning their own house.

**11.** Assertion (A): The New Economic Policy and globalization have often led to the 'feminization of labour'.
**Reason (R) :** These policies created a demand for a cheap, flexible, and often non-unionized workforce, a role that women were pushed into, especially in export-oriented industries. Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**12.** The work of Sandra Whiteworth provides a feminist critique of international organizations like the ILO by arguing that they:
(A) Have successfully eradicated all forms of gender discrimination in labour policies.
(B) Often construct and reinforce gendered norms about work and family.
(C) Are neutral bodies that have no impact on gender relations.
(D) Focus exclusively on men's labour rights, completely ignoring women.

NODIA

**13.** The distinction between 'productive' and 'non-productive' work has been criticized by feminist economists primarily because it:
(A) Overvalues the specialized work done by men in the public economic sphere.
(B) Applies only to ancient pre-capitalist societies.
(C) Fails to account for the economic contribution of unpaid domestic and care work.
(D) Excludes basic agricultural labour from its general definition of productive activity.

**14.** Which of the following is NOT a typical feature of employment in the organized sector?
(A) Job security
(B) Entitlement to social security benefits like provident fund and health insurance.
(C) Regulation by labour laws.
(D) Absence of a formal employment contract.

**15.** Esther Boserup's analysis challenged the dominant assumption in development economics that:
(A) Economic development and modernization automatically benefit everyone equally.
(B) Women are primarily and naturally responsible for all forms of domestic work.
(C) Men are the sole breadwinners and primary providers in all human societies.
(D) Traditional societies always have rigid and unchangeable gender roles.

**16.** According to Engels, what was the primary purpose of the monogamous family's emergence in the context of private property?
(A) To ensure emotional fulfillment for both partners.
(B) To produce heirs of undisputed paternity for the inheritance of property.
(C) To establish gender equality within the household.
(D) To promote communal child-rearing practices.

**260.** (A) To create a gender-equitable environment that removes artificial limits on potential
Reforming instructional content is vital for establishing an environment where every student can achieve their full potential. Eliminating biased portrayals and unstated norms helps remove artificial constraints that hinder personal development. By providing a more balanced view of roles and abilities, the educational system can encourage students to pursue their true interests, fostering a more equitable society and diverse workforce.

**261.** (D) Pressures related to domestic responsibilities and early marriage
Female students frequently face unique socio-cultural pressures that force them to leave school prematurely. Responsibilities such as managing household tasks, caring for younger siblings, and the expectation of early marriage often take precedence over formal education. These factors, combined with concerns regarding safety during travel to distant schools, create significant barriers to continued participation in the secondary and higher levels.

**262.** (B) gender stratification in professional fields.
High rates of premature withdrawal from the educational system lead to a lack of formal qualifications among many women. This exclusion from advanced learning directly contributes to their concentration in low-skilled, low-wage jobs. Consequently, the professional landscape remains highly stratified, with significant under-representation in leadership and technical sectors, which reinforces long-term economic dependence and limits overall progress toward professional gender equality.

**263.** (C) It is seen as having lower returns compared to boys' education.
In many contexts, families perceive the financial benefits of educating female children as being significantly lower than those for male children. This viewpoint leads to the de-prioritization of female schooling, particularly when financial resources are limited. Such economic valuations ignore the broader social and developmental benefits of education, focusing instead on immediate household utility and traditional expectations of future productivity.

**264.** (D) Low-skilled and low-wage jobs in the informal sector
Individuals who are unable to obtain higher educational degrees often find themselves restricted to the informal workforce. Without specialized training or certifications, they are frequently confined to positions that offer low wages and minimal job security. This lack of access to formal employment opportunities prevents upward mobility and keeps many workers in a cycle of poverty, further widening the existing socio-economic gaps.

**265.** (A) these professions being perceived as extensions of traditional caregiving roles.
Certain career paths are often seen as natural extensions of traditional nurturing and caregiving roles assigned to women by society. Because of these cultural perceptions, many women are channeled into professions like primary education and nursing. While these roles are essential, this concentration reflects deep-seated stereotypes rather than a balanced distribution of talent across all sectors, including technology and finance.

**266.** (B) Within the family as the first agent of socialization
The initial stages of learning about gender expectations occur long before children begin formal schooling. As the primary agent of socialization, the family environment introduces children to specific roles, behaviors, and emotional expressions considered appropriate for their sex. These early interactions establish a foundational understanding of gender that children carry with them throughout their lives, influencing their future academic and social experiences.

**267.** (B) reflect and strengthen pre-existing gender constructs.
Rather than serving as a neutral space, schools often reinforce the gender constructs that children have already internalized at home. The school environment, through its practices and curricula, frequently validates and strengthens these pre-existing societal expectations. This amplification of traditional roles can prevent students from challenging limiting stereotypes, thereby solidifying gender identities that may

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

occupational segregation. By addressing both the cultural and structural causes of inequality, the policy can create a system where every individual has the opportunity to succeed.

www.nodia.in

NODIA

and time periods, serving to maintain traditional structures and influence human interaction.

**276.** (A) Marginalized women face compounded disadvantages due to intersecting social factors.
For women at the margins of society, educational barriers are not caused by gender alone but are the result of multiple overlapping social factors. Caste, class, religion, and geography combine to create unique and severe forms of exclusion. Policies that ignore these complexities are likely to be ineffective, as they fail to address the specific, multi-layered challenges faced by these individuals.

**277.** (D) why single-issue policies may be insufficient for marginalized women.
The framework of intersectionality helps illustrate how various forms of social stratification work together to create complex systems of disadvantage. It reveals that a one-size-fits-all approach to policy is insufficient for reaching those who face multiple barriers simultaneously. By understanding how different identities overlap, educators and policymakers can develop more targeted and effective interventions that address the actual lived realities.

**278.** (B) It fails to account for the unique, overlapping barriers faced by different groups of women.
Universal policies often fail to help the most vulnerable groups because they do not consider the specific obstacles created by intersecting identities. A general focus on women's education might overlook the particular difficulties faced by those in remote areas or from marginalized communities. Effective strategies must be context-sensitive, addressing the diverse and overlapping socio-economic factors that prevent educational access.

**279.** (C) An overabundance of educational institutions
While factors like social discrimination, geographic isolation, and traditional norms are significant obstacles for students in remote areas, an excess of educational facilities is not a problem they encounter. In fact, most marginalized communities suffer from a severe lack of accessible schools. Identifying actual barriers is essential for creating interventions that address the real-world scarcity of educational opportunities.

**280.** (D) multi-pronged, context-sensitive, and inclusive.
To successfully support marginalized students, educational programs must address a wide range of issues beyond simple school access. This includes ensuring physical safety, promoting social inclusion, and providing economic assistance and relevant curricula. Such multi-faceted and flexible approaches are necessary to dismantle the complex layers of exclusion that result from the intersection of gender, caste, poverty, and geography.

**281.** (A) From a focus on mere access to a holistic approach of empowerment
Recent policy changes have moved beyond the basic goal of increasing student enrolment numbers to focus on the overall quality of the educational experience. This modern approach emphasizes student retention, meaningful learning outcomes, and the development of agency. By shifting toward a more holistic model of empowerment, the educational system aims to provide students with the skills for success.

**282.** (B) Providing adequate infrastructure like toilets and training for teachers on gender bias
Creating a supportive learning environment requires both physical infrastructure and social awareness. Ensuring that schools have functional facilities, such as separate toilets for girls, is a fundamental step. Additionally, training educators to recognize and eliminate their own biases in the classroom helps create a more equitable space. These combined efforts are essential for encouraging participation and preventing school dropout.

**283.** (B) equip women with the agency to make informed life choices.
Modern educational initiatives incorporate training in areas like digital literacy, financial management, and health awareness to build student confidence. The goal of providing these life skills is to empower individuals to navigate complex societal challenges and make independent decisions about their futures. This broader focus ensures that education provides practical tools for autonomy and success in all life spheres.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

prospects and economic mobility. When individuals are unable to progress beyond secondary schooling, they face limited entry into specialized professions. This restriction hampers their ability to participate fully in the workforce and achieve financial independence, which in turn reinforces broader cycles of socio-economic inequality and limits overall professional growth.

**253.** (C) The failure of initial access to ensure retention and progression
Increased enrolment at entry levels does not inherently ensure that students will remain within the system or progress to higher grades. Systematic issues often prevent sustained participation, causing gender gaps to widen as students move toward secondary and tertiary stages. Without specific mechanisms to support retention and academic advancement, the initial success of gaining access fails to translate into completed education.

**254.** (D) a girl's educational experience is shaped by intersecting social factors.
Understanding educational experiences requires looking beyond simple binary classifications to acknowledge how various social factors intersect. Factors such as caste, class, and religion create distinct layers of advantage or disadvantage for individuals. Recognizing these intersections is essential because they shape the specific barriers students face, proving that educational challenges are not uniform but are influenced by complex social identities and backgrounds.

**255.** (C) It is a complex issue with significant regional and socio-economic variations.
Disparities in educational access are not distributed equally across the population but vary significantly based on geographic and economic conditions. Regional differences, such as those between rural and urban areas, combine with community-specific factors to create complex patterns of exclusion. These variations necessitate nuanced approaches to policy making rather than assuming a single solution will work across all diverse local contexts.

**256.** (B) By presenting stereotyped depictions of gender roles and occupations
Instructional materials frequently utilize gendered portrayals to represent characters and professional roles. By depicting men in leadership or scientific positions while placing women in domestic or caregiving roles, textbooks reinforce traditional societal norms. This biased representation limits the perceived potential of students and solidifies restrictive stereotypes about what different genders can achieve, significantly influencing their future academic and career paths.

NODIA

**257.** (D) unstated values and norms transmitted implicitly within the school environment.
Beyond the formal syllabus, schools transmit unstated values, norms, and beliefs through daily interactions and environmental cues. This implicit messaging often reinforces gender biases and traditional expectations without being explicitly taught. Such subtle influences can dictate students' behavior and self-perception, making the unspoken elements of the school environment just as powerful as the official curriculum in shaping educational outcomes.

**258.** (A) It influences the career aspirations and choices of students.
Biased representations in learning materials have a direct impact on the professional goals and personal confidence of students. By repeatedly associating specific fields with one gender, the curriculum shapes students' understanding of their own capabilities and future possibilities. This leads to a stratified workforce where career choices are influenced more by internalized stereotypes than by individual interest or actual talent.

**259.** (C) Girls are implicitly guided towards subjects like home science and fine arts.
Educational environments often implicitly guide students toward specific fields of study based on their gender. While technical and scientific subjects are frequently framed as male domains, subjects related to domestic skills or the arts are often suggested for female students. This subtle steering limits academic exploration and contributes to long-term professional segregation, as students are discouraged from pursuing non-traditional areas of interest.

women being concentrated in fields like tailoring or beauty culture, which are often perceived as naturally suited to them. Such segregation limits the scope of skill development and prevents students from exploring high-growth sectors that offer better long-term opportunities.

**293.** (D) It traps women in low-paying sectors with limited growth.
When skill development is restricted to traditionally female-dominated areas, it often leads to employment in the informal sector. These roles typically offer low wages and few chances for professional advancement. This pattern reinforces economic subordination rather than providing a path to true empowerment, as it keeps workers in positions that do not challenge existing social hierarchies or economic disparities.

**294.** (B) training women for non-traditional, high-growth sectors.
A forward-thinking model of vocational training actively encourages women to enter fields that have historically been dominated by men. This includes providing education in sectors like technology, electronics, and finance, which often offer higher pay and better career prospects. By breaking down occupational stereotypes, such initiatives help create a more diverse workforce and promote genuine upward mobility for participants.

**295.** (C) Overcoming societal resistance and providing mentorship
To effectively implement non-traditional training programs, it is necessary to address the social biases that discourage participation. Success also requires providing strong support systems, such as mentorship and modern infrastructure. Additionally, creating direct links with industries for apprenticeships and job placements ensures that the skills being taught are relevant and lead to meaningful employment in the competitive market.

**296.** (D) An integrated approach connecting socialization, institutional outcomes, and policy is needed.
Educational inequality is a multi-faceted problem that cannot be solved by addressing only one aspect of the system. A successful policy must recognize the deep connections between early social conditioning, cultural norms, and institutional outcomes like dropout rates. Only by combining social change with structural support and diverse skill development can the system foster genuine empowerment and lasting equality.

**297.** (A) The disparities in enrolment and higher dropout rates for girls
The way children are raised to view their roles in society directly influences their educational journey. Initial biases formed within the family setting often lead to a lower valuation of female education, which manifests as significant gaps in school attendance and higher rates of premature withdrawal. These patterns demonstrate how social expectations can override academic potential and create systemic barriers.

**298.** (B) its ability to address underlying cultural and familial biases.
Skill development programs are most successful when they go beyond technical instruction to challenge the underlying attitudes of families and communities. If the social environment continues to devalue certain students or roles, even the best training will have limited impact. Therefore, policies must work to change deep-seated cultural beliefs to ensure that vocational education leads to real professional opportunities.

**299.** (B) channels women into stereotyped, low-wage jobs.
Vocational training can inadvertently reinforce existing inequalities if it merely prepares students for low-paying, gender-segregated positions. Such an approach fails to provide the tools necessary for significant economic advancement or social change. To be truly effective, programs must aim to break down traditional job barriers rather than funneling specific groups into roles with limited financial reward.

**300.** (A) address gender roles, institutional support, and non-segregated skill development.
A truly effective educational strategy must simultaneously tackle multiple levels of disadvantage. This involves challenging restrictive social norms within families, providing strong institutional support for student retention, and creating vocational programs that dismantle

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

**284.** (A) It is viewed as a critical investment for national development.
There has been a significant shift in how female education is valued, moving from viewing it as a simple charity or welfare concern to recognizing it as a strategic necessity. Educating women is now seen as a vital investment that drives national economic and social progress. This perspective highlights the role of education in creating equal partners for development.

**285.** (C) retention, quality learning, and successful life transitions.
Genuine success in education is not measured solely by whether a student enters a classroom but by their ability to complete their studies and transition into the workforce. Sustained participation, high-quality instruction, and the acquisition of marketable skills are all critical components. This comprehensive view ensures that the educational journey leads to meaningful opportunities and long-term socio-economic mobility.

**286.** (D) To diagnose issues and propose policy reforms for women's education
Advisory bodies appointed by the government play a crucial role in analyzing the systemic barriers that hinder educational progress. By conducting detailed reviews of the educational landscape, these commissions identify specific disparities and suggest strategic reforms. Their findings provide the essential data and recommendations needed to shape national policies, ensuring that interventions are based on a thorough understanding of challenges.

**287.** (C) It has shifted from a welfare-based argument to one of equality and national development.
Over time, the fundamental reasoning for supporting women's education has transformed significantly. Initially framed as a matter of social welfare, the argument has evolved into a focus on human rights, individual empowerment, and economic growth. This change reflects a broader understanding that providing equal educational opportunities is not just a social service but a key driver of national progress.

**288.** (B) The recruitment of more female teachers
One of the practical recommendations frequently made by educational commissions is the hiring of more women as educators. Increasing the presence of female teachers can create a more comfortable and encouraging environment for girls, often addressing parental concerns about safety and role modeling. This targeted strategy is designed to improve enrolment and retention rates by making schools more accessible.

**289.** (D) foundational blueprints for national education policies.
The findings and suggestions presented by various educational committees have historically acted as the primary guides for developing government strategy. These reports provide a framework for setting priorities, allocating resources, and designing specific programs. By serving as foundational blueprints, they ensure that policy debates and legislative actions are grounded in expert analysis and a long-term educational vision.

NODIA

**290.** (A) They have kept the issue of women's education on the national policy agenda.
Despite variations in how effectively specific recommendations are implemented, the work of educational commissions has ensured that female education remains a priority for the government. These bodies provide a consistent platform for discussing disparities and advocating for change. By keeping these issues at the forefront of national discourse, they maintain pressure for ongoing reform and resource allocation.

**291.** (C) To facilitate their economic empowerment and workforce participation
Providing practical training in marketable skills is a key strategy for enhancing the financial independence of women. This approach focuses on preparing individuals for sustainable livelihoods through either traditional employment or entrepreneurship. By increasing workforce participation, vocational programs help dismantle economic barriers and empower women to contribute more fully to the economy, ultimately improving their overall socio-economic status.

**292.** (A) the concentration of women's training in traditionally 'feminine' fields.
Training programs often fall into the trap of steering students toward specific vocations based on traditional societal expectations. This results in

# CHAPTER 04
# Women, Work and Employment

**1.** Who among the following theorists linked the historical defeat of the female sex with the emergence of private property and the monogamous family?
(A) Rosa Luxemburg
(B) Fredrick Engels
(C) Sandra Whiteworth
(D) Esther Boserup

**2.** In the context of economic valuation, 'use value' primarily refers to the value of a good or service based on its:
(A) Utility for satisfying human needs and wants directly.
(B) Nominal price as determined in the open competitive market.
(C) Potential for generating profit for a specific capitalist.
(D) Cost of the raw materials used in its industrial production.

**3.** Which of the following statements is INCORRECT regarding the gender division of labour?
(A) It is a social and historical construct.
(B) It assigns different roles and tasks to men and women.
(C) It is universal and identical across all cultures.
(D) It is often linked to a hierarchy of value between 'male' and 'female' work.

**4.** A primary objective of Structural Adjustment Programs (SAPs), often associated with the IMF and World Bank, was to:
(A) Increase government spending on social welfare and subsidies.
(B) Promote state-owned enterprises and nationalization.
(C) Strengthen trade unions and collective bargaining rights.
(D) Reduce the state's role in the economy through liberalization and privatization.

**5.** Consider the following statements regarding Esther Boserup's analysis of women in development:
(a) She argued that modernization uniformly benefited women across the developing world.
(b) She highlighted how colonial policies often marginalized women's economic roles.
(c) Her work focused on the negative impact of introducing male-oriented cash crop economies.
(d) She proposed that women's integration into the market economy was always empowering.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) (a) and (d) only
(B) (b) and (c) only
(C) (a), (b) and (c)
(D) (b), (c) and (d)

**6.** The concept of 'productive work' in a strict Marxist or capitalist framework typically refers to work that:
(A) Is physically demanding.
(B) Generates surplus value.
(C) Produces goods and services for self-consumption.
(D) Is performed within the household.

**7.** Consider Statement I: Rosa Luxemburg's theory of capital accumulation emphasizes capitalism's need to expand into non-capitalist spheres. Statement II: This expansion facilitates the appropriation of resources and the creation of new markets, often exploiting pre-existing social formations and labour, including women's work. Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

NODIA

ultimately restrict their individual potential and career aspirations.

**268.** (A) The solidification of gender identities that can limit personal potential
The continuous reinforcement of societal expectations by both families and schools leads to the formation of rigid gender identities. These deeply internalized constructs often dictate what individuals believe they can or should achieve. By narrowing the range of acceptable behaviors and goals, this socialization process can stifle personal growth and prevent individuals from pursuing paths that fall outside traditional gender norms.

**269.** (C) a combination of academic ability and gendered socialization.
An individual's success and progress in school are not determined solely by their innate intelligence or academic performance. Instead, these outcomes are profoundly influenced by the social conditioning they receive regarding their gender from an early age. The intersection of personal capability and societal expectations creates a unique educational trajectory, where gendered socialization plays a critical role in shaping opportunities and choices.

**270.** (D) Encouraging boys to be assertive and girls to be compliant
Families often treat children differently based on their gender by encouraging specific personality traits and behaviors. For example, boys may be prompted to show assertiveness and independence, while girls are frequently conditioned to be helpful, quiet, and nurturing. These distinct expectations for emotional expression and social interaction are key components of early socialization, laying the groundwork for traditional gender roles.

**271.** (C) Gender roles are societal expectations, while gender identity is an individual's internal sense of self.
Societal expectations define how individuals are supposed to act based on their sex, creating prescriptive behaviors known as gender roles. In contrast, an individual's internal sense of their own gender, which may not align with their assigned sex or societal norms, constitutes their gender identity. Distinguishing between these external pressures and internal feelings is crucial for understanding personal development and inclusivity.

**272.** (B) It conflates an individual's sex, gender identity, and expected gender role.
Historically, many educational systems have operated under a rigid binary framework that assumes a person's biological sex, internal sense of self, and social behaviors are all identical. By conflating these three distinct concepts, traditional settings fail to recognize the diversity of human experience. This approach enforces conformity to established norms and often ignores the unique needs of non-conforming students.

**273.** (D) alienation and mental health issues for non-conforming students.
When schools do not provide a supportive environment for students with diverse identities, those students often experience significant distress. This lack of inclusivity can lead to feelings of isolation, instances of harassment, and long-term mental health challenges. Such negative experiences directly interfere with a student's ability to focus on their studies, ultimately resulting in lower academic achievement and increased dropout rates.

**274.** (A) Creating a safe environment and challenging stereotypes
Modern educational practices focus on fostering a safe and affirming atmosphere for all students, regardless of their gender. This involves the use of inclusive language and the active dismantling of restrictive stereotypes that limit student potential. By promoting respect for diversity and challenging traditional norms, schools can ensure that every individual feels valued and supported in their academic and personal growth.

**275.** (C) a socially constructed set of behavioral expectations.
Cultural norms establish specific patterns of behavior and thought that are expected of individuals based on their sex. These socially constructed guidelines dictate appropriate roles in domestic, professional, and social spheres. Because these roles are defined by society rather than biology, they vary across different cultures

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**17.** Match List I (Theorist) with List II (Core Idea):
List I: (Theorist)
P. Fredrick Engels:
Q. Esther Boserup:
R. Rosa Luxemburg:
S. Sandra Whiteworth:
List II : Core Idea)
1. Critique of gendered assumptions in international labour standards
2. Impact of colonialism on women's role in agriculture
3. Accumulation of capital through expansion into non-capitalist peripheries
4. Link between private property and the subjugation of women
Which of the following is the correct matching?
(A) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

**18.** Globalization's impact on women's employment is often characterized by a dual process: an increase in employment opportunities in some sectors and an increase in:
(A) Precarity and informalization of labour.
(B) Guaranteed job security and benefits.
(C) Strong union representation.
(D) The quality and conditions of work.

**19.** The concept of 'use value' is central to understanding the economic invisibility of:
(A) Factory work
(B) Salaried professional jobs
(C) Unpaid domestic labour
(D) Entrepreneurial activities

**20.** The gender division of labour under capitalism often results in:
(A) Equal valuation of men's and women's work.
(B) The confinement of women to the public sphere.
(C) The complete elimination of women from the workforce.
(D) The segregation of women into low-paying, less secure jobs.

**21.** Rosa Luxemburg's analysis is significant for understanding women's work in the global economy because it highlights:
(A) The natural-born ability of women for care work.
(B) The benefits of Structural Adjustment Programs for female workers.
(C) The way capitalism relies on and exploits non-waged or low-waged labour in the 'periphery'.
(D) The need for women to primarily focus on domestic duties.

NODIA

**22.** A key component of the New Economic Policy (NEP) in India, initiated in 1991, was:
(A) Increased protectionism and import tariffs.
(B) Deregulation of industries and trade liberalization.
(C) Expansion of the public sector.
(D) Strengthening of the license-permit raj.

**23.** Consider the following statements regarding theoretical perspectives on women's work:
(a) Engels saw the family as an economic unit for the perpetuation of private property.
(b) Boserup argued that development planning often overlooked women's productive contributions.
(c) Luxemburg's work implies that unpaid domestic labour helps in the reproduction of the labour force for capitalism.
(d) Whiteworth examines how global institutions define what constitutes 'legitimate' work.
(e) All four theorists agree that biology is the primary determinant of the gender division of labour.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) (a), (b) and (e) only
(B) (c), (d) and (e) only
(C) (a), (b), (c) and (d) only
(D) (a) and (e) only

**24.** A home-based garment worker who is paid on a piece-rate basis, has no formal contract, and receives no social security benefits is an example of employment in the:
(A) Unorganized sector
(B) Organized sector
(C) Public sector
(D) Formal economy

(C) Colonial policies that introduced private land ownership for men and cash crops.
(D) A sudden shift to industrialization led by women.

**61.** A key consequence of Structural Adjustment Programs (SAPs) in many countries was:
(A) Expansion of the public sector workforce.
(B) Increased food subsidies and welfare programs.
(C) A freeze or reduction in public sector hiring, affecting women's employment opportunities.
(D) The strengthening of import-substitution industries.

**62.** The concept of "double burden" or "second shift" for women refers to:
(A) The necessity of working in two distinct and different paid jobs simultaneously.
(B) The responsibility of performing paid work in the public sphere and unpaid work in the private sphere.
(C) The social pressure to be both a successful mother and a submissive wife.
(D) The challenge of working in both the organized and unorganized economic sectors.

**63.** Sandra Whiteworth's analysis of international relations from a feminist perspective is concerned with:
(A) How states' military strategies can be improved by including women.
(B) How global politics and economics are shaped by gendered structures and ideas.
(C) Proving that women are inherently more peaceful than men.
(D) Documenting the number of female diplomats in the world.

**64.** From Engels' perspective, the transition from communal property to private property was a key factor in:
(A) The liberation of women.
(B) The establishment of gender equality.
(C) The institutionalization of male dominance.
(D) The dissolution of the family unit.

**65.** Consider the following statements regarding the valuation of work:
(a) Work with use value is always unpaid.
(b) All paid work has market value.
(c) Unpaid domestic work creates use value but is not typically assigned a market value.
(d) The valuation of work (use vs. market) is a neutral, objective process.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) (a) and (d) only
(B) (b) and (c) only
(C) (a), (b) and (c)
(D) (b), (c) and (d)

**66.** The mode of production determines the:
(A) Biological differences between men and women.
(B) Specific form of the gender division of labour in a society.
(C) Universal and unchanging roles of women.
(D) Natural superiority of one gender over the other.

**67.** Which of the following is NOT an expected impact of globalization on women's employment in developing nations?
(A) Increase in part-time and temporary contracts.
(B) A universal increase in wages to match global standards.
(C) Shift of manufacturing jobs from developed to developing countries.
(D) Pressure on wages in sectors exposed to international competition.

**68.** The invisibility of women's work in national accounting systems (like GDP) is largely because this work is:
(A) Primarily performed in the organized sector.
(B) Unpaid and takes place outside the market framework.
(C) Not considered socially useful.
(D) Easy to quantify and measure.

**69.** Consider Statement I: Esther Boserup argued that development planners and colonial administrators often wrongly assumed a universal male breadwinner model. Statement II: This assumption led them to introduce technologies and land rights that bypassed women, despite their significant role in traditional agriculture. Which of the following is correct?

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

**34.** Rosa Luxemburg's theory helps explain why global corporations might seek out production sites where:
(A) Pre-capitalist forms of production can be exploited for cheap labour.
(B) Labour is highly unionized and expensive.
(C) Strong environmental and labour regulations exist.
(D) The entire population is already fully integrated into the wage economy.

**35.** Consider the following statements regarding the organized and unorganized sectors:
(a) The organized sector operates under the legal framework of the country.
(b) The unorganized sector is also known as the informal sector.
(c) Women's participation is significantly higher in the organized sector than in the unorganized sector in many developing countries.
(d) Workers in the unorganized sector typically have better job security.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) (a) and (b) only
(B) (c) and (d) only
(C) (a), (b) and (c)
(D) (b), (c) and (d)

**36.** An increase in women's participation in the labour force, particularly in low-wage, precarious, and export-oriented jobs following economic reforms, is termed:
(A) Defeminization of the workforce
(B) Feminization of labour
(C) Gender equalization
(D) Masculinization of work

**37.** The 'market value' of a product or service is determined by:
(A) The amount of labour time socially necessary for its production.
(B) Its ability to be exchanged for money in the market.
(C) The personal satisfaction it provides to the consumer.
(D) The ethical considerations involved in its production.

**38.** Which theorist specifically focused on how development policies themselves could have a negative and differential impact on women, challenging the "trickle-down" theory of development benefits?
(A) Fredrick Engels
(B) Rosa Luxemburg
(C) Esther Boserup
(D) Sandra Whiteworth

**39.** Cause: Cuts in public expenditure on health and education as part of Structural Adjustment Programs.
Effect: An increased burden of unpaid care work on women within households.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) The Cause is a direct and logical Effect of the stated situation.
(B) The Effect is a direct and logical Consequence of the stated Cause.
(C) The Cause and Effect are unrelated phenomena.
(D) The Effect is the cause of the stated Cause.

NODIA

**40.** Which of the following is a key characteristic of women's work in the unorganized sector?
(A) Legally binding and long-term formal employment contracts.
(B) Guaranteed access to paid maternity leave and daycare.
(C) Irregular wages and lack of social protection.
(D) High degree of visibility in national income accounts.

**41.** Assertion (A): Feminist scholars argue that the concept of 'work' in mainstream economics is gender-biased.
**Reason (R) :** It traditionally equates 'work' with paid employment that generates market value, thereby rendering women's unpaid domestic and care work invisible. Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**42.** The gender division of labour becomes particularly sharp with the separation of the public and private spheres, a phenomenon strongly associated with the rise of:

(A) Horticultural societies
(B) Industrial capitalism
(C) Feudalism
(D) Hunter-gatherer communities

**43.** Sandra Whiteworth's work critiques the presumed 'gender neutrality' of:
(A) Pre-historic societies.
(B) Local community councils.
(C) International economic and political institutions.
(D) Small family-owned businesses.

**44.** One of the major impacts of globalization on women in developing countries has been the growth of employment in:
(A) Senior management positions in multinational corporations.
(B) Export Processing Zones (EPZs).
(C) Public sector undertakings.
(D) Tenured academic positions.

**45.** The unpaid work performed to maintain and reproduce the workforce (e.g., cooking, cleaning, childcare) is primarily work of:
(A) Market value
(B) Exchange value
(C) Surplus value
(D) Use value

**46.** According to Engels, the monogamous family was historically instituted for the primary purpose of:
(A) Ensuring female autonomy
(B) Promoting romantic love
(C) Transmitting private property to legitimate heirs
(D) Eradicating patriarchy

**47.** Match List I (Concept) with List II (Example):
List I (Concept)
P. Use Value:
Q. Market Value:
R. Organized Sector:
S. Unorganized Sector:
List II (Example)
1. A salaried bank employee
2. A street vendor selling vegetables
3. Childcare provided by a grandmother for her grandchild
4. A meal sold at a restaurant

Which of the following is the correct matching?
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

**48.** Rosa Luxemburg argued that capitalism cannot sustain itself solely through internal exchange within a purely capitalist society and requires constant expansion into:
(A) Digital and virtual markets.
(B) Non-capitalist social environments.
(C) State-controlled socialist economies.
(D) Highly developed, competing capitalist nations.

**49.** Which statement best describes Esther Boserup's main thesis regarding the role of women in economic development?
(A) The historical view that women have always been passive and silent victims of sudden economic changes.
(B) Modernization projects in the Third World often worsened women's economic position by ignoring their traditional productive roles.
(C) The biological necessity of the gender division of labour in modern industrial societies.
(D) The universal empowerment of women through wage labour in globalized markets.

**50.** The policies of liberalization, privatization, and globalization (LPG) are central to the:
(A) Nehruvian model of development.
(B) New Economic Policy (1991).
(C) Community Development Program (1952).
(D) Swadeshi movement.

**51.** What does Sandra Whiteworth's perspective suggest about the term 'worker' in international law?
(A) It is a universally understood and applied term.
(B) It is a gender-neutral term that applies equally to all.
(C) It is often implicitly gendered, modeled on a male industrial worker.
(D) It primarily refers to agricultural labourers.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**52.** The distinction between productive and non-productive work is problematic from a feminist viewpoint because it often categorizes women's essential household labour as:
(A) Productive
(B) High-value
(C) Non-productive
(D) Market-oriented

**53.** Consider the following statements related to the impact of the New Economic Policy on women:
(a) It led to a decrease in formal sector employment for women.
(b) It resulted in an increase in home-based and informal work.
(c) It caused a reduction in state expenditure on social sectors, increasing women's care burden.
(d) It guaranteed equal pay for equal work in the unorganized sector.
(e) It strengthened the role of trade unions in protecting women's rights.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) (a), (b) and (c) only
(B) (c), (d) and (e) only
(C) (a), (d) and (e) only
(D) (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e)

**54.** The existence of a Gender Division of Labour means that:
(A) Men and women perform identical tasks but are paid differently.
(B) Work is allocated to men and women based on socially determined roles.
(C) Women are legally barred from participating in the economy.
(D) Men and women have complete freedom to choose any profession without social pressure.

**55.** According to Fredrick Engels' analysis, women's liberation is intrinsically linked to:
(A) The reinforcement of the monogamous family.
(B) Their full re-integration into public industry and the abolition of the family as an economic unit.
(C) A return to 'mother-right'.
(D) The preservation of private property relations.

NODIA

**56.** The work of a paid domestic helper who cooks, cleans, and provides childcare in another person's home has:
(A) Only use value and no market value.
(B) Both use value for the employer and market value for the worker.
(C) Only market value and no use value.
(D) Neither use value nor market value.

**57.** Consider Statement I: Rosa Luxemburg did not explicitly write a treatise on women's work. Statement II: However, her theory on the accumulation of capital provides a framework for analyzing how capitalism exploits non-waged labour, including women's domestic work and work in subsistence economies. Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

**58.** Which of the following jobs most clearly falls within the organized sector?
(A) A self-employed carpenter.
(B) A construction worker hired daily for cash wages.
(C) A permanent government school teacher.
(D) A home-based papad-maker supplying a local shop.

**59.** Arrange the following modes of production in the general historical sequence as conceptualized in Marxist theory:
(a) Capitalism
(b) Feudalism
(c) Primitive Communism
(d) Slavery (Ancient Mode)
Which of the following is the correct sequence?
(A) (c), (d), (b), (a)
(B) (c), (b), (d), (a)
(C) (a), (b), (c), (d)
(D) (d), (c), (a), (b)

**60.** Esther Boserup's research showed that in many parts of Africa, pre-colonial agriculture was dominated by "female farming systems" which were disrupted by:
(A) The introduction of gender-equal land reforms.
(B) Matriarchal inheritance laws.

**25.** The shift from production for direct use (use value) to production for sale in a market (market value) is a defining feature of the transition to:
(A) A subsistence economy.
(B) A hunter-gatherer society.
(C) A capitalist economy.
(D) A barter system.

**26.** Which theorist's work would be most relevant for analyzing how international conventions on 'working hours' might implicitly be based on a male breadwinner model?
(A) Sandra Whiteworth
(B) Fredrick Engels
(C) Esther Boserup
(D) Rosa Luxemburg

**27.** Identify the incorrect statement regarding the mode of production and gender division of labour.
(A) In many hunter-gatherer societies, women's gathering contributed significantly to subsistence.
(B) The rise of plow agriculture often shifted economic power towards men.
(C) Industrial capitalism created a sharper distinction between the 'public' workplace and the 'private' home.
(D) The gender division of labour is static and does not change with the mode of production.

**28.** The term 'feminization of poverty' is often linked to the impacts of globalization and SAPs because:
(A) These policies led to a massive increase in women's wages and wealth.
(B) The burden of economic crisis and cuts in social spending fell disproportionately on women.
(C) Women's access to education and healthcare improved dramatically under SAPs.
(D) Men were entirely displaced from the workforce, leaving women as the sole earners.

**29.** Arrange the following titles in the chronological order of their first publication:
(a) The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State
(b) Feminism and International Relations: The Gendering of Global Politics
(c) The Accumulation of Capital
(d) Woman's Role in Economic Development
Which of the following is the correct sequence?
(A) (a), (c), (d), (b)
(B) (c), (a), (b), (d)
(C) (a), (d), (c), (b)
(D) (d), (b), (a), (c)

**30.** Which of the following would NOT be considered work with 'use value'?
(A) Mending a family member's clothes.
(B) Growing vegetables in a kitchen garden for household consumption.
(C) Taking care of an elderly parent at home.
(D) Assembling a mobile phone on a factory assembly line.

**31.** Consider Statement I: According to Esther Boserup, the introduction of cash crops by colonial powers often led to men taking over land previously cultivated by women. Statement II: This process enhanced women's economic autonomy and status within the community. Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

**32.** The concentration of women in certain low-paying occupations is known as:
(A) Gender mainstreaming
(B) Job segregation by gender
(C) Occupational diversification
(D) Labour market integration

**33.** According to Fredrick Engels' theoretical analysis regarding women's status, what was the central argument?
(A) A universal historical truth that women have always been naturally subordinate to men.
(B) Women's subordination is a consequence of economic developments in human society.
(C) Matriarchal societies were historically oppressive and discriminatory towards men.
(D) Capitalism is the only economic system that can naturally liberate women.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

**70.** The "putting-out system" where companies subcontract production to home-based workers, often women, is a prominent feature of the:
(A) Organized sector
(B) Public sector
(C) Unorganized sector
(D) Formal cooperative sector

**71.** Assertion (A): Fredrick Engels predicted that the entry of women into the paid workforce under capitalism would not automatically lead to their liberation.
**Reason (R) :** Within the capitalist system, women in the workforce would still be subject to class exploitation, and they would continue to bear the primary responsibility for private domestic labour. Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**72.** Rosa Luxemburg's contribution to Marxist theory was her detailed analysis of:
(A) The role of the state in a socialist society.
(B) The process of capital accumulation and imperialism.
(C) The psychological roots of class consciousness.
(D) The history of feudalism in Europe.

**73.** The work of which theorist is most directly concerned with challenging the gendered assumptions embedded in the policies and discourse of international institutions like the World Bank and the ILO?
(A) Fredrick Engels
(B) Esther Boserup
(C) Sandra Whiteworth
(D) Rosa Luxemburg

**74.** A key difference between work in the organized and unorganized sector lies in the:
(A) Physical effort involved.
(B) Application of labour laws and social security provisions.
(C) Time of day the work is performed.
(D) Gender of the person performing the work.

**75.** The term 'non-productive work' in classical economic terms often problematically includes which of the following activities essential for social reproduction?
(A) Manufacturing cars
(B) Selling insurance
(C) Raising children
(D) Programming software

**76.** The implementation of Structural Adjustment Programs (SAPs) typically involved:
(A) Increasing import duties to protect local industries.
(B) Devaluation of the national currency to boost exports.
(C) Expanding the government bureaucracy.
(D) Nationalizing private banks and industries.

**77.** Match List I (Author) with List II (Key Work):
P. Rosa Luxemburg:
Q. Fredrick Engels:
R. Sandra Whiteworth:
S. Esther Boserup:
1. Woman's Role in Economic Development
2. The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State
3. Feminism and International Relations
4. The Accumulation of Capital
Which of the following is the correct matching?
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

**78.** Which mode of production is characterized by a pronounced separation between the home (private sphere) and the factory/office (public sphere)?
(A) Primitive communism
(B) Feudalism
(C) Capitalism
(D) Agrarianism

**79.** Consider Statement I: The concept of 'market value' is independent of the social and cultural

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

context. Statement II: The price of a commodity in the market is solely determined by its intrinsic worth. Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

**80.** A woman weaving a carpet at home for her family's use is creating _____, while a woman weaving the same carpet in a factory for a wage is creating _____.
(A) market value; use value
(B) use value; market value
(C) surplus value; use value
(D) market value; surplus value

**81.** Boserup's work highlighted that agricultural modernization projects often failed to recognize:
(A) Men's dominance in all forms of agriculture.
(B) The crucial role of women in subsistence food production.
(C) The superiority of modern techniques over traditional ones.
(D) The lack of interest among men in farming.

**82.** The New Economic Policy of 1991 marked a shift in India's economic strategy towards:
(A) A more state-controlled and centrally planned economy.
(B) Greater integration with the global economy.
(C) Economic isolationism and protectionism.
(D) An agriculture-centric, village-based economy.

**83.** Consider the following statements about Fredrick Engels' theory:
(a) He argued that in early communal societies, a form of 'mother-right' prevailed.
(b) The rise of private property, especially domesticated animals, led to a shift in power to men.
(c) The monogamous family arose to guarantee paternity for inheritance.
(d) He believed that women's subordination was a natural and biological fact.
(e) He saw socialism as a precondition for true gender equality.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) (a), (b), (c) and (d) only
(B) (b), (c), (d) and (e) only
(C) (a), (b), (c) and (e) only
(D) (a), (d) and (e) only

NODIA

**84.** The analysis of how global economic governance shapes gender roles and work falls under the purview of:
(A) Classical Marxist theory
(B) Feminist International Relations
(C) Modernization theory
(D) Structural functionalism

**85.** Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of the gender division of labour?
(A) It is socially constructed.
(B) It varies across cultures and historical periods.
(C) It is static and unchanging.
(D) It often involves a hierarchy of value.

**86.** Export-oriented industrialization, a key feature of globalization, has often led to the employment of a large number of young women in sectors like garments and electronics because they are perceived as:
(A) More skilled in high-tech management.
(B) More likely to form strong trade unions.
(C) A docile and cheap labour force.
(D) Physically stronger for heavy manufacturing.

**87.** The work performed by a teacher in a school has market value because it is:
(A) Socially useful.
(B) A service exchanged for a salary.
(C) Morally uplifting.
(D) Performed in the public sphere.

**88.** According to Rosa Luxemburg, imperialism is a political expression of:
(A) The process of capital accumulation.
(B) The cultural superiority of a nation.
(C) A country's desire for international prestige.
(D) The final stage of socialism.

**89.** Arrange the following thinkers based on the primary focus of their work, from a historical/economic analysis of the family to a contemporary analysis of global institutions:
(a) Sandra Whiteworth
(b) Esther Boserup
(c) Fredrick Engels
Which of the following is the correct sequence?

(A) (a), (b), (c)
(B) (c), (b), (a)
(C) (b), (c), (a)
(D) (c), (a), (b)

**90.** A primary difference between the organized and unorganized sectors is the:
(A) Level of skill required for the jobs.
(B) Presence or absence of legal and social protection for workers.
(C) Location of the workplace (urban vs. rural).
(D) Time of day work is performed.

**91.** The concept of 'use value' is crucial for making visible the economic contribution of:
(A) The corporate sector.
(B) The banking industry.
(C) The household economy.
(D) The stock market.

**92.** Esther Boserup criticized development planners for their 'male bias', which meant they:
(A) Only provided aid to male-headed countries.
(B) Assumed men were the primary, if not sole, economic actors and directed resources accordingly.
(C) Believed women were biologically superior farmers.
(D) Refused to speak with women during field visits.

**93.** Consider Statement I: Globalization has led to uniform improvement in working conditions for women worldwide. Statement II: The competitive pressures of the global market often lead to a 'race to the bottom' in terms of labour standards. Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

**94.** The historical-materialist approach to understanding women's oppression is most closely associated with:
(A) Esther Boserup
(B) Sandra Whiteworth
(C) Fredrick Engels
(D) Post-modern feminism

**95.** Consider the following statements regarding the Gender Division of Labour:
(a) It is determined by biological capabilities alone.
(b) It changes with shifts in the mode of production.
(c) It often results in the undervaluation of work predominantly done by women.
(d) Under industrial capitalism, it led to the ideal of a male breadwinner and a female homemaker.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) (a), (b) and (c)
(B) (b), (c) and (d)
(C) (a) and (d) only
(D) (a), (b), (c) and (d)

**96.** A key policy prescription of Structural Adjustment Programs is fiscal austerity, which usually involves:
(A) Increasing government spending.
(B) Cutting public expenditure, particularly on social services.
(C) Raising taxes on corporations.
(D) Expanding the public sector payroll.

**97.** From a critical perspective, unpaid domestic work which creates use-value can be seen as:
(A) An enjoyable leisure activity with no economic function.
(B) A subsidy to capital, as it lowers the cost of reproducing the labour force.
(C) A purely personal choice with no connection to the economic system.
(D) The most valued form of work in a capitalist society.

**98.** The theoretical framework of Rosa Luxemburg can be extended to argue that global capitalism relies on women in the periphery as:
(A) A primary source of high-tech innovation and digital development.
(B) A powerful consumer base with high purchasing power.
(C) A reserve army of labour and producers in subsistence economies.
(D) Progressive leaders in formal global political and legal institutions.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

**99.** Sandra Whiteworth's work encourages a critical examination of how ideas about masculinity and femininity influence:
(A) The biology of sex differences.
(B) The formulation of international labour law and economic policy.
(C) The outcomes of local village elections.
(D) The curriculum in primary schools only.

**100.** Work in the unorganized sector is often described as 'precarious' because it:
(A) Providing relatively high salaries despite being highly stressful for the individual.
(B) Is stable, secure, and long-term.
(C) Is characterized by uncertainty, low income, and high risk for the worker.
(D) Requires a high level of educational qualification.

**101.** Assertion (A): Esther Boserup's work was groundbreaking because it introduced gender as a critical variable in the analysis of economic development.
**Reason (R) :** Prior to her work, development models were largely gender-blind, assuming that the benefits of modernization would automatically extend to women. Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**102.** According to Engels, what is the fundamental prerequisite for the liberation of women?
(A) The establishment of a matriarchal society.
(B) The abolition of private property.
(C) Stricter enforcement of monogamy.
(D) Women's complete withdrawal from public life.

**103.** The 'mode of production' is a central concept in Marxist theory that refers to:
(A) The specific technology used in a factory.
(B) The way a society is organized to produce goods and services.
(C) The style of management in a corporation.
(D) The volume of goods produced annually.

**104.** Which of the following best represents an impact of the New Economic Policy on the organized sector in India?
(A) Rapid expansion of permanent jobs in the public sector.
(B) A move towards downsizing, contractualization, and voluntary retirement schemes (VRS).
(C) Strengthening of trade union power and an increase in strikes.
(D) Increased government control and regulation over private companies.

**105.** 'Productive labour' in the narrow capitalist sense is labour that:
(A) is useful to society.
(B) is exchanged for a wage and produces surplus value for the capitalist.
(C) is performed with great skill.
(D) contributes to household well-being.

NODIA

**106.** Match List I (Term) with List II (Description):
List I (Term)
P. Feminization of Labour:
Q. Gender Division of Labour:
R. Structural Adjustment Program:
S. Use Value:
List II (Description):
1. Socially defined allocation of tasks between men and women
2. Work done for direct consumption, not for the market
3. Economic policies promoting privatization and liberalization
4. Increased participation of women in low-wage, insecure jobs
Which of the following is the correct matching?
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4

**107.** Rosa Luxemburg's analysis of imperialism suggests that it is driven by capitalism's inherent need to find:
(A) New sources of raw materials, cheap labour, and markets.
(B) Cultural enlightenment from non-capitalist societies.
(C) International cooperation to solve global problems.

(D) Ways to increase wages for all workers globally.

**108.** The main argument of Sandra Whiteworth's "Feminism and International Relations" is that:
(A) Women are inherently more peaceful and should lead foreign policy.
(B) Global politics is a gendered activity and needs to be analyzed as such.
(C) The UN has successfully achieved gender equality in all its operations.
(D) Feminist theory has no relevance to the 'high politics' of war and peace.

**109.** Which of the following is an example of employment in the formal/organized sector?
(A) A street hawker.
(B) A domestic maid working in multiple houses without a contract.
(C) A software engineer employed by a multinational IT company.
(D) An agricultural labourer paid daily wages in cash.

**110.** A key criticism of the concept of 'productive' vs. 'non-productive' work is that it:
(A) Legitimizes the exploitation of workers in factories.
(B) Overlooks the essential role of 'non-productive' reproductive labour in sustaining the entire economy.
(C) Is only applicable in socialist economies.
(D) Considers all paid work to be non-productive.

**111.** Consider the following policies, which are characteristic of Structural Adjustment Programs:
(a) Devaluation of currency
(b) Privatization of state-owned enterprises
(c) Deregulation of the economy
(d) Reduction in public spending and subsidies
(e) Expansion of the public sector workforce
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) (a), (b), (c) and (d) only
(B) (b), (c), (d) and (e) only
(C) (a), (d) and (e) only
(D) (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e)

**112.** According to Engels' historical analysis, the status of women was relatively higher in:
(A) Early communal societies before the advent of private property.
(B) Ancient slave-owning societies like Rome.
(C) European feudal societies.
(D) Early industrial capitalist societies.

**113.** "The world-historical defeat of the female sex" is a phrase used by Fredrick Engels to describe the consequences of the transition to:
(A) Industrial society
(B) A patrilineal system of inheritance driven by private property.
(C) A socialist mode of production.
(D) Matrilineal societies.

**114.** Consider Statement I: The New Economic Policy led to a significant increase in secure, permanent, and well-paying jobs for women in India. Statement II: The policy's emphasis on flexibility and competitiveness pushed many women into the informal sector and contractual work. Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

**115.** A farmer growing food crops to feed her family is engaged in production for:
(A) Market value
(B) Use value
(C) Surplus value
(D) Exchange value

**116.** The "Gender Division of Labour" refers to the social allocation of different tasks and roles to men and women, which is:
(A) A biological and unchangeable fact.
(B) A product of social, economic, and historical processes.
(C) The same in every society throughout history.
(D) A phenomenon that only exists in capitalist societies.

**117.** Arrange the following events/processes in chronological order:
(a) The widespread implementation of Structural Adjustment Programs in developing countries.
(b) The publication of Esther Boserup's analysis

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

regarding women's role in economic development.
(c) The introduction of India's New Economic Policy.
(d) The publication of Fredrick Engels' analysis regarding the origin of the family.
Which of the following is the correct sequence?
(A) (d), (b), (a), (c)
(B) (b), (d), (c), (a)
(C) (d), (a), (b), (c)
(D) (a), (c), (d), (b)

**118.** Which theorist's work provides a powerful lens for critiquing how the 'ideal worker' norm in global supply chains is often modeled on a male figure without family responsibilities?
(A) Fredrick Engels
(B) Rosa Luxemburg
(C) Sandra Whiteworth
(D) Esther Boserup

**119.** A major reason for the high concentration of women in the unorganized sector is:
(A) The high salaries and excellent benefits offered in this sector.
(B) The lack of educational opportunities and skills training, combined with family responsibilities.
(C) A legal requirement that women must work in the unorganized sector.
(D) Women's preference for physically demanding and hazardous work.

**120.** Which of the following statements about Rosa Luxemburg is correct?
(A) She was a leading figure in the Russian Revolution of 1917 alongside Lenin.
(B) She was a Polish-German Marxist theorist, philosopher, and revolutionary socialist.
(C) She wrote extensively on the natural basis of the gender division of labour.
(D) She was a strong advocate for capitalism as a means to liberate women.

**121.** The economic reforms of 1991 in India are also known as the NEP, which stands for:
(A) National Employment Program
(B) New Economic Policy
(C) Nehruvian Economic Plan
(D) National Education Policy

**122.** Esther Boserup's study focused on the impact of economic development processes on women in:
(A) Developed countries of Europe and North America.
(B) Socialist countries of Eastern Europe.
(C) The agricultural and developing economies of Asia and Africa.
(D) Ancient Greek and Roman societies.

**123.** Consider the following statements:
(a) Fredrick Engels was a close collaborator of Karl Marx.
(b) Esther Boserup was a Danish economist.
(c) Rosa Luxemburg was a prominent figure in the German Social Democratic Party.
(d) Sandra Whiteworth is a Canadian scholar in feminist international relations.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) (a) and (b) only
(B) (c) and (d) only
(C) (a), (b), and (c) only
(D) (a), (b), (c) and (d)

**124.** The concept that work is only what one gets paid for devalues and makes invisible the massive amount of labour performed by women in the:
(A) Public sphere
(B) Formal sector
(C) Private or domestic sphere
(D) Service industry

NODIA

**125.** The shift from a 'plow culture' (often male-dominated) from a 'hoe culture' (where women played a key role) is an example of how the gender division of labour changes with:
(A) Political ideology
(B) Religious beliefs
(C) The mode of production and technology
(D) The climate

**126.** Assertion (A): The unorganized sector absorbs a large percentage of the female workforce in countries like India.
**Reason (R) :** The unorganized sector offers flexibility, requires low skill-entry for many jobs, and can be combined with domestic responsibilities, which aligns with the structural constraints placed on many women. Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is a true.

**127.** The process of globalization has been argued to increase the 'vulnerability' of female workers because:
(A) It guarantees them lifelong employment.
(B) They are often in mobile industries that can easily relocate to find cheaper labour.
(C) It strengthens their bargaining power through international unions.
(D) It provides comprehensive social security nets.

**128.** According to Engels, the first form of the family that was based not on natural but on economic conditions was the:
(A) Communal household
(B) Paring family
(C) Monogamous family
(D) Group marriage family

**129.** Work that creates goods for exchange in a market to realize a profit is said to produce:
(A) Only use value
(B) Market value
(C) Only personal satisfaction
(D) Communal wealth

**130.** The idea that capitalist accumulation is not a closed system but one that feeds on non-capitalist forms of production is central to the work of:
(A) Fredrick Engels
(B) Rosa Luxemburg
(C) Esther Boserup
(D) Sandra Whiteworth

**131.** Match List I (Activity) with List II (Primary Value Type):
List I (Activity)
P. A corporate lawyer advising a firm:
Q. A mother telling a bedtime story to her child:
R. A street food vendor selling snacks:
S. A person repairing their own bicycle:
List II (Primary Value Type)
1. Use Value
2. Market Value
3. Market Value
4. Use Value
Which of the following is the correct matching?
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2

**132.** The term 'gender blind' in the context of development policy means that the policy:
(A) Is specifically designed to benefit women.
(B) Actively discriminates against men.
(C) Fails to consider the different impacts it may have on men and women.
(D) Has been created through a process of consultation with both men and women.

**133.** The growth of subcontracting, home-based work, and part-time labour for women as a result of globalization is a manifestation of the trend towards:
(A) Formalization of the economy.
(B) The informalization of female employment.
(C) The decline of the unorganized sector.
(D) A reduction in the gender pay gap.

**134.** Consider Statement I: The Gender Division of Labour is a natural outcome of biological differences in strength and aptitude between men and women. Statement II: The Gender Division of Labour is a social construct that justifies and perpetuates gender inequality. Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Statement I represents a biologistic view, while Statement II represents a sociological view.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(D) Statement I is a sociological view, while Statement II is a biologistic view.

**135.** The theoretical perspective of Sandra Whiteworth belongs to the field of:
(A) Development Economics
(B) Classical Anthropology
(C) Feminist International Relations
(D) Psychoanalytic Theory

**136.** Which of the following is NOT a consequence of categorizing domestic work as 'non-productive'?
(A) Its exclusion from GDP calculations.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

disempower women economically.
(c) Whiteworth analyzes the gendered nature of global governance.
(d) Luxemburg argued that capitalism must exploit non-capitalist areas to survive.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) (a) and (b) only
(B) (c) and (d) only
(C) (a), (b), and (c) only
(D) (a), (b), (c), and (d)

**196.** Fredrick Engels used the term "proletarian" to refer to:
(A) The modern wage-labouring class.
(B) The ruling class that owns the means of production.
(C) The feudal lords of the medieval era.
(D) The intellectual elite of society.

**197.** Consider Statement I: The unorganized sector provides a social safety net for its workers, including pensions and health insurance.
**Statement II :** Employment in the unorganized sector is typically characterized by a lack of social security and legal protection. Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

**198.** The 'male bias' in development planning identified by Esther Boserup refers to the tendency to:
(A) See men as the primary economic agents and target them with training and resources.
(B) Give women more resources than men.
(C) Ignore the role of technology in agriculture.
(D) Focus exclusively on industrial development over agriculture.

**199.** The economic policies of globalization, liberalization, and privatization are often collectively known as:
(A) The Washington Consensus
(B) The Beijing Consensus
(C) The Delhi Declaration
(D) The Geneva Convention

**200.** Which activity has only 'use value' and no 'market value' in its immediate context?
(A) A person cleaning their own apartment.
(B) A carpenter making a chair for sale.
(C) A doctor treating a patient in a clinic.
(D) A taxi driver driving a passenger.

**201.** Assertion (A): The gender division of labour is a historical and social construct, not a natural one.
**Reason (R) :** The tasks assigned to men and women, and the value placed upon them, vary significantly across different cultures and modes of production. Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**202.** Match List I (Approach) with List II (Theorist):
List I (Approach)
P. Historical Materialism:
Q. Women in Development (WID):
R. Feminist International Relations:
S. Theory of Imperialism:
List II (Theorist)
1. Esther Boserup
2. Sandra Whiteworth
3. Fredrick Engels
4. Rosa Luxemburg
Which of the following is the correct matching?
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

**203.** The term 'feminization of survival' points to the fact that under economic crises precipitated by policies like SAPs:
(A) It is women's labour, both paid and unpaid, that is stretched to ensure household survival.
(B) Significant and dramatic increases in women's individual incomes and economic assets.
(C) Men voluntarily taking over all primary household and domestic responsibilities.
(D) The state provides special support systems only for women.

NODIA

authority in agriculture. Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

**146.** From a Marxist feminist perspective, which combines insights from various theorists, women's oppression has roots in:
(A) Both the capitalist mode of production and patriarchal social relations.
(B) Biological differences alone.
(C) The psychological inadequacy of women.
(D) The choices women freely make in the market.

**147.** A key argument of Rosa Luxemburg is that:
(A) Capitalism can thrive indefinitely within its own boundaries.
(B) The destruction of non-capitalist economies is essential for continued capital accumulation.
(C) Imperialism is a moral crusade, not an economic necessity.
(D) Socialist revolutions are impossible.

**148.** Sandra Whiteworth's work exemplifies a shift in feminist theory towards analyzing:
(A) Only the experiences of women in the home.
(B) The gendered nature of global structures and institutions.
(C) The biological basis of gender roles.
(D) The superiority of female leadership.

**149.** The value of a service sold in the market, such as a haircut from a salon, is its:
(A) Use value only
(B) Intrinsic value
(C) Market value
(D) Non-productive value

**150.** In the context of the gender division of labour, the 'public/private' dichotomy refers to the separation of:
(A) The workplace and the home.
(B) Urban and rural areas.
(C) Skilled and unskilled work.
(D) Mental and manual labour.

**151.** Consider the following statements about women's work:
(a) It is often under-reported in official statistics.
(b) A significant portion of it is unpaid.
(c) It is concentrated in the unorganized sector in many developing countries.
(d) It is valued equally to men's work in most societies.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) (a) and (d) only
(B) (b) and (c) only
(C) (a), (b) and (c) only
(D) (a), (b), (c) and (d)

**152.** The policies of Structural Adjustment were often a condition for receiving loans from:
(A) The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).
(B) The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank.
(C) The World Trade Organization (WTO).
(D) Regional development banks without any external influence.

**153.** According to Engels, the modern individual family is founded on:
(A) Communal living and shared property.
(B) The open or concealed domestic slavery of the wife.
(C) Perfect equality between husband and wife.
(D) The authority of the matriarch.

NODIA

**154.** If a woman bakes bread for sale in her bakery, the bread has primarily _____; if she bakes the same bread for her family, it has primarily _____.
(A) use value; market value
(B) market value; use value
(C) surplus value; abstract value
(D) concrete value; surplus value

**155.** Assertion (A): Globalization can have contradictory effects on women's empowerment.
**Reason (R) :** While it may provide new employment opportunities and economic independence for some women, it often does so under exploitative conditions and may simultaneously increase their domestic work burden due to cuts in social services. Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**176.** Which of the following theorists provided a historical materialist account of the origins of female oppression?
(A) Fredrick Engels
(B) Esther Boserup
(C) Sandra Whiteworth
(D) Talcott Parsons

**177.** A 'bidi'-roller working from home on a piece-rate basis for a contractor is an example of a worker in the:
(A) Organized sector
(B) Public sector
(C) Unorganized sector
(D) Government sector

**178.** The value derived from the direct consumption or use of a good or service, without it being sold on the market, is called:
(A) Exchange value
(B) Market value
(C) Use value
(D) Surplus value

**179.** A negative consequence of globalization for women workers is the increase in _____ of the labour force.
(A) formalization
(B) unionization
(C) informalization
(D) security

**180.** Match List I (Book) with List II (Author):
List I (Book)
P. The Accumulation of Capital:
Q. Woman's Role in Economic Development:
R. The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State:
S. Feminism and International Relations:
List II (Author)
1. Esther Boserup
2. Sandra Whiteworth
3. Fredrick Engels
4. Rosa Luxemburg
Which of the following is the correct matching?
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4

**181.** The term 'mode of production' combines a society's:
(A) Productive forces (technology, labour) and social relations of production (class, property).
(B) Political system and religious beliefs.
(C) Cultural values and artistic styles.
(D) Legal framework and judicial system.

**182.** Consider Statement I: Sandra Whiteworth argues that international institutions are neutral arbiters in global politics.
**Statement II :** Her feminist analysis reveals how these institutions often reflect and reproduce gender hierarchies present in society. Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

**183.** Rosa Luxemburg's theories are most relevant for understanding the relationship between:
(A) Capitalism, imperialism, and the exploitation of peripheral economies.
(B) The psychological development of children.
(C) The origins of the monogamous family.
(D) The administrative structure of the United Nations.

**184.** The process of deregulation, a key feature of the New Economic Policy, involves:
(A) Reducing or removing state regulations on economic activity.
(B) Increasing government controls over industry.
(C) Nationalizing private companies.
(D) Strengthening the power of trade unions.

**185.** Consider the following statements regarding the concept of work:
(a) Work that produces use-value is essential for human survival.
(b) Work that has market-value is always socially more important than work with

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

remained free from the same constraint. Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

**166.** Which one of the following is NOT a characteristic of the unorganized sector?
(A) Ease of entry
(B) Formal contracts and job security
(C) Small scale of operations
(D) Use of indigenous technology

**167.** Consider the following assertions regarding the impact of Structural Adjustment Programs on women:
(a) SAPs led to cuts in social sector spending, increasing the burden of care work on women.
(b) SAPs promoted export-oriented industries that often employed women under poor working conditions.
(c) The policies of deregulation and privatization under SAPs often reduced formal sector employment for women.
(d) SAPs universally led to women's economic empowerment and improved social status.
(e) SAPs resulted in increased food security for the poor due to the removal of food subsidies.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) (a), (b), and (c) only
(B) (c), (d), and (e) only
(C) (a), (d), and (e) only
(D) (a), (b), (c), (d), and (e)

**168.** The core argument of Rosa Luxemburg is that capitalism needs _____ for its survival and expansion.
(A) A strong welfare state
(B) A purely capitalist environment
(C) Non-capitalist strata and territories
(D) The abolition of money

**169.** The work of Sandra Whiteworth demonstrates that international politics and economics are not gender-neutral but are:
(A) Exclusively controlled by women.
(B) Fundamentally gendered processes.
(C) Irrelevant to the lives of ordinary women.
(D) Becoming less important in the modern world.

**170.** The concept of 'market value' is most closely associated with an economy based on:
(A) Subsistence
(B) Barter
(C) Commodity exchange and money
(D) Gifting

**171.** Esther Boserup's research demonstrated that the marginalization of women in the economy was often a consequence of:
(A) Women's inherent lack of skill.
(B) The process of modernization itself.
(C) A natural and inevitable process.
(D) Women's preference for domestic roles.

**172.** The term 'double day' for working women refers to their engagement in:
(A) Two shifts at the same factory.
(B) Paid work in the market and unpaid work at home.
(C) Both agricultural and industrial work.
(D) Full-time and part-time jobs.

**173.** The gender division of labour in the capitalist mode of production is often characterized by:
(A) Gender equality in all spheres.
(B) The segregation of women into specific, often lower-paid, job categories.
(C) The complete absence of women from the workforce.
(D) Men's dominance in the domestic sphere.

**174.** A key element of India's New Economic Policy of 1991 was:
(A) Strengthening the public sector.
(B) Increasing subsidies on all essential goods.
(C) Liberalizing trade and investment policies.
(D) Restricting foreign direct investment.

NODIA

**175.** Assertion (A): The distinction between 'productive' and 'non-productive' work is a social construct, not a natural one.
**Reason (R) :** The valuation of work depends on the dominant economic system; in capitalism, work that generates profit is privileged over work that produces use-value for direct consumption, such as care work. Which of the following is correct?

explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**156.** The work of Esther Boserup is foundational in which of the following fields?
(A) Women in Development (WID).
(B) Queer Theory.
(C) Post-structuralism.
(D) Classical political philosophy.

**157.** An example of work in the unorganized sector is:
(A) A university professor.
(B) An employee of a nationalized bank.
(C) A domestic worker without a formal contract or benefits.
(D) A scientist in a government research institute.

**158.** The gender division of labour is not 'natural' but is perpetuated through:
(A) Genetic inheritance.
(B) Socialization, custom, and economic structures.
(C) A global treaty signed by all nations.
(D) The unchanging biological needs of the human species.

**159.** The New Economic Policy (1991) of India led to:
(A) A strengthening of the 'license raj'.
(B) An increase in import tariffs and trade barriers.
(C) A greater role for the private sector and foreign investment.
(D) The nationalization of key industries.

**160.** Which theoretical perspective would be most useful for analyzing how the concept of the 'male breadwinner wage' was institutionalized in labour negotiations and state policies?
(A) Sandra Whiteworth's feminist international relations approach.
(B) Esther Boserup's development economics.
(C) Rosa Luxemburg's theory of accumulation.
(D) Fredrick Engels' historical materialism.

**161.** Match List I (Theorist/Concept) with List II (Associated Idea/Feature):
Match List I (Theorist/Concept)
P. Fredrick Engels:
Q. Esther Boserup:
R. Unorganized Sector:
S. New Economic Policy:
List II (Associated Idea/Feature)
1. Male bias in development planning
2. Precarious work, no social security
3. The family as a site of class oppression
4. Liberalization, Privatization, Globalization
Which of the following is the correct matching?
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

**162.** 'Reproductive labour' refers to activities such as cooking, cleaning, and caring for family members. This type of work is mostly:
(A) Paid and counted in the GDP.
(B) Unpaid and creates use value.
(C) Performed in the formal sector.
(D) Considered 'productive' in mainstream economics.

**163.** The mode of production prevalent in medieval Europe, based on land ownership by a lord and service by serfs, was:
(A) Capitalism
(B) Socialism
(C) Feudalism
(D) Primitive Communism

**164.** The "race to the bottom" phenomenon associated with globalization refers to:
(A) Countries competing to create the best possible labour and environmental standards.
(B) Countries competing to attract investment by lowering wages, taxes, and regulations.
(C) A geographical competition to explore the deepest parts of the ocean.
(D) All countries becoming equally wealthy.

**165.** Consider Statement I: Fredrick Engels argued that monogamy was always equally binding on both men and women from its inception. Statement II: He contended that for the man, monogamy was a means to ensure fidelity of the wife and thus undisputed heirs, while he often

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

only use-value.
(c) The economic system determines which type of work is valued more.
(d) Unpaid care work is a classic example of work with high use-value but no direct market-value.
(e) All human activities can be classified as work with market-value.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) (a), (c), and (d) only
(B) (b), (c), and (e) only
(C) (a), (b), and (d) only
(D) (a), (b), (c), (d), and (e)

**186.** According to Engels, the state emerges alongside private property and the family to:
(A) Protect the interests of the property-owning class.
(B) Ensure social equality for all.
(C) Promote a matriarchal social order.
(D) Abolish all forms of class division.

**187.** Which of the following is the LEAST likely characteristic of women's work under the influence of globalization in export processing zones?
(A) Low wages
(B) Long working hours
(C) Strong trade union representation
(D) Repetitive and monotonous tasks

**188.** Esther Boserup's primary contribution was to:
(A) Show empirically how development processes could negatively affect women.
(B) Prove that women are biologically unsuited for hard labour.
(C) Argue for the complete withdrawal of women from the economy.
(D) Develop a new theory of capital accumulation.

**189.** A key distinction between the organized and unorganized sectors is the applicability of:
(A) Labour laws
(B) Social customs
(C) Moral principles
(D) Laws of physics

**190.** The unpaid domestic labour performed by women, which reproduces the labour force on a daily and generational basis, is often termed as:
(A) Productive labour
(B) Surplus labour
(C) Reproductive labour
(D) Alienated labour

**191.** Assertion (A): Sandra Whiteworth's work analyzes how global norms about 'work' and 'family' are created and sustained.
**Reason (R) :** She argues that institutions like the ILO, through their conventions and recommendations, play a key role in constructing a particular, often gendered, understanding of these concepts. Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**192.** In which mode of production does the separation of home and workplace become most distinct, leading to the ideology of 'separate spheres' for men and women?
(A) Hunter-gatherer
(B) Agrarian
(C) Feudal
(D) Industrial capitalist

**193.** The value of a commodity in the market is its _____, whereas its utility to the user is its _____.
(A) market value, use value
(B) use value, market value
(C) concrete value, abstract value
(D) use value, surplus value

NODIA

**194.** The Structural Adjustment Programs of the 1980s and 1990s promoted policies that were in line with:
(A) A neoliberal economic ideology.
(B) A state-led development model.
(C) A socialist framework.
(D) A protectionist trade policy.

**195.** Consider the following statements regarding theorists on women and work:
(a) Engels located the origin of women's oppression in the rise of private property.
(b) Boserup showed how modernization could

(B) The economic dependency of women who are full-time homemakers.
(C) The perception that it is not 'real' work.
(D) High social status and recognition for homemakers.

**137.** Consider the following characteristics regarding an economic sector:
(a) Small scale of operation
(b) Lack of formal employer-employee relationship
(c) Non-coverage by labour legislation
(d) Entitlement to paid leave and social security
(e) Dominance of large transnational corporations
Which of these are characteristics of the unorganized sector?
(A) (a), (b), and (c) only
(B) (c), (d), and (e) only
(C) (a), (d), and (e) only
(D) (a), (b), (c), (d), and (e)

**138.** The New Economic Policy in India involved a set of reforms aimed at making the economy more:
(A) State-led and protectionist.
(B) Market-oriented and competitive.
(C) Agriculture-focused and self-reliant.
(D) Socialist and centrally planned.

**139.** Engels argued that the family under capitalism serves as an economic unit primarily for:
(A) The communal sharing of resources.
(B) The emotional support of its members.
(C) The preservation and transfer of private property.
(D) The promotion of social mobility.

**140.** Which concept best describes the value of a hand-knitted sweater made by a grandmother for her grandchild?
(A) Market value
(B) Surplus value
(C) Use value
(D) Exchange value

**141.** The slogan 'the personal is political' is highly relevant to the study of women, work, and employment because it:
(A) Suggests that politicians should not have personal lives.
(B) Highlights how issues within the 'private' sphere, like domestic labour, are shaped by and have implications for public power structures.
(C) Argues that only personal experiences matter, not economic data.
(D) Implies that all work should be done from home.

**142.** Arrange the following theorists in the chronological order of their approximate period of major intellectual contribution:
(a) Esther Boserup
(b) Sandra Whiteworth
(c) Fredrick Engels
(d) Rosa Luxemburg
Which of the following is the correct sequence?
(A) (c), (d), (a), (b)
(B) (d), (c), (b), (a)
(C) (a), (b), (c), (d)
(D) (c), (a), (d), (b)

**143.** Which of the following statements about the organized sector is INCORRECT?
(A) It consists of enterprises registered with the government.
(B) Employees have fixed working hours and paid leave.
(C) It is synonymous with the informal economy.
(D) Labour laws are generally applicable to its workers.

**144.** The 'feminization of labour' as a consequence of globalization refers to:
(A) Women taking over all the top managerial positions.
(B) An increase in women's participation in the workforce, often in precarious and low-paid jobs.
(C) All jobs becoming stereotypically 'feminine'.
(D) A decline in male participation in the workforce.

**145.** Consider Statement I: According to Boserup, colonial agricultural policies in Africa often favoured male farmers with access to new technologies and markets. Statement II: These policies strengthened the economic position of women and reinforced their traditional

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**204.** In Engels' view, the bourgeois family is characterized by the husband as the bourgeois and the wife as the:
(A) Proletariat
(B) Monarch
(C) Partner
(D) Aristocrat

**205.** The defining characteristic of work in the organized sector is:
(A) Regulation by labour laws and the provision of social security.
(B) The physical location of the work.
(C) The level of education of the worker.
(D) The gender of the worker.

**206.** 'Market value' is fundamentally about a good's or service's:
(A) Power to be exchanged for other commodities, especially money.
(B) Aesthetic quality.
(C) Moral worth.
(D) Contribution to personal well-being.

**207.** Which of the following is NOT one of the 'three P's' that form the core of Structural Adjustment Programs?
(A) Protectionism
(B) Privatization
(C) Price reform (liberalization)
(D) Prying open economies (trade liberalization)

**208.** Consider the following statements regarding the gender division of labour:
(a) It is a universal feature of all human societies, though its form varies.
(b) It is directly caused by biological differences and is therefore unchangeable.
(c) It often creates a power imbalance between men and women.
(d) The tasks associated with women are often devalued compared to those associated with men.
(e) It disappeared with the advent of capitalism.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) (a), (c), and (d) only
(B) (b), (c), and (e) only
(C) (a), (b), and (c) only
(D) (a), (b), (c), (d), and (e)

**209.** The focus of Rosa Luxemburg's major work was on the dynamics of:
(A) Capital accumulation on a world scale
(B) International law
(C) The psychoanalysis of gender
(D) Pre-capitalist family structures

**210.** A feminist critique of the 'productive'/'non-productive' work dichotomy argues that:
(A) 'Non-productive' reproductive work is fundamental for the functioning of the entire economy.
(B) Only 'productive' work is real work.
(C) This distinction accurately reflects the value of different types of work.
(D) Women should only engage in 'productive' work.

NODIA

**211.** Consider Statement I: The New Economic Policy in India aimed to increase government control over the economy.
**Statement II :** It focused on liberalization, privatization, and globalization to boost economic growth. Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

**212.** Sandra Whiteworth's analysis of the International Labour Organization (ILO) reveals how:
(A) Its policies and conventions can be based on and perpetuate specific, gendered ideas about work and family.
(B) It has always promoted a feminist agenda.
(C) It is an entirely powerless and irrelevant organization.
(D) It focuses only on child labour and ignores adult workers.

**213.** The informalization of labour, often impacting women more, refers to the shift:
(A) From formal sector employment to informal, precarious work.
(B) From insecure, unregulated work to secure, regulated jobs.
(C) From rural to urban employment.
(D) From manual labour to knowledge-based work.

market exchange.

**262.** Why is work like childcare and domestic chores often categorized as 'non-productive'?
(A) Because it does not require any specialized skills.
(B) Because it is unpaid and performed outside the formal market.
(C) Because it is not considered essential for societal well-being.
(D) Because it is exclusively performed by women.

**263.** What is the central feminist critique of the productive/non-productive work dichotomy?
(A) It accurately reflects the economic value of all types of labor.
(B) It overvalues the work done by women in the formal sector.
(C) It systematically devalues essential work predominantly done by women.
(D) It helps in creating gender-equitable economic policies.

**264.** The passage suggests that the so-called 'non-productive' work is crucial because it:
(A) directly contributes to the Gross Domestic Product.
(B) generates significant personal income for women.
(C) is included in all national accounting systems.
(D) maintains and reproduces the societal workforce.

**265.** What is a key objective of feminist scholars in challenging the traditional definition of work?
(A) To advocate for the inclusion of unpaid care work in economic analysis.
(B) To exclude men's labor from the definition of productive work.
(C) To ensure all domestic work is replaced by market services.
(D) To prove that market-based activities have no real value.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*The concepts of use value and market value are central to understanding the economic invisibility and undervaluation of women's work, particularly within the domestic sphere. Use value refers to the qualitative utility of a good or service in satisfying human needs and wants. For instance, a cooked meal, a clean home, and a cared-for child all possess immense use value, as they are essential for the sustenance and well-being of family members. This type of labor, often termed reproductive labor, is fundamental for social reproduction. In contrast, market value, or exchange value, refers to the quantitative worth of a good or service when it is traded on the market, typically expressed in monetary terms. The core issue highlighted by feminist economics is that while women's unpaid domestic labor has extremely high use value, it is often assigned zero market value. Because it is not produced for exchange in the capitalist marketplace, it is not monetized and therefore remains outside the purview of economic calculations like GDP. This conceptual separation creates a profound contradiction: the very work that sustains the workforce (which in turn generates market value) is itself not valued in market terms, leading to the economic marginalization of the primary performers of this work.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**266.** Which of the following best defines 'use value' as described in the passage?
(A) The monetary price of a service on the open market.
(B) The utility of a good or service in satisfying human needs.
(C) The contribution of a product to the Gross Domestic Product.
(D) The cost of raw materials used in producing a good.

**267.** What is the primary characteristic of 'market value'?
(A) Its expression of a good's intrinsic utility.
(B) Its quantitative worth in a market transaction.
(C) Its independence from supply and demand.
(D) Its measurement of personal satisfaction.

**268.** What is the core issue identified by feminist economics regarding women's domestic labor?
(A) It has high use value but is assigned zero market value.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

**224.** The work of Esther Boserup directly challenged the assumptions of which theory?
(A) Modernization theory
(B) Dependency theory
(C) Post-modernism
(D) Psychoanalytic theory

**225.** According to Engels, the historical purpose of the monogamous family was primarily:
(A) Economic
(B) Emotional
(C) Religious
(D) Political

**226.** Match List I (Activity) with List II (Sector / Value Type):
List I (Activity)
P. Working as a salaried government clerk:
Q. A self-employed potter selling wares at a market:
R. A construction labourer hired on a daily-wage basis:
S. Weaving cloth at home for family use:
List II (Sector / Value Type):
1. Unorganized Sector / Market Value
2. Organized Sector / Market Value
3. Primarily Use Value
4. Unorganized Sector / Market Value
Which of the following is the correct matching?
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

**227.** Consider Statement I: The gender division of labour is a system of allocating work that is purely based on efficiency.
**Statement II :** Social norms, stereotypes, and power relations play a crucial role in determining which gender performs which tasks. Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

**228.** Sandra Whiteworth's work would be LEAST relevant for analyzing:
(A) The chemical composition of a new polymer.
(B) The gendered language in a World Bank policy document.
(C) The assumptions behind an ILO convention on part-time work.
(D) The impact of global trade rules on women farmers.

**229.** A significant effect of Structural Adjustment Programs on the poor, and particularly on women, was:
(A) A reduction in social safety nets and an increase in the cost of living.
(B) An increase in food and fuel subsidies.
(C) The strengthening of the public distribution system.
(D) An expansion of free public healthcare.

**230.** The concept of "productive labour" in a capitalist sense is labour that produces:
(A) Surplus value
(B) Happiness
(C) Social cohesion
(D) Use value for the labourer

**231.** Which of the following theorists is NOT primarily known for a Marxist or Neo-Marxist perspective?
(A) Esther Boserup
(B) Fredrick Engels
(C) Rosa Luxemburg
(D) Sandra Whiteworth

**232.** Consider the following impacts regarding the global economy:
(a) Increased flow of capital across borders.
(b) Creation of global assembly lines.
(c) Increased competition leading to pressure on wages.
(d) Growth of export-oriented industries.
(e) Strengthening of national protectionist policies.
Which of these are associated with the impact of globalization on employment?
(A) (a), (b), (c) and (d) only
(B) (b), (c), (d) and (e) only
(C) (a) and (e) only
(D) (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e)

**233.** The transition from foraging to plow agriculture often led to a decline in women's economic status because:
(A) It increased the importance of heavy, male-dominated labour and created private

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(C) the equal participation of men and women in the public sphere.
(D) the complete abolition of the private, domestic sphere.

**275.** The ideological effect of the gender division of labor under capitalism was to:
(A) question the traditional roles of men and women.
(B) encourage women to seek leadership positions in industry.
(C) naturalize women's domestic role and men's public role.
(D) assign economic value to unpaid household work.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*Women's employment in the organized sector, while representing a smaller fraction of the female workforce, is characterized by a set of distinct conditions. This sector, comprising public sector enterprises and private sector firms that are registered and adhere to labor laws, theoretically offers greater job security, regular wages, and access to social security benefits such as provident funds, health insurance, and maternity leave. However, participation in this sector does not signify an absence of gender-based challenges. Women in the organized sector often face significant hurdles, including a persistent gender pay gap, where they earn less than their male counterparts for comparable work. They are also subject to 'occupational segregation', being concentrated in specific, often lower-paying, job roles stereotyped as 'women's work,' such as teaching, nursing, and clerical positions. Furthermore, the 'glass ceiling' phenomenon presents a formidable barrier, preventing qualified women from advancing to senior management and leadership positions. Even with legal protections in place, issues like workplace harassment and the double burden of managing a career alongside primary responsibility for household and care duties continue to impact their professional trajectories and well-being. Thus, while the organized sector provides a framework of formal rights, it is not immune to the pervasive gender inequalities that structure the broader labor market.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**276.** Which of the following is a defining characteristic of employment in the organized sector?
(A) Adherence to labor laws and provision of regular wages.
(B) Absence of formal contracts and job security.
(C) Lack of access to any social security benefits.
(D) Work that is exclusively project-based and temporary.

**277.** The passage identifies 'occupational segregation' as the phenomenon where women are:
(A) prevented from entering the organized sector entirely.
(B) paid more than men for performing the same work.
(C) promoted rapidly to senior management positions.
(D) concentrated in specific, often lower-paying, job roles.

**278.** What does the term 'glass ceiling' refer to in the context of the passage?
(A) The transparent policies that ensure equal pay for women.
(B) An invisible barrier preventing women's advancement to senior roles.
(C) The physical separation of male and female workers in an office.
(D) The legal framework that guarantees job security for women.

NODIA

**279.** Despite the formal rights in the organized sector, what is a major challenge that women continue to face?
(A) The complete lack of maternity leave benefits.
(B) A legal prohibition on women holding leadership positions.
(C) The 'double burden' of career and primary household responsibilities.
(D) The absence of any laws against workplace harassment.

**280.** What can be inferred about women's experience in the organized sector from the passage?
(A) It is entirely free from gender discrimination.
(B) Formal employment guarantees equal outcomes and opportunities.
(C) It offers fewer benefits than the unorganized sector.
(D) It is a space where gender inequalities

**243.** Consider Statement I: Globalization has offered new economic opportunities for many women in developing countries.
**Statement II :** These opportunities are often in low-wage, insecure sectors, and their availability can be used to weaken the bargaining power of all workers. Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

**244.** A key feature of women's employment in the unorganized sector is:
(A) Vulnerability and lack of legal protection.
(B) Strong union representation.
(C) A high degree of visibility and recognition.
(D) Generous retirement and health benefits.

**245.** The work of Engels, Luxemburg, Boserup, and Whiteworth all challenge the notion that economic and political processes are:
(A) Gender-neutral
(B) Controlled by women
(C) Unimportant
(D) Always beneficial to everyone

**246.** Consider the following characteristics of a job: permanent employment, fixed salary, provident fund benefits, and regulated working hours. This job belongs to the:
(A) Organized sector
(B) Unorganized sector
(C) Informal sector
(D) Agrarian sector

**247.** The focus on 'use value' is critical for a feminist analysis of work because it:
(A) Helps make visible the vast amount of economically significant but unpaid work done by women.
(B) Allows for the calculation of women's contribution to the stock market.
(C) Proves that market-based work is unimportant.
(D) Is the primary way to measure corporate profits.

**248.** The term 'mode of production' refers to the combination of forces of production (labour, tools, technology) and:
(A) Relations of production (property, class)
(B) Cultural traditions
(C) Religious practices
(D) Political leadership

**249.** Which one of the following is an example of the impact of the New Economic Policy in India?
(A) The increased entry of foreign multinational corporations.
(B) The nationalization of private banks.
(C) The strengthening of the license-permit system.
(D) The expansion of the public sector as the primary engine of growth.

**250.** The core argument linking Fredrick Engels and contemporary feminist critiques of unpaid labour is that the family/household functions as a site of:
(A) Economic production and social reproduction that is crucial for, but often unacknowledged by, the dominant economic system.
(B) Perfect gender harmony and equality.
(C) Leisure and recreation with no economic significance.
(D) Political neutrality and isolation from the economy.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*The theoretical perspective of Fredrick Engels offers a foundational materialist analysis of women's subordination, intrinsically linked to the evolution of economic structures. In his seminal work, Engels posits that the historical defeat of the female sex coincided with the emergence of private property and the transition from matrilineal to patrilineal societies. He argues that in pre-class, communal societies, the domestic work performed by women was a public, socially necessary function, granting them a respected position. However, with the advent of animal husbandry and agriculture, surplus wealth was generated, leading to the establishment of private property, primarily controlled by men. This shift necessitated the overthrow of mother-right to ensure the inheritance of property by a man's legitimate heirs. Consequently, the monogamous family emerged not out of love, but as an economic institution to secure paternity and private wealth.*

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

**214.** Esther Boserup's work was pioneering in its use of gender as a category of analysis in:
(A) Development studies
(B) Quantum physics
(C) Literary criticism
(D) Formal logic

**215.** According to Fredrick Engels, the first class antagonism that appears in history coincides with the:
(A) Development of antagonism between man and woman in monogamous marriage.
(B) Conflict between feudal lords and serfs.
(C) Struggle between the bourgeoisie and proletariat.
(D) Rivalry between different tribes.

**216.** Which of the following correctly pairs a theorist with their core concept?
(A) Sandra Whiteworth - The critique of gendered norms in global governance
(B) Fredrick Engels - The gendering of international institutions
(C) Rosa Luxemburg - The male bias in development planning
(D) Esther Boserup - The link between private property and women's subjugation

**217.** Assertion (A): Unpaid domestic work, despite creating immense use-value, is not included in the calculation of a country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP).
**Reason (R) :** GDP is a measure of the market value of all final goods and services produced in an economy, and unpaid work by definition has no market transaction or price. Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**218.** The shift in many developing countries towards producing goods for export, rather than for domestic consumption, is a key aspect of:
(A) Globalization
(B) Import-substitution industrialization
(C) Autarky (economic self-sufficiency)
(D) Feudalism

**219.** The concept of the 'unorganized sector' is largely synonymous with the:
(A) Informal economy
(B) Public sector
(C) Formal economy
(D) Corporate sector

**220.** The gender division of labour is an expression of:
(A) Gender relations in a society
(B) Natural law
(C) Biological destiny
(D) An unchanging historical truth

**221.** Which statement most accurately reflects Rosa Luxemburg's view on capitalism?
(A) It is inherently expansionist and requires non-capitalist economies to exploit for its survival.
(B) It is a self-contained system that can generate its own demand indefinitely.
(C) It is the most equitable system for distributing wealth.
(D) It naturally evolves into socialism without the need for revolution.

**222.** Consider the following statements about the impact of the New Economic Policy on women's employment:
(a) It led to job losses in some public sector and import-substituting industries where women were employed.
(b) It created new jobs for women, but often in the informal sector with poor conditions.
(c) It increased the pressure on women to earn, while their unpaid work burden remained the same or increased.
(d) It led to a uniform and significant increase in wages for all women workers.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) (a) and (d) only
(B) (a), (b) and (c) only
(C) (c) and (d) only
(D) (a), (b), (c) and (d)

**223.** The value of a meal cooked at home for family consumption is its _____.
(A) Use value
(B) Market value
(C) Exchange value
(D) Surplus value

NODIA

five questions.

**256.** What is the central argument of Boserup Esther's work regarding economic development?
(A) Modernization processes consistently empower women across all sectors.
(B) Development and modernization can have a negative and differential impact on women.
(C) Development has a uniform and universally positive effect on society.
(D) Western development models have no significant impact on gender roles.

**257.** According to Boserup's analysis, what was a primary consequence of introducing Western development models in agriculture?
(A) Women gained greater control over modern agricultural technology.
(B) Men and women benefited equally from new land tenure systems.
(C) Subsistence farming became more profitable for both genders.
(D) Women were often marginalized from their traditional economic roles.

**258.** The source suggests that development interventions analyzed by Boserup led to which outcome for women?
(A) A confinement to domestic work or low-paid, unskilled labor.
(B) Increased access to formal credit and markets.
(C) A shift from the domestic sphere to skilled labor.
(D) An enhancement of their roles in local trade.

**259.** What "bias" in development planning did Boserup's research effectively highlight?
(A) A bias in favor of industrial development over agriculture.
(B) A geographical bias towards urban over rural areas.
(C) A gender bias that overlooked women's economic contributions.
(D) A temporal bias focusing on short-term rather than long-term goals.

**260.** The passage implies that Boserup's work called for a change in policy that would:
(A) Recognize and support the productive capacities of women.
(B) Exclude women from agricultural activities to protect them.
(C) Focus exclusively on men's training in modern techniques.
(D) Accelerate the adoption of Western models without modification.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*The distinction between productive and non-productive work is a critical concept in the feminist analysis of labor and economy. Conventionally, in classical and neoclassical economics, 'productive work' is narrowly defined as activities that generate goods or services for the market, thereby creating exchange value and contributing to measures like the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). This definition inherently excludes a vast range of activities predominantly performed by women. 'Non-productive work,' in this framework, encompasses domestic chores, childcare, elder care, and the subsistence labor necessary for the reproduction of the household and its labor power. While this work is fundamental to the functioning of society and the economy, it is rendered invisible in national accounting systems because it is unpaid and performed within the private sphere of the home. Feminist scholars critique this dichotomy, arguing that it systematically devalues women's contributions and reinforces their economic dependency. They contend that the so-called 'non-productive' work is, in fact, highly productive in a broader sense, as it maintains and reproduces the workforce, the very foundation upon which the market economy is built. Redefining 'work' to include these activities is a central demand for achieving gender-equitable economic analysis and policy-making.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**261.** According to the conventional economic definition mentioned in the passage, what primarily characterizes 'productive work'?
(A) The physical effort involved in the activity.
(B) The location of the work within the domestic sphere.
(C) The fulfillment of a household's subsistence needs.
(D) The generation of goods or services for

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

property in land.
(B) Women were biologically incapable of farming.
(C) Women refused to participate in agricultural work.
(D) It led to the immediate establishment of gender equality.

**234.** Work with 'use value' is aimed at satisfying _____, while work with 'market value' is aimed at _____.
(A) direct needs; exchange in the market
(B) exchange; direct needs
(C) profit; social good
(D) market demand; household needs

**235.** The critique that development models were 'gender-blind' and assumed a 'trickle-down' effect that would automatically benefit women is most closely associated with:
(A) Esther Boserup
(B) Fredrick Engels
(C) Rosa Luxemburg
(D) Sandra Whiteworth

**236.** The 'informal sector' and 'unorganized sector' are terms that describe economic activities that are:
(A) Largely outside state regulation and without social protection for workers.
(B) Highly regulated and taxed.
(C) Exclusively found in developed countries.
(D) Characterized by high wages and job security.

**237.** Assertion (A): Cuts in public health spending under SAPs disproportionately affect women.
**Reason (R) :** Women are traditionally the primary caregivers in families, and when state services are reduced, the burden of caring for the sick and elderly falls on them as unpaid labour. Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**238.** Engels' analysis regarding the origin of the family is a classic work of:
(A) Historical materialism
(B) Structural functionalism
(C) Post-modernism
(D) Psychoanalysis

**239.** The main purpose of analyzing the gender division of labour is to understand:
(A) How work is socially organized along gender lines and the inequalities that result.
(B) The biological basis for why men and women have different jobs.
(C) That the division of labour is always fair and efficient.
(D) How to create more jobs for men.

**240.** The policies of the New Economic Policy era in India represent a departure from the earlier:
(A) Nehruvian model of a mixed economy with a strong public sector
(B) Gandhian model
(C) Swadeshi economic model
(D) Maurya-era economic policies

**241.** Match List I (Phenomenon) with List II (Theorist):
List I (Phenomenon)
P. Separation of public and private spheres:
Q. Male bias in agricultural extension services:
R. Gendering of international labour standards:
S. Imperialism as a result of capital accumulation:
List II (Theorist)
1. Esther Boserup
2. Fredrick Engels / Karl Marx
3. Rosa Luxemburg
4. Sandra Whiteworth
Which of the following is the correct matching?
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

**242.** The difference between the value a worker produces and the wage they receive is known in Marxist theory as:
(A) Surplus value
(B) Use value
(C) Market value
(D) Exchange value

NODIA

(B) It has low use value and low market value.
(C) It has high market value but low use value.
(D) It is valued equally in terms of both use and market value.

**269.** Why does women's unpaid domestic work typically fall outside of GDP calculations?
(A) Because it is considered to have very low use value.
(B) Because it is performed more efficiently than market-based work.
(C) Because it is not produced for exchange in the market.
(D) Because its monetary value is too high to calculate accurately.

**270.** The passage implies a contradiction where:
(A) work with high market value often has low use value.
(B) women's labor in the market is valued more than men's.
(C) use value and market value are always in direct proportion.
(D) the work that sustains the market workforce is not valued by the market.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*The gender division of labour, far from being a natural or universal phenomenon, is a social construct deeply intertwined with the prevailing mode of production. Each economic system, whether feudal, agrarian, or capitalist, organizes production in a specific way that in turn shapes and reinforces a particular division of labor between men and women. For instance, in many pre-capitalist agrarian societies, the household was the primary unit of production, and the lines between domestic work and productive work were often blurred, with women playing significant roles in both spheres. With the rise of industrial capitalism, a profound shift occurred: the separation of the workplace from the home. This created a dichotomy between the 'public' sphere of paid employment and the 'private' sphere of unpaid domestic labor. Men were largely drawn into the former, becoming the primary 'breadwinners', while women were increasingly relegated to the latter, responsible for social reproduction and household maintenance. This division was not merely functional but also ideological, naturalizing women's domestic role and men's role in the public domain. The capitalist mode of production, therefore, not only relies on the exploitation of wage labor in the public sphere but also depends on the unpaid, and thus invisible, labor of women in the private sphere to reproduce its workforce.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**271.** What is the central argument of the passage regarding the gender division of labour?
(A) It is a biologically determined and unchanging reality.
(B) It was most equitable under the capitalist mode of production.
(C) It is a social construct shaped by the mode of production.
(D) It is independent of the economic system of a society.

**272.** According to the passage, what was a key feature of the rise of industrial capitalism in relation to labor?
(A) The integration of the workplace into the household.
(B) The separation of the workplace from the home.
(C) The elimination of the gender division of labour.
(D) The blurring of lines between domestic and productive work.

**273.** The separation of public and private spheres under capitalism led to which of the following outcomes?
(A) Women becoming the primary breadwinners in the public sphere.
(B) Men taking on greater responsibility for domestic labor.
(C) The household ceasing to be a unit of consumption.
(D) A clear distinction between paid employment and unpaid domestic work.

**274.** The passage suggests that the capitalist mode of production depends on:
(A) both the paid labor in the public sphere and unpaid labor in the private sphere.
(B) only the exploitation of paid wage labor in factories.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

*Within this framework, women's household labor was transformed into a private service, stripped of its public character and social value. This relegated women to a position of domestic servitude, making their economic liberation contingent upon their re-entry into public industry and the abolition of the monogamous family as the primary economic unit of society.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**251.** According to Fredrick Engels' perspective, what was the primary driver behind the historical subordination of women?
(A) The rise of religious doctrines promoting patriarchy.
(B) The emergence of private property and its inheritance.
(C) The biological differences between men and women.
(D) The decline of military prowess among women.

**252.** In Engels' view, what was the status of women's domestic work in pre-class, communal societies?
(A) It was a public and socially necessary function.
(B) It was considered a private service for the immediate family.
(C) It was devalued and seen as non-productive.
(D) It was primarily for generating market-based surplus.

**253.** What function did the monogamous family serve, as argued by Engels?
(A) To promote emotional and romantic bonds between partners.
(B) To establish a matriarchal system of social organization.
(C) To ensure the legitimate inheritance of private wealth by a man's heirs.
(D) To abolish the distinction between public and private labor.

**254.** Based on the source, what condition does Engels consider necessary for the economic liberation of women?
(A) The reinforcement of the monogamous family as a social unit.
(B) The complete withdrawal of women from all forms of labor.
(C) The privatization of all forms of social production.
(D) The re-integration of women into public industry.

**255.** What conceptual transformation did women's household labor undergo with the rise of patrilineal societies, according to Engels?
(A) It shifted from a private service to a public function.
(B) It gained significant market value and social prestige.
(C) It transitioned from a socially necessary function to a private service.
(D) It became the primary source of communal wealth and property.

NODIA

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*The contributions of Boserup Esther represent a critical turning point in understanding the gendered impacts of economic development. Challenging the prevailing assumption that modernization and development uniformly benefit all members of society, Boserup's pioneering research demonstrated that these processes often have a differential and frequently negative impact on women. She argued that colonial and post-colonial development policies, heavily influenced by Western models, tended to marginalize women from their traditional economic roles, particularly in agriculture. By introducing new technologies and land tenure systems that favored men, these interventions often displaced women from subsistence farming and local trade, activities they once controlled. Boserup documented how men were trained in modern agricultural techniques and given access to credit and formal markets, while women's work was increasingly confined to the domestic sphere or relegated to low-paid, unskilled labor. This process not only diminished women's economic autonomy and social status but also led to a less efficient allocation of labor, hindering overall development. Her analysis effectively highlighted a "gender bias" in development planning, urging policymakers to recognize women's crucial economic contributions and to design interventions that would support, rather than undermine, their productive capacities.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following

persist despite legal protections.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*The unorganized sector, also known as the informal sector, absorbs the vast majority of the female workforce, particularly in developing economies. This sector is characterized by a profound lack of regulation and security. Employment within it typically involves small-scale enterprises, casual labor, domestic work, and self-employment, all operating outside the purview of state labor laws. For women, work in the unorganized sector translates into highly precarious livelihoods. They face low and irregular wages, an absence of formal contracts, and no access to social security benefits like pensions, health insurance, or paid leave. Working conditions are often poor and unsafe, and workers have little to no legal recourse against exploitation. Furthermore, the line between work and home is often blurred, especially for home-based workers, exacerbating the double burden of productive and reproductive labor. Women are overrepresented in the most vulnerable segments of this sector, such as domestic help, street vending, and piece-rate work in garment manufacturing. This concentration is not accidental but is a structural feature of an economic system that relies on a cheap, flexible, and easily dismissible labor force to keep costs down. The invisibility of this sector in official statistics further compounds the problem, making it difficult to formulate and implement effective policies for worker protection.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**281.** Which of the following is a primary characteristic of the unorganized sector?
(A) A lack of formal contracts and social security benefits.
(B) High levels of job security and regular wages.
(C) Strict adherence to state labor laws and regulations.
(D) A workforce dominated by highly skilled professionals.

**282.** The passage suggests that women's livelihoods in the unorganized sector are 'precarious' because of:
(A) excessively high wages and benefits.
(B) low wages, job insecurity, and poor working conditions.
(C) strong trade union representation.
(D) long-term contracts and guaranteed employment.

**283.** According to the source, why are women overrepresented in the most vulnerable segments of the unorganized sector?
(A) Because these jobs offer the highest levels of security.
(B) It is a structural feature of an economy seeking cheap and flexible labor.
(C) Women prefer jobs with no contracts or social security.
(D) These segments provide ample opportunities for career advancement.

**284.** What is a consequence of the 'invisibility' of the unorganized sector in official statistics?
(A) It hinders the creation of effective worker protection policies.
(B) It leads to better policy formulation for workers.
(C) It makes it easier to provide social security to workers.
(D) It ensures all workers receive fair wages.

**285.** The 'double burden' for women in the unorganized sector is exacerbated because:
(A) the workplace is often separated from the home by a great distance.
(B) they are provided with employer-sponsored childcare facilities.
(C) the distinction between work life and home life is frequently blurred.
(D) they typically work fewer hours than men in the same sector.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*The theoretical interventions of Rosa Luxemburg and Sandra Whiteworth, though from different eras and disciplines, provide complementary critiques of the gendered nature of the global economy. Rosa Luxemburg, a Marxist theorist, focused on the process of capital accumulation, arguing that capitalism must constantly expand into non-capitalist territories and social strata to sustain itself. While not an explicitly feminist analysis, her work implies that this expansionary*

NODIA

**296.** According to the passage, what represents the dualistic impact of globalization on women's employment?
(A) It has only decreased job opportunities while increasing wages.
(B) It has led to women's complete withdrawal from the labor market.
(C) It has only benefited women in the Global North.
(D) It creates new jobs but often under exploitative conditions.

**297.** What is a potential positive outcome of women's entry into paid work through globalization?
(A) An enhancement of their economic autonomy and decision-making power.
(B) A guaranteed increase in their leisure time.
(C) The complete elimination of the gender pay gap.
(D) The universal enforcement of strong labor laws.

**298.** The term 'feminization of labor', as used in the passage, refers to:
(A) the entry of more women into high-level management positions.
(B) an increase in women workers and a concurrent deterioration of labor standards.
(C) the process of men taking on roles stereotypically associated with women.
(D) a global movement to improve working conditions for all women.

**299.** Why are jobs for women in globalized industries often precarious?
(A) Because they are always located in the highly regulated public sector.
(B) Because they are often in zones with weak or unenforced labor laws.
(C) Because these jobs offer wages far above the national average.
(D) Because they come with lifetime employment guarantees.

**300.** How does globalization indirectly increase the pressure on women's unpaid care work?
(A) By incentivizing cuts in social spending that shift care costs to families.
(B) By providing universal, state-funded childcare.
(C) By forcing national economies to increase social spending.
(D) By creating jobs with shorter working hours for women.

www.nodia.in

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

*employment, has led to job losses for women in the organized sector. While the promotion of export-oriented industrialization under the NEP can create new employment opportunities for women, particularly in sectors like garments and electronics, these jobs are frequently characterized by low wages, poor working conditions, and a lack of job security. The overall logic of structural adjustment, which prioritizes market efficiency and fiscal discipline, tends to devalue reproductive labor and intensify the exploitation of women's paid labor, making them shock absorbers for the costs of economic transition.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**291.** What is a key component of the Structural Adjustment Programs (SAPs) mentioned in the passage?
(A) Expansion of the public sector and state enterprises.
(B) Increased state expenditure on social sectors.
(C) Reduction in state spending on health and education.
(D) Stricter regulation of private industries.

**292.** How does the reduction of state expenditure on social services disproportionately affect women?
(A) It increases their burden of unpaid care work.
(B) It reduces their tax obligations significantly.
(C) It leads to a rapid increase in their organized sector jobs.
(D) It grants them greater access to public resources.

**293.** What has been a common outcome of the privatization of public sector enterprises for women?
(A) An increase in secure, well-paid employment.
(B) Greater access to managerial positions.
(C) Enhanced social security and benefits.
(D) Significant job losses in the organized sector.

**294.** While the NEP created new jobs for women in export-oriented industries, these jobs are often characterized as:
(A) high-wage, high-security, and permanent.
(B) low-wage, insecure, and having poor conditions.
(C) primarily in senior management roles.
(D) having excellent working conditions and benefits.

**295.** The passage suggests that during economic transition under SAPs, women often function as:
(A) the primary beneficiaries of market efficiency.
(B) leaders in the newly privatized enterprises.
(C) 'shock absorbers' who bear the social costs.
(D) policy-makers designing the adjustment programs.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

NODIA

*Globalization, characterized by the increased integration of economies, cultures, and societies across the world, has had a complex and dualistic impact on women's employment. On one hand, the expansion of global supply chains and the rise of export-oriented industries, such as textiles, electronics, and business process outsourcing (BPOs), have created unprecedented employment opportunities for millions of women, particularly in the Global South. This entry into paid work can potentially enhance women's economic autonomy, delay marriage, and increase their decision-making power within the household. However, this narrative of empowerment is often compromised by the nature of the employment offered. Many of these globalized jobs are located in the unorganized sector or in Export Processing Zones (EPZs) where labor laws are weak or unenforced. Consequently, women frequently face low wages, long working hours, precarious job security, and hazardous working conditions. This phenomenon is often termed the 'feminization of labor', referring not just to the increasing number of women in the workforce, but to the deterioration of labor standards for jobs stereotypically filled by women. Globalization also intensifies pressure on women's unpaid care work, as national economies competing in the global market often cut social spending, offloading the costs of social reproduction onto families, and by extension, onto women.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**39.** (B) The Effect is a direct and logical Consequence of the stated Cause.
Cuts in public expenditure on health and education under Structural Adjustment Programs lead to a reduction in state-provided services. As a result, the responsibility for caring for children, the sick, and the elderly is transferred back to the household. Since women are traditionally socialized as primary caregivers, they bear the increased burden of this unpaid labor. Therefore, the rise in women's care work is a direct and logical consequence of fiscal austerity policies.

**40.** (C) Irregular wages and lack of social protection.
Women's work in the unorganized sector is primarily characterized by irregular wages and a total lack of social protection. These workers typically operate without formal contracts, making them vulnerable to exploitation and sudden job loss. They lack access to benefits like paid maternity leave, health insurance, and pensions. This precarity is a defining feature of the informal economy, where a vast majority of female workers in developing countries earn their livelihoods.

**41.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Feminist scholars argue that mainstream economic concepts of work are gender-biased because they equate work solely with paid employment that generates market value. This narrow focus renders women's massive contributions through unpaid domestic and care work economically invisible. By failing to account for reproductive labor, traditional economics ignores the essential activities that sustain the workforce. This bias leads to policies that undervalue women's labor and reinforce their economic dependence within society.

**42.** (B) Industrial capitalism
The rise of industrial capitalism led to a sharp separation between the public sphere of the workplace and the private sphere of the home. This dichotomy reinforced the gender division of labour by associating men with productive, wage-earning work and women with reproductive, domestic labor. This historical development institutionalized the male breadwinner model and contributed to the economic marginalization of women by devaluing the essential work performed within the private household.

**43.** (C) International economic and political institutions.
Sandra Whiteworth's work provides a critical critique of the presumed gender neutrality of international economic and political institutions. She argues that organizations like the World Bank and the International Labour Organization are shaped by gendered ideas and hierarchies. Her analysis reveals how their policies and discourse often reflect and reproduce male-centered norms, which can have negative consequences for women by ignoring their specific needs and the realities of their work and lives.

**44.** (B) Export Processing Zones (EPZs).
Globalization has significantly increased women's employment in Export Processing Zones in many developing countries. These zones are designed to attract foreign investment by offering various incentives and a flexible labor force. Women are often recruited for assembly-line work in sectors like garments and electronics because they are perceived as a cheap and docile workforce. While these jobs provide income, they are often characterized by low wages, poor conditions, and limited long-term security.

**45.** (D) Use value
Unpaid work performed within the household, such as cooking, cleaning, and childcare, is primarily work of use value. These activities are essential for the maintenance and reproduction of the workforce but are not sold in the market for a profit. Because they lack exchange value and a market price, they are often excluded from national income accounts. However, this reproductive labor provides the fundamental support system upon which the entire formal economy depends.

**46.** (C) Transmitting private property to legitimate heirs
According to Fredrick Engels, the historical institution of the monogamous family was driven by the rise of private property. Its primary purpose was to ensure that a man's wealth could be transmitted to his biological heirs. This required absolute control over female sexuality to guarantee paternity. Consequently, the family

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

# ANSWERS

1. (B) Fredrick Engels
Theorist Fredrick Engels established a critical link between the development of private property and the historical subjugation of women. In his materialist analysis, the transition from communal ownership to private property necessitated the creation of the monogamous family structure. This shift ensured the undisputed paternity of heirs for property inheritance, effectively overturning communal social systems and resulting in the world-historical defeat of the female sex.

2. (A) Utility for satisfying human needs and wants directly.
Use value represents the inherent utility of a specific good or service in directly satisfying human needs or desires. Unlike exchange value, which is determined by a product's worth in the market, use value focuses on the practical application and qualitative properties of the item. This concept is fundamental in recognizing the economic importance of non-market activities, such as subsistence farming and unpaid household maintenance.

3. (C) It is universal and identical across all cultures.
The gender division of labour is a complex social and historical construct rather than a biological necessity or a universal constant. While it assigns distinct roles and tasks to men and women based on societal norms, its specific manifestations vary significantly across different cultures and eras. It often establishes a hierarchy where work typically performed by men is accorded higher status and value than female labor.

4. (D) Reduce the state's role in the economy through liberalization and privatization.
Structural Adjustment Programs were economic policies implemented by international financial institutions to stabilize developing economies. These programs aimed to reduce the role of the state through liberalization, privatization, and fiscal austerity. By encouraging market-oriented reforms, these programs sought to enhance economic efficiency. However, these shifts often led to significant cuts in social spending, which frequently placed a disproportionate burden of care work on women.

5. (B) (b) and (c) only
Esther Boserup's pioneering work challenged the assumption that modernization automatically benefits women. She highlighted how colonial policies and modern agricultural techniques often marginalized women by prioritizing men's access to new technologies and cash crop production. Her analysis demonstrated that economic development can negatively impact women's status by disrupting their traditional productive roles and reducing their economic autonomy within their respective communities and wider social structures.

6. (B) Generates surplus value.
Within a strict Marxist or capitalist framework, productive work is defined specifically as labor that produces surplus value for the owner of the means of production. This definition focuses on the generation of profit within the market rather than the social utility or difficulty of the task. Consequently, essential activities like unpaid domestic labor or subsistence farming are often categorized as non-productive despite their necessity for human survival.

7. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Rosa Luxemburg's theory of capital accumulation argues that capitalism is not a self-contained system and must constantly expand into non-capitalist environments. This expansion allows for the appropriation of resources and the creation of new markets by exploiting pre-existing social formations. Her framework is essential for understanding how capitalism relies on non-waged labor, including the work of women in subsistence economies, to sustain its growth and profitability.

8. (A) The absence of regulation, lack of social security, and precarious employment conditions.
The unorganized sector is defined by a lack of government regulation and the absence of social

NODIA

*logic entails the super-exploitation of labor in colonies and peripheral regions, a process in which women's labor, both paid and unpaid, is a critical, yet undervalued, resource. She highlighted how capitalism subsumes and transforms pre-capitalist economies, often disrupting traditional social relations in ways that could intensify the exploitation of women. Building on such foundational critiques, contemporary feminist scholar Sandra Whiteworth examines the international political economy (IPE) through a gender lens. She argues that the global economy is not gender-neutral; its structures, institutions, and policies are imbued with gendered assumptions that subordinate women. Whiteworth analyzes how global production and finance are organized in ways that rely on and reproduce gender hierarchies, for example, by constructing women in the Global South as a docile and cheap labor force for export-oriented industries. Her work makes gender a central category of analysis for understanding global economic processes.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**286.** What is the core of Rosa Luxemburg's theory of capital accumulation mentioned in the passage?
(A) Capitalism can sustain itself within a closed national system.
(B) Capital accumulation benefits all social strata equally.
(C) Pre-capitalist economies are resistant to capitalist transformation.
(D) Capitalism must continually expand into non-capitalist areas.

**287.** How does Luxemburg's theory implicitly relate to women's labor?
(A) It suggests women are the primary beneficiaries of capitalist expansion.
(B) It argues that capitalism eliminates all forms of gender-based exploitation.
(C) It implies women's labor is a super-exploited resource in capitalism's expansion.
(D) It posits that women's labor is irrelevant to the process of accumulation.

**288.** What is the central argument of Sandra Whiteworth's analysis of the global economy?
(A) The global economy is a gender-neutral and objective system.
(B) Global economic structures are inherently gendered and subordinate women.
(C) Women have achieved complete equality within the international political economy.
(D) Gender is an irrelevant category for analyzing global finance.

**289.** According to Whiteworth's perspective, how does the organization of global production often rely on gender hierarchies?
(A) By offering women in the Global South the highest-paying managerial jobs.
(B) By ensuring equal pay and working conditions for men and women globally.
(C) By excluding women entirely from participating in the global workforce.
(D) By constructing women as a docile and cheap labor force for certain industries.

**290.** How do the perspectives of Luxemburg and Whiteworth complement each other?
(A) Both provide critiques of how larger economic systems exploit and structure gender roles, one focusing on accumulation and the other on global institutions.
(B) Both argue that capitalism is a fundamentally equitable system for women.
(C) Luxemburg focuses on gender, while Whiteworth focuses on class exploitation.
(D) Both dismiss the role of the state in shaping the global economy.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*The implementation of the New Economic Policy (NEP) and the associated Structural Adjustment Programs (SAPs) in many developing nations has had a profound and often detrimental impact on women's employment and well-being. These policies, typically promoted by international financial institutions, emphasize liberalization, privatization, and fiscal austerity. A key component of SAPs is the reduction of state expenditure on social sectors like health, education, and food subsidies. This has a disproportionate impact on women, as the state's withdrawal from social provisioning shifts the responsibility for these services onto the household, increasing women's unpaid care burden. Simultaneously, privatization of public sector enterprises, which often provide more secure and better-paid*

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**16.** (B) To produce heirs of undisputed paternity for the inheritance of property.
According to Fredrick Engels, the emergence of the monogamous family was primarily an economic development linked to the rise of private property. Its central purpose was to ensure the production of heirs whose paternity was undisputed, allowing for the secure transfer of wealth across generations. This shift placed women under strict male control within the domestic sphere, transforming the family into an economic unit that served the interests of property owners.

**17.** (A) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
Different theorists provide unique frameworks for understanding gender and labor. Fredrick Engels linked private property to female subjugation, while Esther Boserup analyzed how colonial agricultural policies impacted women. Rosa Luxemburg examined capital accumulation through expansion into non-capitalist territories. Finally, Sandra Whiteworth critiqued the gendered assumptions within international labor standards. Together, these perspectives offer a comprehensive view of how economic and political structures shape the social experiences and roles of women.

**18.** (A) Precarity and informalization of labour.
While globalization has expanded employment opportunities for women in certain sectors, it has simultaneously led to increased precarity and the informalization of labor. Many of the new jobs created are in export-oriented industries that offer low wages, lack job security, and provide few benefits. This trend reflects a global shift toward flexible labor markets where workers, particularly women, face greater vulnerability and less protection under formal national labor laws.

**19.** (C) Unpaid domestic labour
The concept of use value is essential for understanding the economic contribution of unpaid domestic labour, which remains largely invisible in market-based metrics. Since activities like childcare, cooking, and cleaning are performed for direct household consumption rather than for sale, they are not assigned a market price. This lack of monetary valuation leads to their exclusion from national accounting systems, despite their fundamental role in sustaining the workforce and society.

**20.** (D) The segregation of women into low-paying, less secure jobs.
Under capitalism, the gender division of labour often manifests as occupational segregation, where women are concentrated in low-paying and less secure positions. This structure is reinforced by social norms that devalue work associated with femininity and care. Consequently, women often face a double burden of unpaid domestic labor and precarious market employment, which limits their economic mobility and reinforces their subordinate position within the broader capitalist economic system.

**21.** (C) The way capitalism relies on and exploits non-waged or low-waged labour in the 'periphery'.
Rosa Luxemburg's analysis is highly relevant for understanding women's roles in the global economy because it highlights capitalism's reliance on non-capitalist sectors. She argued that capital accumulation requires the exploitation of non-waged or low-waged labor found in the global periphery. This includes the work of women in subsistence agriculture and the domestic sphere, which provides the necessary support for the global workforce while remaining outside the formal wage economy.

**22.** (B) Deregulation of industries and trade liberalization.
India's New Economic Policy, initiated in 1991, represented a significant shift toward a market-oriented economy. Key components of this policy included the deregulation of domestic industries and the liberalization of international trade and investment. By reducing the state's role and encouraging private sector participation, these reforms aimed to integrate India into the global market. These changes had profound impacts on the nature of employment and the gender division of labor.

**23.** (C) (a), (b), (c) and (d) only
Key theoretical perspectives highlight various aspects of women's work and status. Engels focused on the family as an economic unit for private property, while Boserup noted that development planning often neglected women's contributions. Luxemburg's framework suggests

NODIA

security benefits for workers. Employment in this sector is typically precarious, characterized by low wages, irregular work, and no formal contracts. This sector absorbs a significant portion of the workforce in developing countries, particularly women, who often face harsh conditions and limited legal protection compared to workers in organized sectors.

**9.** (C) The world-historical defeat of the female sex.
Fredrick Engels argued that the transition from communal property to private property led to the overthrow of mother-right and the rise of patriarchal structures. He famously described this pivotal shift as the world-historical defeat of the female sex. This transition was driven by the need for men to control property and ensure its inheritance by their own biological heirs, which necessitated the restriction of women's autonomy.

**10.** (A) A chef cooking a meal in a restaurant.
Market value is defined by the exchange of goods or services for money within a commercial environment. A professional chef cooking in a restaurant provides a service that is explicitly commodified and compensated through a salary. This differs from domestic cooking, which possesses use value for the family but lacks a market price. Consequently, professional labor is formally recorded in national economic statistics and accounts as productive work.

**11.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Globalization and the New Economic Policy have driven the feminization of labour by increasing female participation in specific economic sectors. These market-oriented reforms created a high demand for a flexible and low-cost workforce, particularly in export-oriented industries. Women were often preferred for these roles due to social perceptions of docility and lack of unionization. Consequently, they became integrated into precarious jobs characterized by instability and low pay.

**12.** (B) Often construct and reinforce gendered norms about work and family.
Sandra Whiteworth provides a critical feminist analysis of international organizations, arguing that they are not gender-neutral entities. Her work demonstrates how institutions like the International Labour Organization construct and reinforce specific gendered norms through their policies and discourse. These organizations often base their standards on a male breadwinner model, which can marginalize women's needs and perpetuate traditional hierarchies within the global labor market and policy.

**13.** (C) Fails to account for the economic contribution of unpaid domestic and care work.
Feminist economists criticize the traditional distinction between productive and non-productive work because it renders unpaid domestic and care work economically invisible. By defining productivity solely in terms of market exchange and profit generation, mainstream economics overlooks the essential labor required to maintain and reproduce the workforce. This invisibility devalues women's contributions and obscures the degree to which the formal capitalist economy relies on this unpaid reproductive labor.

**14.** (D) Absence of a formal employment contract.
Employment in the organized sector is characterized by formal regulation and legal protections. This includes the existence of written employment contracts, fixed working hours, and entitlement to social security benefits such as health insurance and provident funds. In contrast, the absence of a formal contract is a defining feature of the unorganized sector. Organized sector workers benefit from the enforcement of labor laws that provide job security.

**15.** (A) Economic development and modernization automatically benefit everyone equally.
Esther Boserup's research fundamentally challenged the prevailing assumption in development economics that modernization and economic growth would naturally benefit all members of society equally. She provided empirical evidence showing that development projects often ignored the productive roles of women. By focusing exclusively on men for technological training and resource allocation, these policies frequently worsened women's economic standing and increased the gender gap in productivity across many nations.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

it is true that these policies led to men taking over land previously cultivated by women, this process did not enhance women's autonomy. Instead, it marginalized female farmers by depriving them of resources and technology, thereby lowering their economic status and increasing their dependence within the community.

**32.** (B) Job segregation by gender
The concentration of women in specific low-paying occupations is known as job segregation by gender. This phenomenon is driven by social norms and stereotypes that categorize certain types of work, particularly care-related tasks, as feminine. These feminine occupations are systematically devalued in the labor market, resulting in lower wages and fewer benefits compared to male-dominated fields. This segregation is a major factor contributing to the persistent gender pay gap across many economies.

**33.** (B) Women's subordination is a consequence of economic developments in human society.
Fredrick Engels' central argument was that women's subordination is not a natural or biological necessity but a result of historical and economic developments. He linked the decline of women's status to the rise of private property and the transition from communal to patriarchal social structures. By analyzing the material conditions of society, Engels sought to demonstrate that gender inequality is a socially constructed phenomenon that can be transformed through fundamental economic changes.

**34.** (A) Pre-capitalist forms of production can be exploited for cheap labour.
Rosa Luxemburg's theory of capital accumulation explains why global corporations seek production sites in the periphery. She argued that capitalism requires constant expansion into non-capitalist areas to maintain its growth. In these regions, corporations can exploit pre-capitalist social structures and subsistence economies to access cheap labor. This process often relies on women's work in the non-waged sector, which lowers the overall cost of reproducing the workforce for global capital.

**35.** (A) (a) and (b) only
The organized sector operates within a legal framework and provides formal protections for workers, while the unorganized sector, also known as the informal sector, lacks these regulations. In many developing countries, women's participation is actually much higher in the unorganized sector due to structural barriers. Furthermore, workers in the unorganized sector typically suffer from a lack of job security and social benefits, making their employment much more precarious than those in organized industries.

**36.** (B) Feminization of labour
The term feminization of labour refers to the increased participation of women in the workforce, especially in low-wage, precarious, and export-oriented jobs following economic reforms. This trend is often driven by the global demand for a flexible and inexpensive workforce. While it provides women with some income, the work is frequently characterized by poor conditions and a lack of social protection, reflecting the gendered nature of global capital accumulation and market liberalization.

**37.** (B) Its ability to be exchanged for money in the market.
Market value is determined by the ability of a product or service to be exchanged for money within a commercial system. Unlike use value, which focuses on utility, market value is based on exchangeability and demand. In a capitalist economy, the market value of a service is reflected in its price or the wage paid for the labor. This valuation often excludes essential unpaid work that provides great social utility but lacks a market price.

**38.** (C) Esther Boserup
Esther Boserup was the theorist who specifically focused on how development policies themselves could have a negative and differential impact on women. Her research challenged the trickle-down theory, which assumed that modernization would automatically benefit everyone. She showed that many development projects actually marginalized women by focusing resources and technology on men, thereby disrupting traditional female roles in agriculture and worsening women's relative economic position in developing nations.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

that unpaid labor supports capital accumulation, and Whiteworth critiques the gendering of international institutions. Importantly, these theorists generally view the gender division of labor as a social and economic construction rather than a biological necessity.

**24.** (A) Unorganized sector
A home-based garment worker paid on a piece-rate basis is a classic example of employment in the unorganized sector. This type of work is characterized by the absence of a formal employment contract, lack of job security, and no access to social security benefits. Such workers operate outside the protective framework of labor laws, making their livelihoods highly precarious. This segment of the economy employs a significant number of women worldwide.

**25.** (C) A capitalist economy.
The transition from production for direct use to production for sale in the market is a fundamental characteristic of a capitalist economy. In this system, goods and services are primarily produced as commodities to realize exchange value and generate profit. This shift impacts the valuation of labor, as work that creates use value within the household is often devalued compared to productive labor that generates surplus value in the commercial marketplace.

**26.** (A) Sandra Whiteworth
Sandra Whiteworth's feminist critique of international relations and institutions is particularly relevant for analyzing how global standards are gendered. Her work examines how international conventions, such as those regarding working hours, often implicitly adopt a male breadwinner model. This model assumes a worker who is free from domestic responsibilities, thereby ignoring the specific constraints faced by women who must balance paid employment with unpaid care work within their households.

**27.** (D) The gender division of labour is static and does not change with the mode of production.
The gender division of labour is a dynamic phenomenon that evolves in response to changes in the mode of production. Historical transitions, such as the shift from hunter-gatherer societies to plow agriculture and later to industrial capitalism, have profoundly altered the roles and status of men and women. These changes demonstrate that gender roles are socially and economically determined rather than fixed by nature or remain static across different historical periods.

**28.** (B) The burden of economic crisis and cuts in social spending fell disproportionately on women.
The term feminization of poverty is often used to describe how economic crises and Structural Adjustment Programs disproportionately affect women. Policies that mandate cuts in public spending on health, education, and welfare increase the burden of unpaid care work on female household members. Additionally, women are often the first to lose formal employment during downturns and are frequently pushed into the most precarious and low-paying sectors of the economy.

**29.** (A) (a), (c), and (d), (b)
The chronological sequence of these works begins with Fredrick Engels' foundational text on the origin of the family, published in the late nineteenth century. This was followed by Rosa Luxemburg's analysis of capital accumulation in the early twentieth century. Later, Esther Boserup's study on women's roles in economic development appeared in 1970. Finally, Sandra Whiteworth's feminist critique of international relations was published in the mid-nineteen-nineties, reflecting contemporary developments in the field.

**30.** (D) Assembling a mobile phone on a factory assembly line.
Work with use value refers to activities performed for direct consumption or utility within a non-market context. Assembling a mobile phone on a factory line is a form of industrial production intended for sale in the market, thus creating market value. In contrast, activities like mending clothes for family members or growing vegetables for the household are performed to satisfy immediate needs directly and do not involve commercial exchange or profit.

**31.** (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
Esther Boserup argued that colonial policies often disrupted traditional agricultural systems by introducing cash crops and private land ownership, which primarily benefited men. While

NODIA

became an economic unit where women's labor was confined to the domestic sphere and their status was subordinated to the needs of patriarchal inheritance.

**47.** (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Various economic activities can be categorized by their sector and value type. Childcare provided by a family member creates use value, while a meal sold in a restaurant has market value. A salaried bank employee is part of the organized sector, benefiting from formal contracts and protections. In contrast, a street vendor operates in the unorganized sector, characterized by precarity. Understanding these distinctions is crucial for analyzing the complex landscape of work and employment.

**48.** (B) Non-capitalist social environments.
Rosa Luxemburg argued that capitalism is inherently incapable of sustaining itself solely through internal exchange. To continue the process of capital accumulation, it must constantly expand into non-capitalist social environments. This expansion allows capitalism to access new markets, raw materials, and cheap labor by exploiting pre-existing social formations. Her theory highlights the interdependence between the formal capitalist economy and the non-waged work, often performed by women, in subsistence and domestic spheres.

**49.** (B) Modernization projects in the Third World often worsened women's economic position by ignoring their traditional productive roles.
Esther Boserup's central thesis is that modernization projects in the developing world often worsened the economic position of women. By assuming a universal male breadwinner model, development planners directed technology and resources primarily toward men. This process marginalized women who had previously held significant productive roles, particularly in subsistence agriculture. Boserup's research demonstrated that economic development is not a gender-neutral process and can actually reinforce or create new forms of gender inequality.

**50.** (B) New Economic Policy (1991).
The policies of liberalization, privatization, and globalization, often referred to as LPG, are central to India's New Economic Policy of 1991. This policy marked a fundamental shift away from state-led development toward a market-oriented approach. These reforms aimed to integrate India more fully into the global economy by reducing trade barriers and encouraging private investment. The implementation of these policies has had a profound and complex impact on women's employment and status.

**51.** (C) It is often implicitly gendered, modeled on a male industrial worker.
Sandra Whiteworth's perspective suggests that the term worker in international law and institutional discourse is often implicitly gendered. It frequently models the ideal worker on a male industrial employee who is free from domestic and caregiving responsibilities. This assumption marginalizes women, whose work lives are often shaped by the need to balance paid labor with unpaid reproductive duties. Recognizing this bias is essential for creating truly inclusive and equitable international labor standards.

**52.** (C) Non-productive
The distinction between productive and non-productive work is problematic from a feminist perspective because it typically categorizes essential household labor as non-productive. Because this work does not generate market value or surplus value for capital, it is often dismissed as economically insignificant. This categorization justifies the lack of social and economic support for caregivers and reinforces women's subordinate status by rendering their vital contributions to social reproduction invisible within dominant economic frameworks.

**53.** (A) (a), (b) and (c) only
The New Economic Policy had significant impacts on women's work in India. It led to a decrease in secure formal sector employment while causing an increase in home-based and informal work. Additionally, reductions in state expenditure on social sectors increased the unpaid care burden on women. Contrary to some assumptions, the policy did not guarantee equal pay in the unorganized sector, nor did it generally strengthen trade unions' ability to protect female workers' rights.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

economy, allowing capital to access flexible and low-cost labor while shifting the risks and costs of social reproduction onto the peripheral societies.

**99.** (B) The formulation of international labour law and economic policy.
Sandra Whiteworth's work encourages a critical examination of how ideas about masculinity and femininity influence the formulation of international labour law and economic policy. She argues that international institutions often adopt gendered norms that prioritize the male worker and marginalize women's specific needs. By revealing these biases, her analysis highlights how global governance is not a neutral process but one that can reinforce gender hierarchies and inequalities across different national and international contexts.

**100.** (C) Is characterized by uncertainty, low income, and high risk for the worker.
Work in the unorganized sector is described as precarious because it is characterized by uncertainty, low income, and high risk for the worker. These jobs lack the stability, legal protections, and social security benefits found in the organized sector. Workers often face irregular employment and have no formal recourse in case of exploitation or job loss. This vulnerability is a significant challenge for the large number of women who earn their livelihoods in this unregulated economic segment.

**101.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Esther Boserup's work was groundbreaking because it introduced gender as a critical variable in the analysis of economic development. Prior to her research, development models were largely gender-blind, assuming that modernization would automatically benefit women. Boserup provided empirical evidence showing that development could actually marginalize women by ignoring their traditional productive roles. Her analysis forced a re-evaluation of economic policies, leading to the emergence of more gender-aware approaches in development studies and practice.

**102.** (B) The abolition of private property.
According to Fredrick Engels, the fundamental prerequisite for the liberation of women is the abolition of private property. He argued that the rise of private ownership led to the creation of the patriarchal family and the subordination of women to ensure property inheritance. Only by eliminating the economic basis of gender inequality and socialising domestic work can women achieve true equality and fully participate in social production alongside men in a future socialist society.

**103.** (B) The way a society is organized to produce goods and services.
The mode of production is a central concept in Marxist theory that refers to the way a society is organized to produce goods and services. it encompasses both the productive forces, such as technology and labor, and the social relations of production, including class and property relations. The mode of production determines the specific gender division of labour and the distribution of power and resources within a society, shaping the lives and status of all its members.

**104.** (B) A move towards downsizing, contractualization, and voluntary retirement schemes (VRS).
The New Economic Policy in India led to significant changes in the organized sector, including a move toward downsizing, contractualization, and voluntary retirement schemes. To increase competitiveness in the global market, many firms reduced their permanent workforce and shifted toward more flexible, short-term labor arrangements. This trend often disproportionately affected women, who may have less bargaining power and are frequently concentrated in positions that are the first to be targeted for downsizing or replaced by contractual labor.

**105.** (B) is exchanged for a wage and produces surplus value for the capitalist.
In the narrow capitalist sense, productive labour is defined as work that is exchanged for a wage and produces surplus value for the capitalist. This definition focuses on the role of labor in capital accumulation and profit generation rather than its social utility or the skill of the worker. Consequently, work that produces only use value, such as unpaid domestic labor, is categorized as non-productive within this framework, regardless

NODIA

been a significant employer of women in professional and service roles. Furthermore, cuts in social services often increased the burden of unpaid work at home, further limiting women's ability to participate in the formal workforce during periods of adjustment.

**62.** (B) The responsibility of performing paid work in the public sphere and unpaid work in the private sphere.
The concept of the double burden or second shift refers to the responsibility many women face to perform both paid work in the market and unpaid work within the household. This phenomenon results from the persistence of traditional gender roles even as women's participation in the formal labor force increases. This unequal distribution of domestic labor limits women's career advancement, impacts their well-being, and reinforces gender inequality by devaluing their essential reproductive contributions.

**63.** (B) How global politics and economics are shaped by gendered structures and ideas.
Sandra Whiteworth's analysis of international relations is concerned with how global politics and economics are fundamentally shaped by gendered structures and ideas. Her work challenges the assumption that international relations is a gender-neutral field. She examines how gendered identities and norms influence the formulation of policy, the functioning of international institutions, and the distribution of power. This perspective highlights the importance of gender in understanding conflict, development, and global economic governance.

**64.** (C) The institutionalization of male dominance.
From Fredrick Engels' perspective, the transition from communal property to private property was a crucial factor in the institutionalization of male dominance. As men gained control over property, they sought to ensure its inheritance by their biological heirs, leading to the creation of the patriarchal, monogamous family. This shift resulted in the subordination of women within the domestic sphere and the devaluation of their labor, marking a fundamental change in gender relations across human history.

**65.** (B) (b) and (c) only
The valuation of work is not a neutral process but is shaped by the economic system. While all paid work is assigned a market value, unpaid domestic work creates use value but is typically not included in commercial valuation. It is incorrect to say that work with use value is always unpaid, as some services are bought for direct utility. Recognizing these distinctions is vital for understanding how different types of labor are prioritized or ignored.

**66.** (B) Specific form of the gender division of labour in a society.
According to materialist theory, the mode of production determines the specific form of the gender division of labour in a given society. As the way a society produces goods and services changes, so do the roles and tasks assigned to men and women. This perspective argues that gender relations are not fixed by biology but are shaped by economic structures and the social relations of production prevalent in a particular historical period.

**67.** (B) A universal increase in wages to match global standards.
Globalization has diverse impacts on women's employment, but it rarely leads to a universal increase in wages to match global standards. Instead, competitive pressures often result in a race to the bottom, where countries lower wages and labor standards to attract investment. While globalization may increase certain job opportunities, these are frequently in low-wage and precarious sectors, often characterized by flexible contracts and a lack of long-term security for female workers.

**68.** (B) Unpaid and takes place outside the market framework.
The invisibility of women's work in national accounting systems like GDP is primarily because much of this labor is unpaid and occurs outside the market framework. Traditional economic metrics focus on transactions involving money and commodities. Since domestic and care work are often performed within the family for direct use rather than for sale, they are not recorded as economic activity. This omission leads to a significant underestimation of women's true economic contribution.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**69.** (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Esther Boserup argued that development planners and colonial administrators frequently operated under a male breadwinner model, assuming that men were the primary economic actors. This assumption led them to introduce new agricultural technologies and land rights that bypassed women, despite their vital role in traditional food production. Consequently, these policies often marginalized female farmers and reduced their economic autonomy, demonstrating the negative impact of gender-blind development strategies on women's status in the developing world.

**70.** (C) Unorganized sector
The putting-out system is a prominent feature of the unorganized sector, where companies subcontract production to home-based workers, many of whom are women. In this system, workers are typically paid on a piece-rate basis and operate without formal contracts or social security benefits. This arrangement allows firms to reduce costs and maintain flexibility while shifting the risks of production onto the workers, whose labor remains largely unregulated and often underpaid.

**71.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Fredrick Engels recognized that women's entry into the paid workforce under capitalism would not automatically lead to their liberation. He argued that within this system, women would still face class exploitation and continue to bear the primary responsibility for unpaid domestic labor. This double burden means that women's participation in social production occurs under disadvantageous conditions, reinforcing their subordinate position unless the economic structure of the family and society is fundamentally transformed.

**72.** (B) The process of capital accumulation and imperialism.
Rosa Luxemburg's major contribution to Marxist theory was her detailed analysis of the process of capital accumulation and its link to imperialism. She argued that capitalism cannot exist in isolation and must expand into non-capitalist territories to sustain itself. This expansion involves the exploitation of pre-capitalist societies and non-waged labor. Her work provides a crucial framework for understanding the global dynamics of capital and its reliance on peripheral and often gendered forms of production.

**73.** (C) Sandra Whiteworth
Sandra Whiteworth's work is most directly concerned with challenging the gendered assumptions embedded in the policies and discourse of international institutions. Her analysis focuses on how organizations like the World Bank and the International Labour Organization construct and sustain specific ideas about work, family, and gender roles. By revealing these biases, she highlights the need to re-examine global economic governance and advocate for policies that recognize and address the diverse realities of women's lives.

**74.** (B) Application of labour laws and social security provisions.
A key difference between work in the organized and unorganized sector is the application of labour laws and social security provisions. Workers in the organized sector are protected by legal frameworks that govern wages, working hours, and safety, and they typically receive benefits like health insurance and pensions. In contrast, unorganized sector workers operate outside these protections, facing precarious conditions, irregular pay, and a lack of social safety nets for themselves and their families.

**75.** (C) Raising children
In classical economic terms, non-productive work often includes essential activities like raising children. This categorization stems from a narrow definition of productivity that only includes labor generating market value or profit. However, feminist critiques highlight that reproductive labor is fundamental for social reproduction and the continued existence of the workforce. By labeling child-rearing as non-productive, traditional economics devalues women's vital contributions and ignores the economic necessity of the work performed within the private household sphere.

**76.** (B) Devaluation of the national currency to boost exports.
Structural Adjustment Programs typically involve the devaluation of the national currency

NODIA

as a way to boost exports and improve the balance of payments. By making a country's goods cheaper on the global market, devaluation aims to stimulate export-oriented growth. However, this policy often leads to higher inflation and increased costs for imported essentials, which can significantly lower the standard of living for the poor and increase the economic pressure on women managing household budgets.

**77.** (B) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
Specific intellectual contributions define the work of key theorists in gender and economics. Rosa Luxemburg is known for her analysis of capital accumulation, while Fredrick Engels authored the foundational text on private property and the family. Sandra Whiteworth provides a feminist perspective on international relations, and Esther Boserup's research focuses on women's roles in economic development. Each of these scholars has significantly shaped the understanding of how economic structures and gendered identities interact.

**78.** (C) Capitalism
Capitalism is the mode of production characterized by a pronounced separation between the private sphere of the home and the public sphere of the factory or office. This separation institutionalized the gender division of labour, associating men with wage labor and women with unpaid domestic work. This historical development created a sharp distinction between productive and reproductive labor, leading to the economic marginalization of the essential work performed by women within the domestic environment.

**79.** (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
The concept of market value is not independent of social and cultural contexts, nor is the price of a commodity determined solely by its intrinsic worth. Market prices are influenced by power relations, social norms, and institutional frameworks that value certain types of labor and goods over others. For instance, gendered perceptions often lead to the systematic undervaluation of care work in the market, demonstrating that economic valuation is a socially embedded and biased process.

**80.** (B) use value; market value
A woman weaving a carpet at home for her family creates use value, as the product is intended for direct utility and consumption within the household. In contrast, a woman weaving the same carpet in a factory for a wage creates market value, as her labor is a commodity sold to an employer to produce an item for exchange in the marketplace. This distinction highlights how the context of labor determines its economic valuation within a capitalist system.

**81.** (B) The crucial role of women in subsistence food production.
Esther Boserup's research demonstrated that agricultural modernization projects often failed because they did not recognize the crucial role of women in subsistence food production. By assuming men were the primary farmers, development planners targeted technology and training toward them, often marginalizing female producers. This oversight not only harmed women's economic status but also undermined food security, as women were frequently responsible for the majority of the food grown for direct family consumption.

**82.** (B) Greater integration with the global economy.
The New Economic Policy of 1991 marked a fundamental shift in India's economic strategy toward greater integration with the global economy. Through liberalization, privatization, and globalization, the policy aimed to increase competitiveness and attract foreign investment. These reforms reduced state control and encouraged market-oriented growth. While this led to economic expansion in some sectors, it also significantly altered the labor market, impacting the gender division of labour and the security of employment for many workers.

**83.** (C) (a), (b), (c) and (e) only
Fredrick Engels' theory argued that early communal societies featured mother-right and that the rise of private property led to a shift in power to men. He believed the monogamous family emerged to guarantee paternity for property inheritance and saw socialism as the prerequisite for gender equality. Critically, Engels did not view women's subordination as a natural or biological fact but as a result of specific

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

historical and economic developments in human society.

**84.** (B) Feminist International Relations
The analysis of how global economic governance and international institutions shape gender roles and work falls under the purview of Feminist International Relations. This field examines the gendered nature of global structures, challenging the assumption that international politics and economics are gender-neutral. Scholars like Sandra Whiteworth explore how international organizations construct norms about work and family, revealing the power dynamics that maintain gender hierarchies on a global scale and influence national policies worldwide.

**85.** (C) It is static and unchanging.
The gender division of labour is not a static or unchanging phenomenon. It is a socially constructed system that varies significantly across different cultures and historical periods in response to changes in the mode of production and social norms. While it often involves a hierarchy of value that marginalizes women's work, these roles are constantly being renegotiated. Understanding that this division is dynamic is crucial for advocating for more equitable and flexible labor arrangements.

**86.** (C) A docile and cheap labour force.
Export-oriented industrialization has led to the widespread employment of young women in sectors like garments and electronics because they are often perceived as a docile and cheap labour force. Social stereotypes about women's suitability for repetitive tasks and their supposed lack of interest in unionization make them attractive to global corporations seeking to minimize costs. This preference reinforces gendered occupational segregation and often traps women in precarious, low-wage jobs with few opportunities for advancement.

**87.** (B) A service exchanged for a salary.
The work performed by a teacher in a school possesses market value because it is a professional service exchanged for a salary. In a capitalist economy, labor that is commodified and paid for in the market is assigned a monetary value. This distinguishes it from similar tasks performed within the domestic sphere, such as a parent tutoring their own child, which creates use value but lacks a market price and is thus often economically invisible.

**88.** (A) The process of capital accumulation.
According to Rosa Luxemburg, imperialism is the political expression of the process of capital accumulation. She argued that capitalism's inherent need for expansion drives it to colonize and exploit non-capitalist territories. This process allows capital to find new markets, sources of raw materials, and cheap labor. Her analysis highlights the structural link between the global capitalist economy and the exploitation of peripheral societies, which often relies on the devaluation of local and gendered forms of work.

**89.** (B) (c), (b), (a)
The work of these theorists can be arranged in a chronological sequence that reflects the evolution of gender analysis. Fredrick Engels provided a historical/economic analysis of the family and private property in the nineteenth century. Esther Boserup later focused on women's roles in development during the mid-twentieth century. Finally, Sandra Whiteworth offers a contemporary analysis of the gendered nature of global institutions. This progression shows how scholars have expanded their focus from local structures to international systems.

**90.** (B) Presence or absence of legal and social protection for workers.
A primary difference between the organized and unorganized sectors is the presence or absence of legal and social protection for workers. The organized sector is regulated by labor laws that ensure fixed hours, formal contracts, and social security benefits. In contrast, the unorganized sector lacks these protections, leaving workers vulnerable to exploitation and economic insecurity. This distinction is crucial for understanding the gendered nature of work, as women are often concentrated in the unprotected informal sector.

**91.** (C) The household economy.
The concept of use value is crucial for making visible the economic contribution of the household economy. Much of the essential labor performed within the home, such as care work and domestic maintenance, is for direct

NODIA

consumption and lacks a market price. By recognizing use value, analysts can account for the massive amount of work that sustains the workforce and society, which is otherwise ignored by traditional economic metrics that focus solely on market transactions and exchange.

**92.** (B) Assumed men were the primary, if not sole, economic actors and directed resources accordingly.
Esther Boserup criticized development planners for their male bias, which meant they assumed men were the primary economic actors in all societies. This gender-blind approach led to policies that directed training, technology, and credit almost exclusively toward men, even in regions where women played a dominant role in agriculture. By ignoring female producers, these modernization efforts often marginalized women, reduced their economic autonomy, and widened the productivity gap between men and women in the developing world.

**93.** (D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
Globalization has not led to a uniform improvement in working conditions for women worldwide. While it has created new job opportunities, the competitive pressures of the global market often drive a race to the bottom in labor standards. Many women are employed in precarious, low-wage sectors with poor safety and few benefits. This trend reflects the way global capital exploits flexible labor markets to maximize profit, often at the expense of workers' rights and long-term economic security.

**94.** (C) Fredrick Engels
The historical-materialist approach to understanding women's oppression is most closely associated with Fredrick Engels. In his seminal work, he analyzed how the rise of private property and the transition from communal to patriarchal social structures led to the subordination of women. By focusing on the material conditions and modes of production, Engels sought to demonstrate that gender inequality is not a natural fact but a result of historical developments in the economic organization of society.

**95.** (B) (b), (c) and (d)
The gender division of labour is a socially constructed system that changes with shifts in the mode of production. Under industrial capitalism, it led to the ideal of the male breadwinner and female homemaker, reinforcing the separation of public and private spheres. This division often results in the systematic undervaluation of work predominantly done by women. Crucially, these roles are not determined by biology alone but are shaped by social norms, economic structures, and power relations.

**96.** (B) Cutting public expenditure, particularly on social services.
A key policy prescription of Structural Adjustment Programs is fiscal austerity, which primarily involves cutting public expenditure, particularly on social services like health and education. These cuts often have a disproportionate impact on women, who must provide unpaid care to compensate for reduced state services. Additionally, as public sector jobs are eliminated, women's employment opportunities in stable sectors decrease. These policies thus shift the burden of economic adjustment from the state onto the household and women's labor.

**97.** (B) A subsidy to capital, as it lowers the cost of reproducing the labour force.
From a critical perspective, unpaid domestic work can be seen as a subsidy to capital because it lowers the cost of reproducing the labour force. By performing essential tasks like cooking and cleaning for free, women provide the necessary maintenance for workers that would otherwise have to be paid for in the market. This unpaid reproductive labor allows employers to pay lower wages while still having a healthy and functional workforce, thereby facilitating capital accumulation and profit generation.

**98.** (C) A reserve army of labour and producers in subsistence economies.
Rosa Luxemburg's theoretical framework can be extended to argue that global capitalism relies on women in the periphery as a reserve army of labour and producers in subsistence economies. Their work in the non-capitalist sector provides a cheap means of reproducing the workforce for global corporations. By maintaining subsistence production, these women subsidize the formal

NODIA

the subsequent subordination of women within the newly emerging individual family unit.

**113.** (B) A patrilineal system of inheritance driven by private property.
The phrase the world-historical defeat of the female sex was used by Fredrick Engels to describe the consequences of the transition to a patrilineal system of inheritance driven by private property. As men gained wealth, they sought to ensure its transfer to their own biological heirs, leading to the overthrow of mother-right and the institution of male control over women's sexuality and labor. This pivotal shift marked the beginning of systematic female subordination in human history.

**114.** (D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
The New Economic Policy in India did not lead to a significant increase in secure and well-paying jobs for women. Instead, the policy's emphasis on flexibility and global competitiveness pushed many women into the informal sector and contractual work. While employment opportunities expanded in some areas, they were often characterized by precarity, low wages, and a lack of social security. This trend reflects the broader global process of the informalization and feminization of labor under neoliberal reforms.

**115.** (B) Use value
A farmer growing food crops to feed her family is engaged in production for use value. The purpose of her labor is the direct satisfaction of the household's need for food rather than the generation of profit through market exchange. While this work is essential for survival and social reproduction, it is often ignored by traditional economic metrics that focus solely on production for sale and exchange value. Recognizing use value is vital for understanding women's true economic contributions.

**116.** (B) A product of social, economic, and historical processes.
The gender division of labour is a product of complex social, economic, and historical processes rather than a biological necessity. It involves the allocation of different tasks and roles to men and women based on societal norms and power relations. These roles vary significantly across cultures and change over time as the mode of production and social attitudes evolve. Understanding this division as a social construct is essential for identifying and addressing the structural roots of gender inequality.

**117.** (D) (a), (c), (d), (b)
The chronological order of these events begins with Fredrick Engels' nineteenth-century analysis of the family and private property. This was followed much later by Esther Boserup's 1970 study on women's role in economic development. The widespread implementation of Structural Adjustment Programs then occurred in the 1980s. Finally, India introduced its New Economic Policy in 1991. This sequence reflects the historical evolution of economic theories and policies and their increasing focus on the complexities of gender and development.

**118.** (C) Sandra Whiteworth
Sandra Whiteworth's work provides a powerful lens for critiquing the ideal worker norm in global supply chains. She argues that this norm is often modeled on a male figure who is free from family and caregiving responsibilities. This assumption ignores the specific constraints faced by women, who must balance paid labor with significant unpaid reproductive duties. Her feminist analysis of international institutions reveals how these gendered ideas are institutionalized, perpetuating inequality and marginalizing women within the global labor force.

**119.** (B) The lack of educational opportunities and skills training, combined with family responsibilities.
A major reason for the high concentration of women in the unorganized sector is the lack of educational opportunities and skills training, often combined with heavy family responsibilities. The unorganized sector offers low barriers to entry and flexible arrangements that can be more easily reconciled with domestic duties. However, this comes at the cost of job security, fair wages, and social benefits. These structural constraints limit women's access to the organized sector, reinforcing their economic vulnerability and marginalization.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

of its essential role in sustaining human life and society.

**106.** (A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
Key economic concepts help explain the dynamics of gender and work. Feminization of labour refers to increased female participation in insecure jobs, while the gender division of labour involves the social allocation of tasks. Structural Adjustment Programs promote privatization and liberalization, and use value describes work done for direct consumption. Understanding these terms is essential for analyzing how economic policies and social norms interact to shape women's employment and their broader economic status in contemporary society.

**107.** (A) New sources of raw materials, cheap labour, and markets.
Rosa Luxemburg's analysis of imperialism suggests that it is driven by capitalism's inherent need for expansion. To maintain the process of capital accumulation, capitalist nations must seek out new sources of raw materials, cheap labor, and markets in non-capitalist territories. This expansion involves the exploitation of peripheral societies and their often non-waged labor systems. Her theory highlights the structural necessity of imperialism for capitalism's survival and the global inequalities that result from this constant search for profit.

**108.** (B) Global politics is a gendered activity and needs to be analyzed as such.
The main argument of Sandra Whiteworth's work is that global politics is a fundamentally gendered activity that needs to be analyzed as such. She challenges the traditional assumption that international relations is a gender-neutral field, arguing that it is shaped by gendered structures, identities, and norms. Her analysis reveals how international institutions and policies can reinforce gender hierarchies, highlighting the importance of a feminist perspective for understanding the complexities of global economic and political governance.

**109.** (C) A software engineer employed by a multinational IT company.
A software engineer employed by a multinational IT company is an example of employment in the formal or organized sector. This role typically involves a formal employment contract, a regular salary, and access to social security benefits such as health insurance and provident funds. The work is regulated by national labor laws and takes place within a recognized institutional framework. In contrast, street hawkers or domestic workers often operate in the unorganized sector without such protections.

**110.** (B) Overlooks the essential role of 'non-productive' reproductive labour in sustaining the entire economy.
A key criticism of the productive versus non-productive work dichotomy is that it overlooks the essential role of reproductive labour in sustaining the entire economy. By defining productivity solely through market exchange, traditional economics ignores the massive amount of unpaid work performed within the household. This reproductive labor is fundamental for the maintenance of the workforce. failing to recognize its economic value devalues women's contributions and obscures the degree to which the formal economy depends on this invisible labor.

NODIA

**111.** (A) (a), (b), (c) and (d) only
Structural Adjustment Programs are characterized by policies aimed at economic stabilization and market liberalization. These typically include the devaluation of currency, privatization of state-owned enterprises, and deregulation of the economy. A central feature is the reduction in public spending and subsidies. Importantly, these programs do not involve the expansion of the public sector; instead, they usually lead to its contraction, which can significantly impact employment opportunities and social services that support the broader population.

**112.** (A) Early communal societies before the advent of private property.
According to Fredrick Engels' historical analysis, the status of women was relatively higher in early communal societies before the advent of private property. In these groups, descent was often traced through the mother, and women played a significant role in social and economic life. The shift away from this communal organization occurred as men gained control over property, leading to the rise of patriarchal structures and

**54.** (B) Work is allocated to men and women based on socially determined roles.
The gender division of labour means that work is allocated to men and women based on socially determined roles rather than biological necessity. These roles are constructed through cultural norms, socialization, and economic structures that often assign higher value to work associated with masculinity. This division typically results in women bearing the primary responsibility for unpaid domestic labor while being segregated into specific, often lower-paid, sectors of the formal and informal workforce.

**55.** (B) Their full re-integration into public industry and the abolition of the family as an economic unit.
Fredrick Engels argued that women's liberation is intrinsically linked to their full re-integration into public industry and the abolition of the family as an economic unit. He believed that as long as women are confined to private domestic labor within the patriarchal family, they will remain subordinate. True equality requires the socialization of domestic work and the participation of women in social production on an equal basis with men under a socialist system.

**56.** (B) Both use value for the employer and market value for the worker.
When a domestic helper is paid to perform household tasks, the work possesses both use value and market value. For the employer, the work provides direct utility by maintaining the home and caring for family members. For the worker, the service is a commodity exchanged for a wage, thus giving it market value. This situation demonstrates how reproductive labor can be commodified while still performing its essential function of social and physical maintenance.

**57.** (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
While Rosa Luxemburg did not write a specific treatise on women's work, her theory of capital accumulation provides a powerful framework for analyzing it. She argued that capitalism requires non-capitalist environments and non-waged labor to sustain itself. This analysis can be extended to understand how the global capitalist system exploits women's unpaid domestic labor and subsistence work. Her work thus offers deep insights into the structural reliance of capital on gendered forms of exploitation.

**58.** (C) A permanent government school teacher.
A permanent government school teacher is a clear example of employment in the organized sector. This role involves a formal employment contract, fixed working hours, and a regular salary paid by the state. Additionally, such employees are entitled to comprehensive social security benefits, including pensions and health insurance, and their work is regulated by national labor laws. In contrast, self-employed workers or daily-wage laborers typically operate in the unorganized or informal sector.

**59.** (A) (c), (d), (b), (a)
Marxist theory outlines a general historical sequence of modes of production. This progression starts with primitive communism, characterized by communal ownership. It is followed by the ancient mode based on slavery, and then feudalism, where power resides in land ownership. Finally, capitalism emerges, defined by private ownership and wage labor. Each mode of production features a specific gender division of labour and different social relations that determine the status and roles of women.

**60.** (C) Colonial policies that introduced private land ownership for men and cash crops.
Esther Boserup's research highlighted that pre-colonial agriculture in many parts of Africa was dominated by female farming systems. These systems were severely disrupted by colonial policies that introduced private land ownership for men and prioritized the production of cash crops. These changes marginalized female farmers by depriving them of land rights and access to new technologies. This historical process demonstrated how colonial development could actively undermine women's economic independence and status within their communities.

**61.** (C) A freeze or reduction in public sector hiring, affecting women's employment opportunities.
A key consequence of Structural Adjustment Programs in many developing countries was a freeze or reduction in public sector hiring. This policy directly affected women's employment opportunities, as the public sector has traditionally

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

**120.** (B) She was a Polish-German Marxist theorist, philosopher, and revolutionary socialist.
Rosa Luxemburg was a prominent Polish-German Marxist theorist, philosopher, and revolutionary socialist. She is best known for her contributions to the theory of capital accumulation and her critique of imperialism. Her work provides a critical framework for analyzing how capitalism exploits non-capitalist sectors and non-waged labor. Luxemburg was a leading figure in the European socialist movement, and her ideas continue to influence contemporary feminist and Marxist analyses of the global economy and its gendered structures of exploitation.

**121.** (B) New Economic Policy
The economic reforms initiated in India in 1991 are officially known as the New Economic Policy. This policy represented a fundamental shift from a state-led development model to a more market-oriented approach focused on liberalization, privatization, and globalization. The New Economic Policy aimed to increase economic growth and integrate India into the global market. These reforms have had complex and far-reaching impacts on the labor market, the gender division of labour, and the nature of employment across various sectors.

**122.** (C) The agricultural and developing economies of Asia and Africa.
Esther Boserup's groundbreaking study focused on the impact of economic development processes on women in the agricultural and developing economies of Asia and Africa. Her research challenged the assumption that modernization would naturally benefit women, providing evidence that many development projects actually marginalized female producers. By examining these specific contexts, she highlighted the importance of women's traditional productive roles and the need for gender-aware policies to ensure that development does not reinforce or create new forms of gender inequality.

**123.** (D) (a), (b), (c) and (d)
These key theorists have made diverse and significant contributions to the study of gender and economy. Fredrick Engels was a close collaborator of Karl Marx, providing a historical-materialist analysis of the family. Esther Boserup was a Danish economist who pioneered the field of women in development. Rosa Luxemburg was a prominent figure in the German Social Democratic Party known for her theory of capital accumulation. Sandra Whiteworth is a leading Canadian scholar who examines international relations from a feminist perspective.

NODIA

**124.** (C) Private or domestic sphere
The concept that work is only defined as paid employment devalues and makes invisible the massive amount of labour performed by women in the private or domestic sphere. This reproductive labor, including cooking, cleaning, and caregiving, is essential for the daily maintenance and long-term reproduction of the workforce. By failing to assign an economic value to this work, dominant economic systems ignore a fundamental component of social production and reinforce the subordinate status of women within both the family and society.

**125.** (C) The mode of production and technology
The shift from a hoe culture where women were key agricultural producers to a plow culture where men became more dominant is an example of how the gender division of labour changes with the mode of production and technology. As tools and methods of production evolve, they often alter the relative importance of different types of labor. This historical transition demonstrates that gender roles in the economy are not fixed but are shaped by material conditions and technological developments in a society.

**126.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The unorganized sector absorbs a large percentage of the female workforce in countries like India because it offers flexibility and low skill-entry barriers. These characteristics allow women to combine paid work with their socially assigned domestic responsibilities. However, this alignment with structural constraints often traps women in precarious and low-paying jobs without legal protection or benefits. The unorganized sector thus provides a livelihood for many women while simultaneously reinforcing their economic vulnerability and subordinate social status.

**127.** (B) They are often in mobile industries that can easily relocate to find cheaper labour.
Globalization has increased the vulnerability of female workers because they are often concentrated in mobile industries that can easily relocate to find cheaper labour. In a highly competitive global market, firms seek to minimize costs by moving production to regions with lower wages and fewer regulations. This mobility limits the bargaining power of female workers, who face the constant threat of job loss if they advocate for better conditions or higher pay. This precarity is a defining feature of the globalized labor market.

**128.** (C) Monogamous family
According to Fredrick Engels, the monogamous family was the first form of the family based not on natural but on economic conditions. Its emergence was tied to the rise of private property and the desire of men to ensure the inheritance of wealth by their biological heirs. Unlike earlier communal family structures, the monogamous family institutionalized the subordination of women and ensured male control over their sexuality and labor. This shift transformed the family into a unit of economic production and property maintenance.

**129.** (B) Market value
Work that creates goods for exchange in a market to realize a profit is said to produce market value. In a capitalist economy, the primary goal of production is to create commodities that have exchange value. This contrasts with labor aimed at producing use value for direct household consumption. The dominance of market-oriented production often leads to the devaluation of non-market activities, making the essential unpaid work performed by women economically invisible despite its fundamental role in sustaining society.

**130.** (B) Rosa Luxemburg
The idea that capitalist accumulation is not a closed system but one that feeds on non-capitalist forms of production is central to the work of Rosa Luxemburg. She argued that capitalism requires constant expansion into non-capitalist areas to maintain its growth and stability. This expansion involves the exploitation of pre-capitalist societies and non-waged labor, including women's work in subsistence and domestic spheres. Her theory provides a critical framework for understanding the global dynamics of capital and its reliance on peripheral forms of exploitation.

**131.** (A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
Economic activities are categorized by the type of value they generate. A lawyer or food vendor providing services for money creates market value, as their work is commodified and exchanged within a commercial context. Conversely, a mother telling a bedtime story or a person repairing their own bicycle creates use value, as the labor is for direct personal or household utility rather than for sale. Recognizing these distinctions is essential for understanding the diverse contributions individuals make to the economy and society.

**132.** (C) Fails to consider the different impacts it may have on men and women.
The term gender blind in development policy means that a policy fails to consider the different impacts it may have on men and women. Such policies often operate under a male-centered assumption, ignoring the specific constraints, roles, and needs of women. This lack of gender analysis can lead to interventions that inadvertently marginalize women, reinforce existing inequalities, or fail to achieve their intended goals because they do not account for the gendered nature of social and economic structures in a particular society.

**133.** (B) The informalization of female employment.
The growth of subcontracting, home-based work, and part-time labour for women as a result of globalization is a clear manifestation of the trend towards the informalization of female employment. This process involves a shift from secure, regulated jobs to precarious and unregulated forms of work. While these arrangements may offer some flexibility, they lack formal contracts, social security, and legal protections. This informalization reflects how global capital uses flexible labor markets to reduce costs, often at the expense of women workers' rights and security.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**134.** (B) Statement I represents a biologistic view, while Statement II represents a sociological view. The gender division of labour is interpreted differently from various perspectives. A biologistic view argues that it is a natural outcome of inherent differences between men and women. In contrast, a sociological view contends that it is a social construct that justifies and perpetuates gender inequality. This latter perspective emphasizes that the allocation of tasks and the value assigned to them are shaped by social norms, economic structures, and power relations, rather than being fixed by biological destiny or natural efficiency alone.

**135.** (C) Feminist International Relations
The theoretical perspective of Sandra Whiteworth belongs to the field of Feminist International Relations. This discipline examines the gendered nature of global politics and economics, challenging the traditional assumption that international relations is a gender-neutral field. Whiteworth's work focuses on how international institutions and policies construct and sustain gender hierarchies and norms. Her analysis highlights the importance of incorporating a gender perspective into the study of global governance, security, and development to understand the power dynamics that shape our world.

**136.** (D) High social status and recognition for homemakers.
Categorizing domestic work as non-productive has several negative consequences, but it does not lead to high social status for homemakers. On the contrary, this classification results in the economic invisibility of reproductive labor and its exclusion from GDP. It also fosters the economic dependency of those who perform this work and creates the perception that it is not real work. These factors contribute to the systematic devaluation of caregiving roles and reinforce the subordinate position of women within society.

**137.** (A) (a), (b), and (c) only
The unorganized sector is characterized by a small scale of operation and a lack of formal employer-employee relationships. It is generally not covered by labor legislation, which means workers do not have entitlement to paid leave or social security. Contrary to the organized sector, it is not dominated by transnational corporations. Understanding these characteristics is vital for identifying the precarious nature of employment for the large number of people, especially women, who work within this unregulated economic segment.

**138.** (B) Market-oriented and competitive.
The New Economic Policy in India involved a set of reforms aimed at making the economy more market-oriented and competitive. By promoting liberalization, privatization, and globalization, the government sought to integrate India into the global market and stimulate economic growth. These reforms reduced state control and encouraged private investment. While this shift led to expansion in some areas, it also resulted in significant changes to the labor market, impacting the security of employment and the gender division of labour in various sectors.

**139.** (C) The preservation and transfer of private property.
Fredrick Engels argued that the family under capitalism serves as an economic unit primarily for the preservation and transfer of private property. Its emergence was driven by the need of men to ensure that their wealth could be transmitted to their biological heirs. This necessitated the creation of the monogamous family, which institutionalized male control over women's sexuality and labor. In this framework, the family functions less as a site of equality and more as a unit that supports patriarchal inheritance.

**140.** (C) Use value
A hand-knitted sweater made by a grandmother for her grandchild is a classic example of a good with use value. The labor involved is performed for the direct satisfaction of a family member's needs and the personal fulfillment of the producer, rather than for sale in the market to realize a profit. Since the sweater is not exchanged for money, it lacks market value. This type of non-market production is essential for human well-being but is often ignored by mainstream economic metrics.

**141.** (B) Highlights how issues within the 'private' sphere, like domestic labour, are shaped by and have implications for public power structures.
The slogan the personal is political is highly relevant because it highlights how issues within the private sphere, such as domestic labour, are shaped by and have implications for public power structures. It challenges the sharp separation of the personal and the political, showing that women's experiences in the home are influenced by social norms, economic policies, and political ideologies. Recognizing this link is essential for understanding the structural roots of gender inequality and for advocating for reforms in both public and private life.

**142.** (A) (c), (d), (a), (b)
The historical progression of these influential thinkers begins with Fredrick Engels in the late nineteenth century. He was followed by Rosa Luxemburg, who contributed significantly in the early twentieth century. Later, during the nineteen-seventies, Esther Boserup pioneered the field of women in development. Finally, Sandra Whiteworth emerged in the late twentieth century to analyze the gendered nature of international relations. Each scholar built upon or challenged existing economic frameworks to better understand the role of gender in society and the global economy.

**143.** (C) It is synonymous with the informal economy.
It is incorrect to say that the organized sector is synonymous with the informal economy. In fact, the organized sector represents the formal economy, consisting of enterprises registered with the government. In this sector, employees benefit from fixed working hours, paid leave, and formal contracts. Labour laws are generally applicable, providing a level of protection and social security that is absent in the informal or unorganized sector. Understanding this distinction is crucial for analyzing the disparities in employment quality and worker rights.

**144.** (B) An increase in women's participation in the workforce, often in precarious and low-paid jobs.
The feminization of labour as a consequence of globalization refers to an increase in women's participation in the workforce, often in precarious and low-paid jobs. This trend is driven by the global demand for a flexible and inexpensive workforce, particularly in export-oriented sectors. While it provides some women with independent income, the work is frequently characterized by poor conditions and a lack of security. This phenomenon reflects the gendered nature of global capital accumulation and the shift toward more flexible labor arrangements.

**145.** (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
Esther Boserup argued that colonial agricultural policies in Africa often favored male farmers by providing them with access to new technologies and markets. While it is true that these policies targeted men, they did not strengthen the position of women. Instead, they marginalized female producers who had previously held significant authority in subsistence agriculture. By bypassing women, these policies reduced their economic autonomy and increased their dependence, demonstrating the negative impact of gender-blind development on traditional social structures and women's status.

**146.** (A) Both the capitalist mode of production and patriarchal social relations.
From a Marxist feminist perspective, women's oppression is understood to have roots in both the capitalist mode of production and patriarchal social relations. This dual systems theory argues that capitalism exploits women's labor, both paid and unpaid, while patriarchy maintains male dominance within the family and society. These two systems interact to reinforce women's subordinate status, making it necessary to address both economic structures and gendered power relations to achieve true liberation and equality for all women in a contemporary society.

**147.** (B) The destruction of non-capitalist economies is essential for continued capital accumulation.
A key argument of Rosa Luxemburg is that the destruction of non-capitalist economies is essential for continued capital accumulation. She contended that capitalism is inherently expansionist and must colonize and exploit non-capitalist territories to sustain its growth. This process involves the appropriation of resources and the exploitation of non-waged labor found in these areas. Her theory provides a critical lens for understanding the global dynamics of capital and the systematic pressure it places on peripheral societies and their traditional economic systems.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

**148.** (B) The gendered nature of global structures and institutions.
Sandra Whiteworth's work exemplifies a shift in feminist theory towards analyzing the gendered nature of global structures and institutions. She challenges the traditional focus on only women's domestic experiences, arguing that global politics and economics are fundamentally shaped by gendered identities and norms. Her analysis reveals how international organizations like the World Bank and the ILO construct norms that reinforce gender hierarchies. This perspective highlights the importance of incorporating a gender analysis into our understanding of global governance and power dynamics.

**149.** (C) Market value
The value of a service sold in the market, such as a haircut from a salon, is its market value. In a capitalist economy, when a service is exchanged for money, it is assigned a monetary price. This market value is determined by factors like demand, competition, and the cost of labor. This valuation distinguishes commodified services from similar activities performed within the domestic sphere, which may create great use value but lack a market price and are thus often economically invisible.

**150.** (A) The workplace and the home.
In the context of the gender division of labour, the public/private dichotomy refers to the separation of the workplace and the home. This separation became particularly sharp with the rise of industrial capitalism, which associated the public sphere with male-dominated wage labor and the private sphere with female-dominated unpaid domestic work. This dichotomy institutionalized the male breadwinner model and contributed to the systematic devaluation of the essential reproductive labor performed by women within the domestic environment.

**151.** (C) (a), (b) and (c) only
Women's work is characterized by several key features in many societies. It is often significantly under-reported in official statistics and a large portion of it is unpaid. Furthermore, in many developing countries, female labor is heavily concentrated in the unorganized sector. Contrary to the ideal of equality, women's work is frequently valued less than men's work. Understanding these realities is essential for developing policies that accurately reflect women's economic contributions and address the structural barriers to their equality and security.

**152.** (B) The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank.
Structural Adjustment Programs were often a condition for receiving loans from the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. These programs mandated a set of economic reforms focused on market liberalization, privatization, and fiscal austerity. While intended to stabilize economies, these policies often led to significant social costs, including cuts in public services and a reduction in the state's role. These shifts frequently increased the burden of unpaid work on women and impacted their employment opportunities in the public sector.

**153.** (B) The open or concealed domestic slavery of the wife.
According to Fredrick Engels, the modern individual family is founded on the open or concealed domestic slavery of the wife. He argued that within the monogamous family structure, the woman's role is primarily confined to unpaid domestic labor, which serves the economic interests of the husband and the broader capitalist system. This subordinate position ensures male control over women's sexuality and property inheritance. For Engels, the family is thus an economic unit that institutionalizes gender inequality and female dependence.

**154.** (B) market value; use value
If a woman bakes bread for sale in her bakery, the product has primarily market value because it is a commodity intended for exchange. However, if she bakes the same bread for her family, it has primarily use value, as it is meant for direct consumption and the satisfaction of household needs. This distinction highlights how the economic context and the purpose of production determine whether labor is valued through a market price or for its direct utility to human survival.

**155.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Globalization can have contradictory effects on women's empowerment. While it may

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

by revealing how global institutions and policies are shaped by gendered identities and norms. Her analysis shows that international organizations construct norms about work and family that can reinforce existing hierarchies. Recognizing this gendered nature is essential for understanding power dynamics on a global scale and for developing more inclusive and equitable international policies that address the diverse realities of women's lives.

**170.** (C) Commodity exchange and money
The concept of market value is most closely associated with an economy based on commodity exchange and money. In a capitalist system, goods and services are produced primarily for sale in the market to realize exchange value and generate profit. This focus on market valuation often leads to the systematic devaluation of work that produces use value for direct consumption, such as unpaid domestic labor. Understanding market value is central to analyzing the economic structures that shape contemporary life and gender relations.

**171.** (B) The process of modernization itself.
Esther Boserup's research demonstrated that the marginalization of women in the economy was often a consequence of the process of modernization itself. She showed that development policies frequently operated under a male bias, directing technology and resources toward men. This marginalized women by disrupting their traditional productive roles, particularly in agriculture. Her work revealed that economic development is not a gender-neutral process and can actively undermine women's economic autonomy and status if it does not explicitly recognize and support their contributions.

**172.** (B) Paid work in the market and unpaid work at home.
The term double day refers to the engagement of many working women in both paid work in the market and unpaid work at home. This phenomenon results from the persistence of traditional gender roles, where women remain responsible for most domestic tasks even as they enter the formal workforce. This unequal distribution of labor can impact women's well-being, career advancement, and economic security. Recognizing the double day is essential for understanding the specific challenges women face in balancing their professional and personal lives.

**173.** (B) The segregation of women into specific, often lower-paid, job categories.
The gender division of labour in the capitalist mode of production is often characterized by the segregation of women into specific, often lower-paid, job categories. This occupational segregation is reinforced by social norms and stereotypes that devalue work associated with femininity and care. Consequently, women often face a double burden of unpaid domestic labor and precarious market employment. This structure limits women's economic mobility and reinforces their subordinate position within the broader capitalist system, maintaining gender inequality in the workplace and society.

**174.** (C) Liberalizing trade and investment policies.
A key element of India's New Economic Policy of 1991 was liberalizing trade and investment policies. Through these reforms, the government sought to integrate India into the global economy by reducing trade barriers and encouraging foreign direct investment. This marked a significant shift away from the earlier state-led development model. While these policies aimed to boost economic growth, they also led to profound changes in the labor market, impacting job security and the gender division of labour across many different economic sectors.

**175.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The distinction between productive and non-productive work is a social construct that depends on the dominant economic system. In a capitalist society, work that generates profit and market value is privileged over work that produces use value for direct consumption, such as care work. This valuation reflects the priorities of capital accumulation rather than the social utility of the labor. Consequently, women's essential reproductive labor is systematically devalued and rendered invisible within traditional economic models that prioritize market-oriented production.

NODIA

for the daily maintenance and long-term reproduction of the workforce but is not sold in the market. Consequently, it is often excluded from GDP and dismissed as economically insignificant by traditional models. However, feminist analysis highlights that this labor provides the fundamental support system upon which the entire formal economy and human society depend for survival.

**163.** (C) Feudalism
Feudalism was the mode of production prevalent in medieval Europe, based on land ownership by a lord and service by serfs. In this system, the majority of the population was tied to the land and provided labor or produce to the ruling elite. The gender division of labour was shaped by this agrarian structure, with women playing a vital role in household production and agriculture. Feudalism represents a specific historical stage with distinct social relations that preceded the rise of industrial capitalism.

**164.** (B) Countries competing to attract investment by lowering wages, taxes, and regulations.
The race to the bottom phenomenon associated with globalization refers to countries competing to attract foreign investment by lowering wages, taxes, and environmental or labor regulations. In a highly mobile global economy, nations often reduce standards to become more competitive for capital. This trend frequently impacts women workers, who are concentrated in sectors vulnerable to such pressure. This competition can lead to a general decline in working conditions and job security as countries prioritize corporate interests over the rights and well-being of their workforce.

**165.** (D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
Fredrick Engels argued that monogamy was never equally binding on both men and women from its inception. He contended that for the man, monogamy was a means to ensure the fidelity of the wife and thus produce undisputed heirs for property inheritance. While women were strictly constrained within the family, men often remained free to engage in extra-marital relations. This fundamental inequality demonstrates that the monogamous family was an economic institution designed to maintain patriarchal control over wealth and property rather than to ensure mutual fidelity.

**166.** (B) Formal contracts and job security
Formal contracts and job security are not characteristics of the unorganized sector. Instead, this sector is defined by ease of entry, a small scale of operations, and often the use of indigenous technology. Workers in this sector operate without legal protections and face precarious conditions, including irregular wages and the absence of social security benefits. These factors make employment in the unorganized sector highly unstable, particularly for the large number of women who earn their livelihoods within this informal economic segment.

**167.** (A) (a), (b), and (c) only
Structural Adjustment Programs had significant negative impacts on women in many countries. They led to cuts in social sector spending, increasing the burden of care work. They also promoted export-oriented industries that often employed women under poor conditions. Additionally, deregulation and privatization frequently reduced formal sector employment for women. Contrary to some claims, these programs did not universally lead to empowerment or increased food security; instead, they often exacerbated economic precarity for the poor and marginalized.

**168.** (C) Non-capitalist strata and territories
The core argument of Rosa Luxemburg is that capitalism needs non-capitalist strata and territories for its survival and expansion. She contended that capitalism is not a self-contained system and must constantly find new markets, raw materials, and cheap labor by exploiting pre-existing social formations. This process involves the appropriation of resources and the exploitation of non-waged labor found in these areas. Her theory provides a critical lens for understanding the structural necessity of imperialism and the global dynamics of capital accumulation.

**169.** (B) Fundamentally gendered processes.
The work of Sandra Whiteworth demonstrates that international politics and economics are fundamentally gendered processes. She challenges the assumption of gender neutrality

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

capitalism, imperialism, and the exploitation of peripheral economies. She argued that capital accumulation requires constant expansion into non-capitalist territories to sustain its growth. This process involves the appropriation of resources and the exploitation of non-waged labor found in these areas. Her analysis provides a critical framework for understanding the global dynamics of capital and the systematic pressure it places on non-capitalist societies and their traditional social and economic systems.

**184.** (A) Reducing or removing state regulations on economic activity.
The process of deregulation, a key feature of the New Economic Policy, involves reducing or removing state regulations on economic activity. By lessening government control, deregulation aims to promote market-oriented growth and increase efficiency and competitiveness. This policy shift can have significant impacts on the labor market, as it may lead to a reduction in formal protections and the growth of more flexible and precarious forms of employment. For many workers, deregulation can result in decreased job security and lower labor standards.

**185.** (A) (a), (c), and (d) only
Work that produces use value is essential for human survival, even if it lacks a market price. The economic system determines which type of work is valued more, often privileging market-oriented labor over non-market activities. Unpaid care work is a classic example of labor with high use value but no direct market value. Recognizing these distinctions is vital for understanding women's true economic contributions and for developing policies that support all forms of labor necessary for a healthy and sustainable society.

**186.** (A) Protect the interests of the property-owning class.
According to Fredrick Engels, the state emerges alongside private property and the patriarchal family to protect the interests of the property-owning class. He argued that the state is not a neutral arbiter but an instrument used to maintain social order and property relations. By institutionalizing the subordination of women and the exploitation of labor, the state reinforces the dominant economic and social hierarchies. For Engels, achieving true equality thus requires the fundamental transformation of both the economic system and the state structure.

**187.** (C) Strong trade union representation
Strong trade union representation is the least likely characteristic of women's work in export processing zones under globalization. These zones are designed to attract foreign investment by offering a flexible and low-cost workforce. Consequently, they are often characterized by low wages, long working hours, and repetitive tasks. Firms in these zones frequently discourage or actively suppress labor organizing to maintain flexibility. This lack of collective bargaining power makes female workers particularly vulnerable to exploitation and hinders their ability to advocate for better conditions.

**188.** (A) Show empirically how development processes could negatively affect women.
Esther Boserup's primary contribution was to show empirically how development processes could negatively affect women. Her research challenged the assumption that modernization would naturally benefit everyone, providing evidence that many development projects marginalized female producers. By highlighting the importance of women's traditional productive roles, particularly in agriculture, she forced a re-evaluation of economic policies. Her work pioneered the field of women in development, advocating for policies that recognize and support women's economic contributions to ensure that development is truly inclusive and equitable.

**189.** (A) Labour laws
A key distinction between the organized and unorganized sectors is the applicability of labour laws. Workers in the organized sector are protected by legal frameworks that govern wages, working hours, and safety, and they typically receive social security benefits. In contrast, the unorganized sector lacks these protections, leaving workers vulnerable to exploitation and economic insecurity. This distinction is crucial for understanding the precarious nature of employment for the large number of women who earn their livelihoods in the unregulated informal economy.

NODIA

**176.** (A) Fredrick Engels
Fredrick Engels provided a seminal historical materialist account of the origins of female oppression. In his work on the family and private property, he argued that women's subordination was a result of the transition from communal ownership to patriarchal structures driven by the rise of private property. By focusing on the material conditions and modes of production, Engels sought to demonstrate that gender inequality is not a natural fact but a result of historical developments in the economic organization of society.

**177.** (C) Unorganized sector
A bidi-roller working from home on a piece-rate basis is an example of a worker in the unorganized sector. This type of work is characterized by the absence of formal employment contracts, legal protections, and social security benefits. Such workers often operate under precarious conditions with irregular pay and no job security. This sector absorbs a significant portion of the female workforce in many developing countries, where women balance paid tasks with domestic responsibilities in an unregulated and often exploitative economic environment.

**178.** (C) Use value
The value derived from the direct consumption or use of a good or service without it being sold on the market is called use value. This concept is essential for recognizing the importance of activities like subsistence farming and unpaid household maintenance. Unlike market value, which is based on exchange, use value focuses on the practical utility of labor in satisfying human needs. Understanding use value is vital for making visible the vast economic contributions that sustain the workforce and society.

**179.** (C) informalization
A negative consequence of globalization for many women workers is the increase in the informalization of the labour force. This trend involves a shift from secure, regulated employment to precarious and unregulated forms of work, such as subcontracting and part-time labor. While globalization may increase job opportunities in some sectors, these are often characterized by low wages and a lack of social security. This informalization reflects how global capital uses flexible labor markets to reduce costs, often at the expense of workers' rights.

**180.** (A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
Key works by prominent authors have significantly shaped the study of gender and economy. Rosa Luxemburg wrote on capital accumulation, while Esther Boserup analyzed women's role in economic development. Fredrick Engels authored the foundational text on the origin of the family and private property, and Sandra Whiteworth explored feminism in international relations. Each of these works provides a critical framework for understanding how economic structures and gendered identities interact to shape social experiences and power dynamics on a global scale.

**181.** (A) Productive forces (technology, labour) and social relations of production (class, property).
The term mode of production combines a society's productive forces, such as technology and labour, with its social relations of production, including class and property relations. In Marxist theory, the mode of production is the fundamental economic basis of a society, determining its social and political structures. This includes the specific gender division of labour and the distribution of power and resources. Understanding the mode of production is essential for analyzing how different historical and economic systems shape human society.

**182.** (D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
Sandra Whiteworth argues that international institutions are not neutral arbiters in global politics. Her feminist analysis reveals how organizations like the World Bank and the ILO often reflect and reproduce the gender hierarchies present in society. By constructing norms about work and family that prioritize male-centered models, these institutions can reinforce gender inequality on a global scale. Recognizing this bias is essential for understanding power dynamics in international relations and for advocating for more inclusive and equitable global governance policies.

**183.** (A) Capitalism, imperialism, and the exploitation of peripheral economies.
Rosa Luxemburg's theories are most relevant for understanding the relationship between

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

provide new employment opportunities and economic independence for some women, it often does so under exploitative conditions characterized by low wages and poor safety. Simultaneously, cuts in social services driven by global economic pressures can increase women's domestic work burden. Therefore, any gains in market participation may be offset by increased precariousness and the intensification of unpaid reproductive labor within the household.

**156.** (A) Women in Development (WID).
The work of Esther Boserup is foundational in the field of Women in Development. Her research was among the first to systematically analyze how economic development processes and modernization can have a differential and often negative impact on women. By highlighting the importance of women's productive roles, particularly in agriculture, she challenged gender-blind development models. Her contributions led to the integration of gender as a critical variable in development studies, advocating for policies that recognize and support women's economic contributions.

**157.** (C) A domestic worker without a formal contract or benefits.
A domestic worker without a formal contract or benefits is an example of employment in the unorganized sector. This type of work is characterized by the absence of legal protections, irregular pay, and a lack of social security. Unlike university professors or bank employees in the organized sector, these workers operate in an unregulated environment where they are highly vulnerable to exploitation. This precarity is common for the large number of women who work in private households worldwide.

**158.** (B) Socialization, custom, and economic structures.
The gender division of labour is not natural but is perpetuated through socialization, custom, and economic structures. From an early age, individuals are socialized into roles that assign different tasks to men and women based on societal norms and stereotypes. These expectations are reinforced by cultural traditions and the way the economy is organized, often devaluing work associated with femininity. Recognizing these social foundations is essential for challenging and transforming the gendered patterns of labor that sustain inequality.

**159.** (C) A greater role for the private sector and foreign investment.
The New Economic Policy of 1991 in India led to a greater role for the private sector and foreign investment. Through liberalization and deregulation, the government sought to reduce its direct control over the economy and encourage market-oriented growth. This policy shift opened up various sectors to international competition and private enterprise. While it aimed to boost efficiency and growth, it also fundamentally transformed the labor market, impacting job security and the gender division of labour in various industries.

**160.** (A) Sandra Whiteworth's feminist international relations approach.
Sandra Whiteworth's feminist international relations approach would be most useful for analyzing how the male breadwinner wage was institutionalized. Her work focuses on the gendered nature of global institutions and policies, revealing how they construct norms about work and family. By examining the discourse and standards set by international organizations, she can highlight how specific gendered models, like the male breadwinner, were integrated into labor negotiations and state policies, marginalizing women's contributions and reinforcing their economic dependence.

**161.** (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Key theorists and concepts offer diverse insights into gender and economy. Engels analyzed the family as a site of class oppression linked to private property, while Boserup identified male bias in development planning. The unorganized sector is defined by precarious work and a lack of social security, and the New Economic Policy is associated with liberalization, privatization, and globalization. Together, these frameworks provide a comprehensive basis for understanding the structural and social factors that shape women's employment and status.

**162.** (B) Unpaid and creates use value.
Reproductive labour, such as cooking, cleaning, and caring for family members, is mostly unpaid and creates use value. This work is essential

NODIA

**190.** (C) Reproductive labour
Unpaid domestic labour performed by women, which reproduces the labour force on a daily and generational basis, is often termed as reproductive labour. This work includes cooking, cleaning, and caring for family members, and it is essential for the maintenance and continued existence of the workforce. Despite its fundamental role in sustaining the formal economy and society, reproductive labor is often devalued and rendered invisible because it does not generate direct market value or profit within the capitalist economic system.

**191.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Sandra Whiteworth's work analyzes how global norms about work and family are created and sustained. She argues that institutions like the International Labour Organization play a key role in constructing a particular, often gendered, understanding of these concepts through their conventions and recommendations. By revealing these biases, her analysis highlights the importance of incorporating a feminist perspective into global economic governance to understand the power dynamics that maintain gender hierarchies and marginalize women's experiences and needs.

**192.** (D) Industrial capitalist
In the industrial capitalist mode of production, the separation of home and workplace becomes most distinct, leading to the ideology of separate spheres for men and women. This historical development associated men with wage labor in the public sphere and women with unpaid domestic work in the private sphere. This dichotomy institutionalized the male breadwinner model and contributed to the systematic devaluation of reproductive labor, reinforcing women's economic dependency and subordinate status within both the family and the broader capitalist society.

**193.** (A) market value, use value
The value of a commodity in the market is its market value, whereas its utility to the user is its use value. In a capitalist economy, products are primarily created for sale in the market to realize exchange value and generate profit. This focus on market valuation often leads to the systematic devaluation of goods and services that produce use value for direct consumption, such as unpaid domestic labor. Understanding both concepts is essential for analyzing the complex ways in which work is valued.

**194.** (A) A neoliberal economic ideology.
The Structural Adjustment Programs of the 1980s and 1990s promoted policies that were in line with a neoliberal economic ideology. This framework emphasizes market liberalization, privatization, and a reduced role for the state in the economy. While intended to promote efficiency and growth, these policies often led to significant social costs, including cuts in public services and an increase in economic precarity for many. These shifts frequently increased the burden of unpaid work on women and impacted their employment opportunities and security.

**195.** (D) (a), (b), (c), and (d)
These key theorists have made diverse and significant contributions to the study of gender and work. Engels linked women's oppression to private property, while Boserup showed how modernization can disempower women. Whiteworth analyzes the gendered nature of global governance, and Luxemburg argued that capitalism must exploit non-capitalist areas to survive. Together, their work provides a comprehensive framework for understanding the structural and social factors that shape women's employment and status in both historical and contemporary contexts around the world.

**196.** (A) The modern wage-labouring class.
Fredrick Engels used the term proletarian to refer to the modern wage-labouring class. In a capitalist society, the proletariat owns no means of production and must sell its labor power to the bourgeoisie to survive. This class relationship is a central feature of capitalism, as the exploitation of the proletariat generates surplus value and profit for the owners of capital. Understanding the role of the proletariat is essential for analyzing class dynamics and the economic structures that shape human society and gender relations.

**197.** (D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
It is incorrect to say that the unorganized sector provides a social safety net for its workers. On the contrary, employment in the unorganized

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

encourage market-oriented expansion. While this shift led to growth in some sectors, it also fundamentally transformed the labor market, impacting job security and the gender division of labour across various economic segments of the country.

**212.** (A) Its policies and conventions can be based on and perpetuate specific, gendered ideas about work and family.
Sandra Whiteworth's analysis of the International Labour Organization reveals how its policies and conventions can be based on and perpetuate specific, gendered ideas about work and family. Her work challenges the assumption of gender neutrality in international institutions, showing that their standards often prioritize male-centered models. By reveals these biases, she highlights how global governance can reinforce existing gender hierarchies on a global scale. Recognizing this is essential for developing more inclusive and equitable international labor policies and standards.

**213.** (A) From formal sector employment to informal, precarious work.
The informalization of labour, which often impacts women more, refers to the shift from formal sector employment to informal, precarious work. This trend involves an increase in jobs that lack formal contracts, legal protections, and social security benefits. While this shift may provide some flexibility, it also leads to decreased job security and lower wages. This informalization reflects how global capital uses flexible labor markets to reduce costs, often at the expense of workers' rights and long-term economic stability and security.

**214.** (A) Development studies
Esther Boserup's work was pioneering in its use of gender as a category of analysis in development studies. Her research challenged the gender-blind models of modernization, providing evidence that development policies could marginalize women by ignoring their traditional productive roles. By highlighting the importance of women's work, she forced a re-evaluation of economic policies. Her contributions led to the emergence of more gender-aware approaches in development, advocating for policies that recognize and support women's economic contributions to ensure truly inclusive growth.

**215.** (A) Development of antagonism between man and woman in monogamous marriage.
According to Fredrick Engels, the first class antagonism that appears in history coincides with the development of antagonism between man and woman in monogamous marriage. He argued that the rise of private property led to the creation of the patriarchal family, where the woman's role was subordinated to ensure property inheritance. This internal family conflict mirrors the broader class struggles found in the social and economic structure. For Engels, understanding this initial antagonism is essential for analyzing the historical roots of gender inequality.

**216.** (A) Sandra Whiteworth - The critique of gendered norms in global governance
Sandra Whiteworth is correctly paired with the critique of gendered norms in global governance. Her work analyzes how international institutions like the World Bank and the ILO construct norms about work and family that can reinforce gender hierarchies. By revealing these biases, she highlights the importance of incorporating a feminist perspective into global economic and political governance. This analysis provides a critical framework for understanding the power dynamics that maintain gender inequality on a global and international scale.

**217.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Unpaid domestic work creates immense utility but is excluded from Gross Domestic Product because it lacks market transactions. Since this work is not sold for a price, it falls outside the traditional scope of national accounting. Gross Domestic Product measures the market value of final goods and services produced within an economy. Consequently, the essential reproductive labor performed primarily by women remains economically invisible in formal statistical reports despite its fundamental necessity for society.

**218.** (A) Globalization
The shift in many developing countries toward producing goods for export rather than for domestic consumption is a key aspect of globalization.

NODIA

husband and the broader capitalist system. This subordinate position ensures male control over property inheritance. For Engels, the family is thus an economic institution that mirrors the class antagonisms found in the broader social and economic structure.

**205.** (A) Regulation by labour laws and the provision of social security.
The defining characteristic of work in the organized sector is its regulation by labour laws and the provision of social security for employees. Workers in this sector typically have formal contracts, fixed working hours, and entitlement to benefits such as health insurance and pensions. This legal framework provides a level of protection and job security that is absent in the unorganized or informal sector. Understanding this distinction is crucial for analyzing the disparities in employment quality and worker rights.

**206.** (A) Power to be exchanged for other commodities, especially money.
Market value is fundamentally about a good's or service's power to be exchanged for other commodities, especially money. In a capitalist system, products are primarily created for sale in the market to realize exchange value and generate profit. This focus on market valuation often leads to the systematic devaluation of activities that produce use value for direct consumption, such as unpaid domestic labor. Understanding market value is central to analyzing the economic structures that shape contemporary life and gender relations.

**207.** (A) Protectionism
Protectionism is not one of the core policies of Structural Adjustment Programs. On the contrary, SAPs are designed to promote liberalization, privatization, and prying open economies through trade liberalization. These programs aim to reduce state intervention and integrate developing countries into the global market. Protectionist policies, which involve using tariffs and quotas to protect local industries, are typically seen as obstacles to the market-oriented reforms advocated by international financial institutions like the World Bank and the IMF.

**208.** (A) (a), (c), and (d) only
The gender division of labour is a universal feature of all human societies, though its form varies. It often creates a power imbalance and results in the systematic devaluation of work predominantly done by women. Crucially, this division is not directly caused by biology and has not disappeared with the advent of capitalism. instead, it is a socially constructed system shaped by norms, economic structures, and power relations. Understanding these foundations is essential for challenging the structural roots of gender inequality.

**209.** (A) Capital accumulation on a world scale
The focus of Rosa Luxemburg's major work was on the dynamics of capital accumulation on a world scale. She argued that capitalism is inherently expansionist and must constantly find new markets, raw materials, and cheap labor by exploiting non-capitalist territories. This expansion involves the appropriation of resources and the exploitation of non-waged labor found in these areas. Her theory provides a critical framework for understanding the global dynamics of capital and the systematic pressure it places on non-capitalist societies.

NODIA

**210.** (A) 'Non-productive' reproductive work is fundamental for the functioning of the entire economy.
A feminist critique of the productive/non-productive work dichotomy argues that non-productive reproductive work is fundamental for the functioning of the entire economy. By defining productivity solely through market exchange, traditional economics ignores the massive amount of unpaid work performed within the household. This reproductive labor is essential for the daily maintenance and long-term reproduction of the workforce. Failing to recognize its value devalues women's contributions and obscures the degree to which the formal economy depends on this invisible but essential labor.

**211.** (D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
It is incorrect to say that the New Economic Policy in India aimed to increase government control over the economy. On the contrary, the policy focused on liberalization, privatization, and globalization to boost economic growth. These reforms sought to reduce state intervention and

economy away from central planning and toward a market-oriented approach, fundamentally transforming the labor market and impacting job security and the gender division of labour across various sectors.

**241.** (B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Key theorists provide diverse insights into the gendering of economic and political processes. Engels analyzed the separation of public and private spheres, while Boserup identified male bias in agricultural extension services. Sandra Whiteworth explores the gendering of international labor standards, and Rosa Luxemburg linked imperialism to capital accumulation. Together, these frameworks offer a comprehensive basis for understanding the structural and social factors that shape women's employment and status across different historical and contemporary global contexts in our world.

**242.** (A) Surplus value
The difference between the value a worker produces and the wage they receive is known in Marxist theory as surplus value. In a capitalist system, this surplus value is appropriated by the employer as profit. This relationship is central to capital accumulation and the exploitation of labor. Understanding surplus value is essential for analyzing the power dynamics between workers and capital, and how this economic structure shapes class and gender relations in a society focused on profit generation.

**243.** (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Globalization has offered new economic opportunities for many women in developing countries, but these opportunities are often in low-wage and insecure sectors. The availability of a flexible and inexpensive female workforce can be used to weaken the bargaining power of all workers, as global corporations seek to minimize labor costs. While some women gain independent income, the overall impact on labor standards and job security remains complex and frequently problematic under the pressure of global competition.

**244.** (A) Vulnerability and lack of legal protection.
A key feature of women's employment in the unorganized sector is vulnerability and a lack of legal protection. Workers in this informal economy operate without formal contracts, making them susceptible to exploitation and sudden job loss. They lack access to social security benefits and are not covered by labor laws that govern wages and safety. This precarity is a significant challenge for the large number of women who earn their livelihoods in this unregulated economic segment.

**245.** (A) Gender-neutral
The work of Fredrick Engels, Rosa Luxemburg, Esther Boserup, and Sandra Whiteworth all fundamentally challenge the notion that economic and political processes are gender-neutral. Their analysis reveals how structures such as the market, the state, and international institutions are shaped by gendered identities and hierarchies. By highlighting these biases, they provide critical frameworks for understanding how global systems exploit women's labor and maintain social inequalities across different cultures and historical periods in contemporary human society and economy.

**246.** (A) Organized sector
A job with permanent employment, a fixed salary, provident fund benefits, and regulated working hours clearly belongs to the organized sector. This sector consists of enterprises registered with the government and is governed by labor laws that provide formal protections for workers. In contrast, the unorganized or informal sector lacks these regulations, leaving employees in precarious conditions without legal Recourse or social security benefits. Understanding this distinction is vital for analyzing the disparities in employment quality and security.

**247.** (A) Helps make visible the vast amount of economically significant but unpaid work done by women.
The focus on use value is critical for a feminist analysis of work because it helps make visible the vast amount of economically significant but unpaid work done by women. Since activities like caregiving and domestic maintenance are for direct utility rather than for sale, they lack market value and are often ignored by traditional economic metrics. Recognizing use value allows for a more comprehensive understanding of the labor that sustains the workforce and the entire human society.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

This export-oriented industrialization is often driven by the desire to attract foreign investment and integrate into the global market. While this can create new job opportunities, particularly for women, these jobs are frequently in precarious, low-wage sectors. This trend reflects how global capital uses flexible labor markets to reduce costs, often at the expense of workers' rights and long-term security.

**219.** (A) Informal economy
The concept of the unorganized sector is largely synonymous with the informal economy. Both terms describe economic activities that take place outside the formal regulatory and protective framework of the state. Employment in this sector is typically characterized by a lack of social security, irregular pay, and no formal contracts. This unregulated segment absorbs a significant portion of the workforce, especially women, who face greater vulnerability and less protection under labor laws compared to workers in the organized sector.

**220.** (A) Gender relations in a society
The gender division of labour is an expression of the complex gender relations in a society. It is not a result of natural law or biological destiny but is shaped by social norms, economic structures, and power dynamics. This division allocates different roles and values to men and women, often marginalizing female labor and reinforcing male dominance. Understanding the gender division of labour as a social construct is essential for identifying and addressing the structural roots of gender inequality.

**221.** (A) It is inherently expansionist and requires non-capitalist economies to exploit for its survival.
Rosa Luxemburg argued that capitalism is inherently expansionist and requires non-capitalist economies to exploit for its survival. She contended that capitalism cannot exist in isolation and must constantly find new markets and raw materials in non-capitalist territories. This expansion involves the appropriation of resources and the exploitation of non-waged labor found in these areas. Her theory provides a critical lens for understanding the structural necessity of imperialism and the global dynamics of capital accumulation and its international reach.

**222.** (B) (a), (b) and (c) only
The New Economic Policy had significant impacts on women's employment in India. It led to job losses in some public sector industries where women were employed and created new jobs often in the informal sector with poor conditions. Additionally, it increased the pressure on women to earn while their unpaid work burden remained the same or increased. Contrary to some assumptions, the policy did not lead to a uniform and significant increase in wages for all women.

**223.** (A) Use value
The value of a meal cooked at home for family consumption is its use value. This work is performed for the direct satisfaction of the household's need for food rather than for sale in the market to generate profit. While this labor is essential for human survival and social reproduction, it is often ignored by traditional economic metrics that focus solely on market transactions. Recognizing use value is vital for making visible the vast economic contributions made by women.

**224.** (A) Modernization theory
The work of Esther Boserup directly challenged the assumptions of modernization theory. Modernization theory assumed that development would naturally benefit all members of society equally as they transitioned to an industrial economy. Boserup provided evidence showing that many development projects actually marginalized women by ignoring their traditional productive roles. Her analysis forced a re-evaluation of development models, highlighting that economic growth is not a gender-neutral process and can actively reinforce or create new forms of gender inequality.

NODIA

**225.** (A) Economic
According to Fredrick Engels, the historical purpose of the monogamous family was primarily economic. Its emergence was tied to the rise of private property and the desire of men to ensure the inheritance of wealth by their biological heirs. By institutionalizing male control over women's sexuality and labor, the monogamous family ensured that descent and property could be clearly traced and transferred. For Engels, the family is thus an economic unit that supports

patriarchal inheritance and maintains gender inequality.

**226.** (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Economic activities are categorized by their sector and value type. Working as a salaried government clerk belongs to the organized sector and has market value. A self-employed potter selling wares in a market also creates market value but operates in the unorganized sector. A construction labourer on daily wages is similarly in the unorganized sector. Finally, weaving cloth at home for family use primarily creates use value, as it is for direct consumption rather than for commercial market exchange.

**227.** (D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
It is incorrect to say that the gender division of labour is a system of allocating work purely based on efficiency. Instead, social norms, stereotypes, and power relations play a crucial role in determining which gender performs which tasks. This division often assigns higher value to work associated with masculinity while devaluing labor associated with femininity. Understanding these social and power-based foundations is essential for challenging the gendered patterns of work that sustain structural inequality in contemporary society.

**228.** (A) The chemical composition of a new polymer.
Sandra Whiteworth's work would be least relevant for analyzing the chemical composition of a new polymer. Her research focuses on the gendered nature of global politics and economics. She examines gendered language in policy documents, the assumptions behind international labor conventions, and the impact of trade rules on women. While she offers deep insights into social and political structures, her feminist analysis of international relations does not extend to the natural sciences or the technical properties of materials.

**229.** (A) A reduction in social safety nets and an increase in the cost of living.
A significant effect of Structural Adjustment Programs was a reduction in social safety nets and an increase in the cost of living. These policies mandated cuts in public spending on health, education, and subsidies, which disproportionately impacted the poor and especially women. As state support decreased, women faced an increased burden of unpaid care work and struggled to manage household budgets in the face of rising costs. These shifts exacerbated economic precarity for many vulnerable groups.

**230.** (A) Surplus value
The concept of productive labour in a capitalist sense is labour that produces surplus value. This definition focuses on the role of work in capital accumulation and profit generation for the employer. Within this framework, work that is exchanged for a wage in the market to produce commodities for sale is considered productive. In contrast, essential activities like unpaid domestic labor are categorized as non-productive because they do not directly contribute to the creation of profit within the capitalist economy.

**231.** (A) Esther Boserup
Esther Boserup is not primarily known for a Marxist or Neo-Marxist perspective. Instead, her work is foundational to the field of Women in Development, focusing on the impact of modernization and economic policies on women in developing countries. While she challenged mainstream models, her analysis was more centered on development economics and empirical research. In contrast, Fredrick Engels, Rosa Luxemburg, and Sandra Whiteworth draw more directly on Marxist or critical theoretical frameworks to analyze gender and society.

**232.** (A) (a), (b), (c) and (d) only
Several key factors are associated with the impact of globalization on employment. These include the increased flow of capital, the creation of global assembly lines, and heightened competition leading to pressure on wages. Additionally, there is a significant growth in export-oriented industries. Contrary to the trend of globalization, strengthening national protectionist policies is not a characteristic of this era; instead, globalization typically involves the reduction of trade barriers to integrate national economies into the global market.

**233.** (A) It increased the importance of heavy, male-dominated labour and created private property in land.
The transition from foraging to plow agriculture often led to a decline in women's economic status

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

because it increased the importance of heavy, male-dominated labour and created private property in land. As men gained control over the primary means of production, they sought to ensure inheritance for their biological heirs, leading to patriarchal social structures. This historical shift marginalized women from their previous productive roles and institutionalized their subordination within the family and the broader agrarian society.

**234.** (A) direct needs; exchange in the market
Work with use value is aimed at satisfying direct human needs, such as cooking a meal for family consumption. In contrast, work with market value is aimed at exchange in the market to realize a profit. In a capitalist economy, the primary goal of production is to create commodities for sale. This focus on market-oriented labor often leads to the devaluation of non-market activities, making the essential unpaid work performed by women economically invisible despite its vital role.

**235.** (A) Esther Boserup
The critique that development models were gender blind and assumed a trickle-down effect that would automatically benefit women is most closely associated with Esther Boserup. Her pioneering research challenged these assumptions by showing how development policies often marginalized women by ignoring their traditional roles in production. By highlighting the need for gender-aware policies, she was instrumental in the emergence of more inclusive approaches in development, advocating for the recognition and support of women's economic contributions in the developing world.

**236.** (A) Largely outside state regulation and without social protection for workers.
The informal sector and unorganized sector are terms describing economic activities that are largely outside state regulation and without social protection for workers. Employment in these sectors is typically characterized by a lack of formal contracts, irregular pay, and no benefits like health insurance or pensions. This unregulated segment absorbs a significant portion of the workforce, particularly women, who face greater vulnerability and less protection under labor laws compared to those in the organized or formal economy.

**237.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Cuts in public health spending under Structural Adjustment Programs disproportionately affect women. As primary caregivers in families, women must provide unpaid labor to compensate for reduced state services. When healthcare is defunded, the responsibility of caring for the sick and elderly falls on them, increasing their already significant domestic burden. This shift demonstrates how fiscal austerity policies transfer the costs of social reproduction from the state onto the household and specifically onto women's unpaid work.

**238.** (A) Historical materialism
Fredrick Engels' analysis regarding the origin of the family is a classic work of historical materialism. In this text, he explored how the rise of private property and the transition from communal ownership to patriarchal social structures led to the systematic subordination of women. By focusing on the material conditions and modes of production, Engels sought to demonstrate that gender inequality is not a natural fact but a result of historical developments in the economic organization of society.

**239.** (A) How work is socially organized along gender lines and the inequalities that result.
The main purpose of analyzing the gender division of labour is to understand how work is socially organized along gender lines and the inequalities that result. This analysis explores how roles and tasks are allocated based on societal norms rather than biological necessity. By assigning different values to work based on gender, society reinforces hierarchies that often marginalize women's contributions. Recognizing these social foundations is essential for challenging the structural roots of gender inequality in contemporary and future society.

**240.** (A) Nehruvian model of a mixed economy with a strong public sector
The New Economic Policy era in India represents a fundamental departure from the earlier Nehruvian model of a mixed economy with a strong public sector. The 1991 reforms focused on liberalization, privatization, and globalization, seeking to reduce state intervention and integrate India into the global market. This shift moved the

NODIA

sector is typically characterized by a lack of social security and legal protection. Workers in this informal economy face precarious conditions, including irregular wages and the absence of benefits like health insurance and pensions. This lack of stability and protection makes them highly vulnerable to economic shocks and exploitation, a challenge faced by many female workers globally.

**198.** (A) See men as the primary economic agents and target them with training and resources.
The male bias in development planning identified by Esther Boserup refers to the tendency to see men as the primary economic agents and target them with training and resources. This gender-blind approach led to policies that directed technology and credit almost exclusively toward men, even in regions where women played a dominant role in food production. By ignoring female producers, these modernization efforts often marginalized women and reduced their economic autonomy, reinforcing gender inequality in the developing world and beyond.

**199.** (A) The Washington Consensus
The economic policies of globalization, liberalization, and privatization are often collectively known as the Washington Consensus. This term refers to a set of neoliberal policy recommendations advocated by international financial institutions like the World Bank and the IMF. These policies aim to promote market-oriented growth through fiscal discipline, trade liberalization, and privatization. While intended to boost economic stability and growth, the Washington Consensus has been criticized for its social costs and its impact on inequality and the economic security of marginalized groups.

**200.** (A) A person cleaning their own apartment.
Performing tasks like cleaning one's own apartment creates direct utility for the individual and their household, which is defined as use value. Since this work is not performed for a wage and is not sold as a service in the marketplace, it lacks market value. Such domestic activities are essential for social reproduction and daily maintenance but remain largely invisible in traditional economic metrics like gross domestic product, highlighting the gendered nature of economic valuation in society.

**201.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The gender division of labour is a historical and social construct because the tasks assigned to men and women vary significantly across different cultures and modes of production. This division is not fixed by biology but is shaped by social norms, economic structures, and power relations. By assigning different values to work based on gender, society reinforces hierarchies that often marginalize women's contributions. Understanding this as a socially constructed system is essential for challenging the structural roots of gender inequality.

**202.** (B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Key theorists provide diverse frameworks for understanding gender and economy. Engels used historical materialism to analyze the family, while Boserup pioneered the Women in Development approach. Sandra Whiteworth offers a Feminist International Relations perspective, and Rosa Luxemburg developed a theory of imperialism linked to capital accumulation. Each of these scholars has significantly shaped the understanding of how economic structures and gendered identities interact to shape social experiences and power dynamics on a global scale across different historical periods.

**203.** (A) It is women's labour, both paid and unpaid, that is stretched to ensure household survival.
The term feminization of survival refers to the fact that during economic crises, it is women's labour, both paid and unpaid, that is stretched to ensure household survival. Policies like Structural Adjustment Programs often lead to cuts in social services, shifting the burden of care work back onto the family. Women must work more to compensate for reduced state support and increased economic pressure. This phenomenon highlights how women's labor functions as a shock absorber for the economy during times of adjustment.

**204.** (A) Proletariat
In Fredrick Engels' view, the bourgeois family is characterized by the husband as the bourgeois and the wife as the proletariat. He argued that within the individual family unit, the woman's role is primarily confined to unpaid domestic labor, which serves the economic interests of the

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**248.** (A) Relations of production (property, class)
The term mode of production refers to the combination of forces of production, such as technology and labour, and relations of production, including class and property relations. In Marxist theory, the mode of production is the fundamental economic basis of a society, determining its social and political structures and the specific gender division of labour. Understanding these relations is essential for analyzing how different historical and economic systems shape the lives and status of all members of society.

**249.** (A) The increased entry of foreign multinational corporations.
One clear example of the impact of the New Economic Policy in India is the increased entry of foreign multinational corporations. Through liberalization and deregulation, the reforms sought to attract foreign direct investment and integrate India into the global market. This policy shift opened up various sectors to international competition and private enterprise. While this aimed to boost economic growth and efficiency, it also fundamentally transformed the domestic labor market and impacted job security across various economic sectors.

**250.** (A) Economic production and social reproduction that is crucial for, but often unacknowledged by, the dominant economic system.
A central theme linking Fredrick Engels and contemporary feminist critiques is that the family functions as a site of economic production and social reproduction. Unpaid domestic and care work are essential for sustaining the workforce and the broader economic system. Despite this necessity, these contributions are often unacknowledged by the dominant economic model. Recognizing this role is crucial for understanding the structural reliance of capital on gendered labor and for advocating for a more equitable economic system.

**251.** (B) The emergence of private property and its inheritance.
The transition from communal to class-based societies was driven by the emergence of surplus wealth and private property. This shift prioritized patrilineal inheritance, necessitating the control of women's reproduction to ensure legitimate heirs. Consequently, the overthrow of mother-right transformed women's status, making their subordination an economic necessity for maintaining wealth within male lineages.

**252.** (A) It was a public and socially necessary function.
In pre-class, communal societies, the domestic labor performed by women was integrated into the collective life of the community. Rather than being a private service for an individual household, this work was considered a public and socially necessary function. This role granted women a respected and influential position within the social structure before the rise of private property.

**253.** (C) To ensure the legitimate inheritance of private wealth by a man's heirs.
The establishment of the monogamous family was primarily an economic development rather than a result of romantic love. Its main purpose was to secure the paternity of children, thereby ensuring the undisputed inheritance of private property by a man's legitimate heirs. This institution served to concentrate wealth within specific family lines, fundamentally altering social and gender relations.

**254.** (D) The re-integration of women into public industry.
Economic liberation for women requires a fundamental shift in their social and economic roles. This liberation is contingent upon moving beyond the confines of the private domestic sphere and re-entering public industry. By participating in large-scale social production and abolishing the monogamous family as the primary economic unit, women can regain their public status and social independence.

**255.** (C) It transitioned from a socially necessary function to a private service.
The rise of patrilineal societies and private property transformed the nature of women's household labor. Previously seen as a public and socially necessary function within communal groups, it was reduced to a private service within the individual family. This shift stripped the labor of its social value and public character, relegating women to a subordinate position of domestic servitude.

NODIA

**256.** (B) Development and modernization can have a negative and differential impact on women.
Modernization and economic development do not automatically benefit all segments of society in a uniform manner. Research indicates that these processes frequently have a differential impact, often disadvantaging women by marginalizing them from traditional roles. Recognizing these gendered outcomes is crucial for understanding how development policies can inadvertently reinforce inequalities rather than promoting equitable progress for everyone.

**257.** (D) Women were often marginalized from their traditional economic roles.
The introduction of Western agricultural models often led to the displacement of women from their established economic positions. By focusing technology, training, and land rights primarily on men, these development interventions marginalized women from subsistence farming and local trade. This shift undermined the traditional control women exercised over agricultural production, reducing their overall economic autonomy and social standing.

**258.** (A) A confinement to domestic work or low-paid, unskilled labor.
Development interventions frequently resulted in the systematic exclusion of women from modernized sectors of the economy. As men gained access to formal training and markets, women were increasingly restricted to unpaid domestic work or forced into low-paid, unskilled positions. This process diminished their economic contributions and social status, creating a significant gap between the roles of men and women.

**259.** (C) A gender bias that overlooked women's economic contributions.
Development planning historically suffered from a significant gender bias that ignored the vital economic contributions of women. By failing to account for female productive labor, particularly in subsistence sectors, policymakers designed interventions that often favored men. Highlighting this bias was essential to encourage the creation of more inclusive policies that support the productive capacities of both genders effectively.

**260.** (A) Recognize and support the productive capacities of women.
Effective economic development requires a shift in policy to acknowledge the essential roles women play in production. Interventions must be designed to support and enhance their productive capacities rather than undermining them through gender-biased practices. Recognizing women's contributions is vital for achieving efficient labor allocation and ensuring that modernization benefits the entire population rather than just one segment.

**261.** (D) The generation of goods or services for market exchange.
Conventional economic frameworks define productive work based on its ability to generate goods or services specifically for exchange in the marketplace. This definition focuses on activities that produce exchange value and contribute directly to national accounts like the Gross Domestic Product. Consequently, work that does not result in a market transaction is typically excluded from this narrow economic classification.

**262.** (B) Because it is unpaid and performed outside the formal market.
Activities such as childcare and domestic chores are categorized as non-productive because they are unpaid and take place within the private sphere of the home. Since these tasks are not traded in the formal market, they lack a monetary exchange value. This absence of monetization leads conventional economic systems to overlook their fundamental importance to the overall functioning of society.

**263.** (C) It systematically devalues essential work predominantly done by women.
The division of labor into productive and non-productive categories is critiqued for systematically devaluing essential tasks performed mostly by women. This dichotomy ignores the critical social and economic value of reproductive labor, reinforcing women's economic dependency. Critics argue that this framework obscures the reality that domestic work is the foundation upon which the formal market economy is built.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

**264.** (D) maintains and reproduces the societal workforce.
Labor performed within the domestic sphere is vital because it maintains and reproduces the workforce, which is the cornerstone of any economy. This reproductive work ensures that current and future workers are healthy, socialized, and capable of participating in the market. Without this constant replenishment and support, the formal economic system would struggle to function and sustain itself.

**265.** (A) To advocate for the inclusion of unpaid care work in economic analysis.
A primary goal of redefining work is to ensure that unpaid care and domestic labor are formally included in economic analysis and policymaking. By recognizing these activities as productive, scholars aim to achieve a more gender-equitable understanding of the economy. This shift is necessary to accurately value all contributions and to create policies that address the needs of all workers.

**266.** (B) The utility of a good or service in satisfying human needs.
Use value represents the qualitative utility of a service or good in meeting human needs and desires. It focuses on the intrinsic worth of activities, such as preparing meals or providing care, which are essential for the well-being and sustenance of individuals. Unlike monetary value, use value emphasizes the practical importance of labor in maintaining daily life and social health.

**267.** (B) Its quantitative worth in a market transaction.
Market value, also known as exchange value, refers to the quantitative worth of a good or service when it is traded. This value is typically expressed in monetary terms and is determined through market interactions. It reflects what a buyer is willing to pay, making it the primary metric used in formal economic calculations and national accounting systems.

**268.** (A) It has high use value but is assigned zero market value.
A central problem identified in economic analysis is the disconnect between the utility of domestic labor and its financial recognition. While unpaid household work provides immense use value by sustaining families, it is assigned zero market value because it is not exchanged for money. This lack of monetization leads to the economic invisibility and marginalization of those performing it.

**269.** (C) Because it is not produced for exchange in the market.
Unpaid domestic labor is excluded from Gross Domestic Product calculations because it is not produced for exchange in the capitalist marketplace. GDP focuses on measuring the total value of goods and services that are bought and sold. Since household tasks are performed outside of these monetary transactions, they remain uncounted in standard measures of national economic output.

**270.** (D) the work that sustains the market workforce is not valued by the market.
A significant contradiction exists where the labor necessary to maintain and reproduce the workforce is not valued in market terms. Although the market economy relies entirely on the availability of healthy and capable workers, the domestic work that produces them is economically ignored. This oversight leads to a situation where the most fundamental contributions to the economy remain unrecognized.

**271.** (C) It is a social construct shaped by the mode of production.
The division of labor between genders is not a natural or fixed phenomenon but a social construct. It is deeply influenced by the prevailing mode of production, such as capitalism or agrarianism, which organizes tasks to suit its specific economic needs. As economic systems evolve, they reshape the roles assigned to men and women to maintain social and economic stability.

**272.** (B) The separation of the workplace from the home.
The rise of industrial capitalism introduced a profound change by separating the site of production from the domestic sphere. Previously, these spaces were often integrated, but industrialization moved paid employment into factories and offices. This physical and conceptual separation created a new dynamic

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**17.** Which of these is an INCORRECT statement about Small Enterprises?
(A) They contribute significantly to employment generation.
(B) They require massive capital like large industries.
(C) They are characterized by flexible decision-making.
(D) They play a vital role in regional development.

**18.** A woman farmer who starts a small-scale jam and pickle making unit using produce from her farm is an example of:
(A) A woman entrepreneur in agri-business.
(B) A failed agriculturalist in the region.
(C) A participant in corporate farming groups.
(D) An employee in a multinational food company.

**19.** Which of the following best illustrates the negative impact of emerging technology on women entrepreneurs?
(A) Increased access to global markets through e-commerce.
(B) Enhanced networking opportunities through social media.
(C) A widening digital divide due to unequal access to training.
(D) Simplified financial management through mobile banking.

**20.** Arrange the following typical stages in the Self-Help Group (SHG) evolution model in chronological order:
1. Bank Linkage for Credit
2. Group Formation and Norms Setting
3. Regular Savings and Internal Lending
4. Taking up Livelihood Activities
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 3, 1, 4
(C) 3, 2, 4, 1
(D) 4, 1, 2, 3

**21.** The term "micro-credit" is most closely associated with which Nobel laureate?
(A) Amartya Sen
(B) Esther Duflo
(C) Muhammad Yunus
(D) Paul Krugman

**22.** Which tool is specifically used for Gender Budgeting analysis?
(A) Cost-Benefit Analysis without any gender data.
(B) Gender-disaggregated Public Expenditure Analysis.
(C) Environmental Impact Assessment of new projects.
(D) Input-Output tables for the national economy.

**23.** Consider the following statements related to Gender Mainstreaming:
1. It is a strategy to make women's and men's concerns an integral dimension of all policies.
2. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality.
3. It focuses only on women's development, ignoring men.
4. It is the responsibility of only the Ministry of Women and Child Development.
5. It seeks to transform mainstream institutions and policies to be gender-responsive.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 5
(B) 3, 4, and 5
(C) 1, 3, and 4
(D) 2, 3, and 5

NODIA

**24.** A key difference between an entrepreneur and a manager is that an entrepreneur is primarily a(n):
(A) Risk-bearer and innovator.
(B) Organizer of existing resources.
(C) Administrator of established policies.
(D) Follower of specific instructions.

**25.** All of the following are part of an enabling environment for women entrepreneurs EXCEPT:
(A) Access to gender-sensitive financial products.
(B) Government-sponsored skill development programs.
(C) Social norms that restrict women's mobility.
(D) Legal frameworks protecting property rights.

**281.** (A) A lack of formal contracts and social security benefits.
The unorganized sector is primarily characterized by the absence of formal employment contracts and social security benefits. Workers in this sector typically lack access to pensions, health insurance, and paid leave. Because these activities operate outside state labor laws, the workforce is exposed to high levels of vulnerability and has limited legal protection against unfair practices or exploitation.

**282.** (B) low wages, job insecurity, and poor working conditions.
Livelihoods in the unorganized sector are considered precarious due to the combination of low and irregular wages, job insecurity, and unsafe working environments. Without the protection of labor laws or steady income, workers face constant economic uncertainty. These conditions make it difficult for individuals to plan for the future or to withstand economic shocks, leading to persistent financial instability.

**283.** (B) It is a structural feature of an economy seeking cheap and flexible labor.
The concentration of women in the most vulnerable parts of the informal sector is a structural outcome of an economic system that prioritizes cheap and flexible labor. Employers often view women as a more easily dismissible workforce, which helps keep production costs low. This systemic reliance on undervalued female labor reinforces gender hierarchies and maintains the precarious nature of their employment.

**284.** (A) It hinders the creation of effective worker protection policies.
The invisibility of the unorganized sector in official statistics makes it challenging for governments to formulate and implement effective worker protection policies. When the extent and nature of informal work are not accurately recorded, the specific needs of these workers are often ignored. This lack of data prevents the creation of targeted interventions that could improve wages, safety, and security.

**285.** (C) the distinction between work life and home life is frequently blurred.
For many women in the unorganized sector, especially home-based workers, the line between productive work and domestic duties is frequently blurred. This lack of separation means that they are often performing childcare and household chores simultaneously with their paid labor. This overlap intensifies the double burden, making it difficult to manage time effectively and increasing overall physical and mental strain.

**286.** (D) Capitalism must continually expand into non-capitalist areas.
Rosa Luxemburg's theory of capital accumulation posits that capitalism is an inherently expansionary system that cannot survive within a closed environment. It must continually incorporate non-capitalist territories and social groups to sustain its growth. This constant drive for expansion leads to the transformation of traditional economies and the integration of new regions into the global capitalist network to find new markets.

**287.** (C) It implies women's labor is a super-exploited resource in capitalism's expansion.
Luxemburg's analysis implies that the expansion of capitalism into peripheral regions relies on the super-exploitation of labor, with women's work serving as a critical resource. Both their paid and unpaid labor are often undervalued, providing the low-cost input necessary for capital accumulation. This process disrupts traditional social relations, often intensifying the exploitation of women as they are integrated into capitalist production.

**288.** (B) Global economic structures are inherently gendered and subordinate women.
Sandra Whiteworth argues that the global economy and its international political structures are not gender-neutral but are deeply imbued with gendered assumptions. These institutions and policies are organized in ways that systematically subordinate women and reinforce existing gender hierarchies. By making gender a central category of analysis, she demonstrates how global economic processes depend on the unequal treatment of women.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

# CHAPTER 05
# Gender and Entrepreneurship

**1.** Which of the following best defines entrepreneurship?
(A) The management and operation of an existing large corporation.
(B) The process of launching and running a new business venture.
(C) The search for stable employment within a government agency.
(D) The investment in financial markets for speculative gains.

**2.** What is considered a primary importance of entrepreneurship for a country's economy?
(A) Creating jobs and fostering economic growth.
(B) Increasing dependence on foreign aid funds.
(C) Promoting monopolistic market structures.
(D) Reducing the national savings rate.

**3.** Which of the following is NOT considered a core entrepreneurial trait?
(A) Innovativeness
(B) Proactiveness
(C) Risk aversion
(D) Need for achievement

**4.** Identify the correct statement regarding factors contributing to entrepreneurship.
(A) A strong social safety net always discourages starting businesses.
(B) Economic downturns universally suppress all entrepreneurial activity.
(C) A highly bureaucratic environment is conducive to new ventures.
(D) Personal factors like achievement needs can drive entrepreneurship.

**5.** What does the term "enabling environment" for entrepreneurship primarily refer to?
(A) The natural climatic conditions of a specific region.
(B) The internal psychological state of an entrepreneur.
(C) External policies and institutions supporting ventures.
(D) Competitive landscapes dominated by large corporations.

**6.** Read the following statements and select the correct option.
**Statement I :** The concept of entrepreneurship is exclusively applicable to large-scale, technology-driven industries.
**Statement II :** Small enterprises, including those in the informal sector, can also be a result of entrepreneurial activity.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

**7.** Which characteristic is most appropriate to describe women's involvement in agri-business?
(A) Predominantly in high-level global policy-making roles.
(B) Exclusively focused on large-scale mechanized farming.
(C) Largely absent from all stages of the agricultural chain.
(D) Concentrated in local processing and marketing roles.

**8.** What is a significant impact of emerging technology on gender in the entrepreneurial landscape?
(A) It provides market access though digital divides may persist.
(B) It has completely eliminated the gender-based digital divide.
(C) It has created new barriers by making business more complex.
(D) It has made traditional skills obsolete for all entrepreneurs.

NODIA

www.nodia.in

**297.** (A) An enhancement of their economic autonomy and decision-making power.
Participation in paid work through globalized industries has the potential to enhance women's economic autonomy. By earning their own income, women may gain greater decision-making power within their households and the ability to delay marriage. These shifts can contribute to a sense of empowerment and independence, provided the working conditions allow for meaningful financial and social gains beyond survival.

**298.** (B) an increase in women workers and a concurrent deterioration of labor standards.
The term feminization of labor refers to two simultaneous trends: the increasing participation of women in the global workforce and the concurrent decline in labor standards for those jobs. It describes a process where employment becomes more precarious, low-paid, and unregulated, mirroring conditions stereotypically associated with women's work. This phenomenon highlights how global competition can drive down protections in female-dominated sectors.

**299.** (B) Because they are often in zones with weak or unenforced labor laws.
Jobs in globalized industries are often precarious because they are frequently located in Export Processing Zones or areas with weak labor regulations. In these zones, state oversight is often minimal to attract foreign investment, leading to unenforced labor laws. Consequently, workers have little protection against long hours, unsafe conditions, or sudden dismissal, making their employment highly unstable and subject to whims.

**300.** (A) By incentivizing cuts in social spending that shift care costs to families.
Globalization indirectly increases the pressure on women's unpaid care work by encouraging national economies to cut social spending to remain competitive. As governments reduce funding for healthcare and social services, these costs and responsibilities are offloaded onto families. Women, who bear the primary responsibility for domestic life, must perform more labor to fill the gap left by reduced public support.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

where the home became a site of unpaid labor, distinct from the public world of work.

**273.** (D) A clear distinction between paid employment and unpaid domestic work.
The division between public and private spheres under capitalism led to a sharp distinction between paid employment and unpaid domestic work. Men were largely identified as breadwinners in the public labor market, while women were relegated to the private household to manage social reproduction. This structural change established a gendered hierarchy where market-based labor was valued over essential domestic functions.

**274.** (A) both the paid labor in the public sphere and unpaid labor in the private sphere.
The capitalist system relies on a dual labor structure to function effectively. It requires the exploitation of wage labor in the public sphere to generate profit and the unpaid labor of women in the private sphere to reproduce the workforce. This hidden domestic labor provides the necessary sustenance and care that allows paid workers to return to their jobs each day.

**275.** (C) naturalize women's domestic role and men's public role.
The gender division of labor served an ideological purpose by making traditional roles appear natural and inevitable. By associating women with the private domestic sphere and men with public employment, the system justified social and economic inequalities. This naturalization obscured the fact that these roles are socially constructed and reinforced by the requirements of the capitalist mode of production.

**276.** (A) Adherence to labor laws and provision of regular wages.
The organized sector is defined by its formal structure, which includes registration with authorities and strict adherence to labor regulations. This framework ensures that employees receive regular wages and have access to various social security benefits. These conditions provide a level of financial stability and job security that is often absent in other segments of the broader labor market.

**277.** (D) concentrated in specific, often lower-paying, job roles.
Occupational segregation describes a situation where women are disproportionately concentrated in specific job categories that are often lower-paying and considered stereotypically female. Roles such as teaching, nursing, and clerical work frequently see a high density of women. This concentration limits their professional opportunities and contributes to the persistent gender pay gap found even within the formal, organized economic sector.

NODIA

**278.** (B) An invisible barrier preventing women's advancement to senior roles.
The glass ceiling refers to an invisible but powerful barrier that prevents qualified women from advancing to senior management and leadership positions. Despite having the necessary skills and experience, women often find their career progression halted by systemic biases and organizational cultures. This phenomenon ensures that top-level decision-making roles remain dominated by men, regardless of the merit of female candidates.

**279.** (C) The 'double burden' of career and primary household responsibilities.
Even when working in the organized sector, women often face the double burden of managing a professional career alongside primary responsibility for domestic and care duties. This dual expectation creates significant pressure on their time and energy, impacting their well-being and professional growth. The lack of equal sharing of household responsibilities remains a major obstacle to full gender equality.

**280.** (D) It is a space where gender inequalities persist despite legal protections.
Although the organized sector provides a legal framework for worker rights and benefits, it remains a space where gender inequalities are prevalent. Issues like the pay gap, occupational segregation, and the glass ceiling demonstrate that formal employment does not automatically eliminate discrimination. These persistent challenges highlight the need for deeper structural and cultural changes to achieve true equity in the workplace.

**9.** Match List I with List II regarding concepts in Gender and Entrepreneurship.

**List I :** (Concept)

P. Entrepreneurial Trait
Q. Enabling Environment
R. Agri-business
S. Small Enterprise

**List II :** (Example/Description)

1. Government policies on startup funding
2. A food processing unit run by a women's cooperative
3. A business defined by investment limits in plant and machinery
4. High locus of control

(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

**10.** What is the fundamental purpose of a Self-Help Group (SHG)?

(A) To pool member savings and provide access to credit.
(B) To function as a formal political pressure group.
(C) To provide a platform for social gatherings only.
(D) To operate as a large-scale manufacturing unit.

**11.** Micro-credit is best described as:

(A) Large, long-term loans provided to established corporations.
(B) Government subsidies provided for large agricultural exports.
(C) Interest-free grants given to international non-profit groups.
(D) Very small loans to impoverished borrowers who lack collateral.

**12.** In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.

**Assertion (A) :** An enabling environment is crucial for fostering entrepreneurship among women.

**Reason (R) :** Supportive policies, access to finance, and mentorship programs can help women overcome specific barriers they face in business.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**13.** The concept of "Gender Mainstreaming" involves:

(A) Creating separate development projects exclusively for women.
(B) Focusing on male-centric issues in development planning.
(C) Integrating a gender perspective into all policies and programmes.
(D) Replacing all general policies with gender-specific ones.

**14.** What is the primary objective of Gender Budgeting?

(A) To create a separate budget exclusively for women.
(B) To ensure exactly 50% of funds go to women's groups.
(C) To reduce the overall size of the national budget.
(D) To analyze budget impacts on both men and women.

**15.** Consider the following statements about entrepreneurship:

1. It involves bearing risks with a view to earning profit.
2. It is restricted to the manufacturing sector only.
3. It is a dynamic process of innovation and resource mobilization.
4. It is solely about inventing new products.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2, and 3 only
(D) 3 and 4 only

**16.** Which of the following is a key psychological factor contributing to entrepreneurship?

(A) Availability of high-risk university venture capital.
(B) A strong desire for independence and autonomy.
(C) High levels of personal household savings.
(D) Favorable government taxation policies.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

**289.** (D) By constructing women as a docile and cheap labor force for certain industries.
Global production often exploits gender hierarchies by constructing women, particularly those in the Global South, as a docile and inexpensive labor force. This stereotype is used to justify low wages and poor working conditions in export-oriented industries like garment manufacturing. By targeting women for these roles, global corporations benefit from reduced labor costs while maintaining a workforce perceived as less likely to organize.

**290.** (A) Both provide critiques of how larger economic systems exploit and structure gender roles, one focusing on accumulation and the other on global institutions.
The theories of Luxemburg and Whiteworth complement each other by providing comprehensive critiques of how large-scale economic systems exploit and structure gender roles. While Luxemburg focuses on the expansionary logic of capital accumulation, Whiteworth examines the gendered nature of global institutions and production. Together, they highlight how both economic processes and political structures work to subordinate women globally.

**291.** (C) Reduction in state spending on health and education.
Structural Adjustment Programs are characterized by policies of fiscal austerity, which often involve significant reductions in state spending on social sectors. These cuts target areas such as health, education, and food subsidies to achieve market efficiency and fiscal discipline. The withdrawal of the state from social provisioning is a central feature of these programs, aimed at promoting privatization and liberalization.

**292.** (A) It increases their burden of unpaid care work.
When the state reduces expenditure on social services, the responsibility for providing these essential functions shifts back to the household. This shift disproportionately affects women, who typically perform the majority of care work. As a result, their unpaid care burden increases significantly as they must compensate for the loss of public health, education, and social support services previously provided.

**293.** (D) Significant job losses in the organized sector.
The privatization of public sector enterprises often leads to significant job losses for women who were previously employed in the organized sector. These state-owned companies typically offered more secure employment and better benefits than the private sector. When these enterprises are sold or restructured, women often find themselves displaced from stable jobs, leading to increased economic vulnerability and loss of formal rights.

**294.** (B) low-wage, insecure, and having poor conditions.
Although the New Economic Policy may create new employment opportunities for women in export-oriented industries, these jobs are frequently characterized by negative conditions. Workers in sectors like garments and electronics often face low wages, a lack of job security, and poor working environments. These positions are designed to maximize market competitiveness by keeping labor costs low, resulting in worker exploitation.

**295.** (C) 'shock absorbers' who bear the social costs.
During periods of economic transition under Structural Adjustment Programs, women often function as shock absorbers for the social costs of change. By taking on increased unpaid care work and accepting precarious, low-paid employment, they mitigate the impact of state withdrawal and market fluctuations on their families. This role involves intensifying their labor to compensate for reduced public services and economic instability.

**296.** (D) It creates new jobs but often under exploitative conditions.
Globalization has a dualistic impact because it creates unprecedented employment opportunities for women while often subjecting them to exploitative conditions. While entry into the workforce can enhance economic autonomy, many of these jobs are characterized by low wages and poor standards. This complex reality means that the benefits of globalization are frequently undermined by the precarious nature of the labor provided.

NODIA

**26.** In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
**Assertion (A) :** The rise of e-commerce platforms has been a boon for many women entrepreneurs in small enterprises.
**Reason (R) :** E-commerce reduces the need for physical storefronts and provides direct access to a wider customer base, overcoming traditional mobility constraints.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**27.** Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched?
(A) Entrepreneurial Trait : Risk-taking
(B) Women in Agri-business : Food processing
(C) SHG : Collective savings
(D) Enabling Environment : Bureaucratic red tape

**28.** The process of gender analysis in planning aims to:
(A) Count the number of men and women in an area.
(B) Identify the different roles and constraints of genders.
(C) Ensure that project benefits go only to women.
(D) Promote traditional roles to maintain social stability.

**29.** Match List I with List II regarding entrepreneurial factors.
**List I :** (Factor Type)
P. Economic
Q. Social
R. Psychological
S. Political
**List II :** (Example)
1. Need for Achievement
2. Government Subsidies
3. Family and Community Support
4. Availability of Raw Materials
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

NODIA

**30.** Read the following statements and select the correct option.
**Statement I :** Innovation in entrepreneurship is always about creating a breakthrough invention that changes the world.
**Statement II :** Innovation can also refer to a new way of marketing a product, a new business model, or a novel application of existing technology.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

**31.** A critical challenge for women in agri-business in many developing contexts is:
(A) Limited access to and control over land and credit.
(B) Lack of any interest in the agricultural sector.
(C) Over-availability of various government subsidies.
(D) Resistance to using modern farming techniques.

**32.** Consider the following statements regarding Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and Micro Credit:
1. SHGs often serve as a platform for delivering micro-credit services to the poor.
2. Micro-credit always requires substantial physical collateral from the borrower.
3. The group guarantee mechanism in SHGs often substitutes for individual collateral.
4. Micro-credit is only provided by formal banking institutions.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1 and 3 only
(C) 2 and 4 only
(D) 3 and 4 only

**33.** The 'locus of control' as an entrepreneurial trait refers to an individual's:
(A) Ability to control the emotions of employees.
(B) Belief that outcomes are determined by

actions.
(C) Desire to control a large total market share.
(D) Capacity to manage financial controls in a firm.

**34.** Gender Budgeting is NOT about:
(A) Passing a separate budget exclusively for women.
(B) Analyzing gender impacts of revenue and expenditure.
(C) Identifying gender gaps in public service delivery.
(D) Reprioritizing expenditure to promote gender equality.

**35.** The impact of emerging technologies like Artificial Intelligence (AI) on gender equality in entrepreneurship is:
(A) Uniformly positive, as AI is inherently unbiased.
(B) Uniformly negative, as it automates women's jobs.
(C) Complex, with potential for reducing or aiding bias.
(D) Irrelevant, as AI has no application in the field.

**36.** An entrepreneur who has a high need for achievement is most likely to prefer tasks that are:
(A) Extremely easy with a guaranteed outcome.
(B) Impossible to solve, to prove their worth.
(C) Delegated to others with no personal involvement.
(D) Moderately challenging and provide direct feedback.

**37.** Which of the following is an INCORRECT pair regarding gender analysis frameworks?
(A) Moser Framework : Triple Role of Women (Productive, Reproductive, Community)
(B) Harvard Analytical Framework : Activity Profile and Access & Control Profile
(C) Social Relations Approach : Focuses only on economy.
(D) Gender Analysis Matrix : Analysis at four levels (women, men, household, community)

**38.** What is the most significant contribution of small enterprises to a national economy?
(A) Generating large volumes of foreign exchange.
(B) Providing employment with low capital per job.
(C) Conducting fundamental research and development.
(D) Competing directly with global corporations.

**39.** The success of the SHG-Bank Linkage Programme in India demonstrates:
(A) The inability of the poor to save money.
(B) The high risk of lending to women's groups.
(C) The failure of micro-credit as a tool.
(D) The viability of serving poor via group lending.

**40.** Consider the following statements about the role of technology for women entrepreneurs:
1. Mobile phones can enhance access to market price information.
2. Digital payment systems can improve financial inclusion and security.
3. Social media platforms can be used for low-cost marketing and networking.
4. Lack of digital literacy can be a major barrier to adopting new technologies.
5. Technology automatically solves the problem of work-life balance for women.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
(B) 2, 3, 4, and 5
(C) 1, 3, and 5
(D) 1, 2, and 5

**41.** A person who organizes a new venture, manages it, and assumes the risks for the sake of the potential return is a(n):
(A) Bureaucrat
(B) Manager
(C) Entrepreneur
(D) Arbitrator

**42.** Which of the following is an example of a socio-cultural factor that can negatively affect female entrepreneurship?
(A) Patriarchal attitudes questioning capabilities.
(B) High interest rates on typical bank loans.
(C) Lack of access to high-speed internet.
(D) Complex business registration procedures.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**43.** Arrange the following steps of a typical gender budgeting exercise within a government department in chronological order:
1. Gender-disaggregated analysis of the previous year's budget.
2. Formulation of new schemes or modification of existing ones to be more gender-responsive.
3. Assessment of the needs and priorities of men and women in the sector.
4. Monitoring the implementation and impact of the gender-responsive budget.

(A) 1, 3, 2, 4
(B) 3, 1, 2, 4
(C) 2, 4, 1, 3
(D) 4, 1, 3, 2

**44.** The main advantage of micro-credit over traditional bank loans for the poor is:
(A) It offers much larger total sums of money.
(B) It does not typically require physical collateral.
(C) It has a much longer repayment period.
(D) It carries a significantly lower interest rate.

**45.** The "triple role" concept in gender planning refers to women's involvement in:
(A) Economic, social, and political activities.
(B) Primary, secondary, and tertiary sector activities.
(C) Productive, reproductive, and community managing activities.
(D) Personal, family, and professional activities.

**46.** In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
**Assertion (A) :** Gender mainstreaming is a more transformative strategy than creating women-specific projects.
**Reason (R) :** It aims to change the fundamental structures and processes of mainstream institutions to make them gender-responsive, rather than just adding on separate components for women.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**47.** In the context of women in agri-business, what is a key challenge in the 'value addition' stage?
(A) Access to processing technology and standards.
(B) Lack of any raw agricultural produce.
(C) Inability to perform manual farm labor.
(D) Over-production of raw agricultural goods.

**48.** An individual's belief in their own capacity to execute behaviors necessary to produce specific performance attainments is known as:
(A) Locus of control
(B) Self-efficacy
(C) Risk appetite
(D) Need for affiliation

**49.** Match List I (Gender Planning Term) with List II (Meaning).
**List I :** (Term)
P. Gender Blind
Q. Gender Neutral
R. Gender Specific
S. Gender Transformative
**List II :** (Meaning)
1. Aims to transform unequal gender relations to promote equality.
2. Recognizes but does not address gender differences.
3. Ignores the different realities and needs of men and women.
4. Targets a specific gender to address an existing inequity.

(A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2

**50.** Read the following statements and select the correct option.
**Statement I :** All small enterprises eventually grow into large corporations.
**Statement II :** Many small enterprises are established as 'lifestyle businesses' to provide a satisfactory level of income for the owner, without ambitions for large-scale growth.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.

NODIA

policies
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1

**107.** All of the following are recognized entrepreneurial traits EXCEPT:
(A) High need for achievement
(B) High tolerance for ambiguity
(C) High propensity for risk-taking
(D) High need for power

**108.** The main purpose of a "Gender Audit" of an organization or policy is to:
(A) Check for equal employee counts.
(B) Assess institutionalized equality.
(C) Verify financial accounts for fraud.
(D) Measure the environmental impact.

**109.** Consider the following factors:
1. Poor infrastructure
2. Complex regulatory hurdles
3. Unstable political conditions
4. Lack of access to finance
Which of the following correctly describes these factors in the context of entrepreneurship?
(A) An enabling environment
(B) A restrictive or disabling environment
(C) Key entrepreneurial traits
(D) The outcomes of successful entrepreneurship

**110.** A woman in a rural area uses a smartphone app to get real-time weather forecasts to decide when to harvest her crops. This is an example of:
(A) The negative impact of technology.
(B) A failure of traditional knowledge.
(C) Complexities of gender budgeting.
(D) Emerging technology in agri-business.

**111.** What is the key principle behind the SHG-Bank Linkage program?
(A) SHGs act as financial intermediaries.
(B) Banks should avoid lending to poor.
(C) Individuals are better than groups.
(D) SHGs should replace banks entirely.

**112.** "Proactiveness" as an entrepreneurial trait means:
(A) Reacting to changes after they occur.
(B) Acting in anticipation of future needs.
(C) Being cautious and avoiding action.
(D) Focusing only on internal processes.

**113.** Arrange the following steps for gender mainstreaming a new national health policy in chronological order:
1. Implement the policy with gender-responsive monitoring indicators.
2. Conduct a gender analysis of health issues, access, and needs.
3. Set gender-specific objectives and targets within the policy framework.
4. Design policy interventions that address the findings of the gender analysis.
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 4, 3, 1
(C) 2, 3, 4, 1
(D) 4, 3, 2, 1

**114.** The term 'collateral' in the context of a bank loan refers to:
(A) Asset offered as security for a loan.
(B) The interest rate charged on the loan.
(C) The purpose for which the loan is taken.
(D) The monthly installment amount.

**115.** Identify the correct pair from the following:
(A) Gender mainstreaming : Creating separate projects.
(B) Micro-credit : Large loans to global firms.
(C) Enabling environment : Finance and policy.
(D) Entrepreneurial trait : Risk aversion.

**116.** Which of the following is the most accurate statement about women entrepreneurs?
(A) They face no additional barriers.
(B) They are more risk-seeking than men.
(C) They have better access to finance.
(D) They face a 'double burden' of work.

**117.** Read the following statements and select the correct option.
**Statement I :** The success of an entrepreneurial venture depends solely on the traits of the entrepreneur.
**Statement II :** The external environment, including economic conditions, policies, and social support, plays a crucial role in the success of an entrepreneurial venture.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(B) Capital Asset Pricing Model
(C) Moser Framework
(D) Social Relations Approach

**61.** Consider the following elements:
1. Access to Finance
2. Supportive Government Policies
3. Social and Cultural Acceptance
4. Access to Technology and Infrastructure
5. Skilled Labour Force

Which combination of these elements constitutes an "enabling environment" for entrepreneurship?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 3 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2, 3, and 5
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5

**62.** The term 'women in agri-business' encompasses activities beyond just farming, such as:
(A) Manufacturing of heavy farm machinery.
(B) Software development for stock market trading.
(C) Urban real estate development.
(D) Grading, packaging, and marketing products.

**63.** Read the following statements and select the correct option.
**Statement I :** Gender budgeting aims to allocate 100% of national funds to women-centric schemes.
**Statement II :** Gender budgeting is an analytical tool to assess how a government's budget impacts men and women, and to guide reprioritization of funds to address inequalities.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

**64.** What is the most fundamental difference between a small enterprise and a large corporation?
(A) The gender of the business owner.
(B) The scale of operations and investment.
(C) The geographical location of the office.
(D) The industry sector in which they work.

**65.** A key positive impact of emerging mobile technology for a woman running a small enterprise in a rural area is:
(A) The increased complexity of managing business.
(B) Ability to bypass intermediaries and connect directly.
(C) The high cost of mobile data making it unviable.
(D) The elimination of the need for any physical product.

NODIA

**66.** Match List I with List II regarding entrepreneurial concepts.
**List I :** (Concept)
P. Innovation
Q. Risk-taking
R. Locus of Control
S. Perseverance
**List II :** (Description)
1. Continuing with a venture despite setbacks and difficulties.
2. The belief that one's own actions determine outcomes.
3. Introducing a new product, service, or process.
4. Committing resources to an opportunity with an uncertain outcome.
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

**67.** Which of the following is an example of gender mainstreaming in practice?
(A) Building a separate school for girls.
(B) Setting up a national commission for women.
(C) Ensuring transport policies consider all patterns.
(D) Reserving a few seats for women in a meeting.

**68.** The "bank linkage" phase for a Self-Help Group signifies that the group:
(A) Has decided to disband the group.
(B) Has started its own commercial bank.
(C) Is working as a collection agent for banks.
(D) Is eligible for bank loans based on history.

**69.** Arrange the following from a micro to a macro level of analysis:
1. National Gender Budget Statement
2. Household division of labor
3. An individual woman's access to credit
4. Sectoral policy on education

(A) 3, 2, 4, 1
(B) 1, 4, 2, 3
(C) 2, 3, 1, 4
(D) 4, 1, 3, 2

**70.** From a gender perspective, why is micro-credit often considered more effective than large-scale loans for empowering women at the grassroots level?
(A) Women cannot manage large sums of money.
(B) It addresses the need for small-scale capital.
(C) Large loans are always diverted by men.
(D) Micro-credit has a zero percent interest rate.

**71.** Identify the incorrect statement about entrepreneurial traits.
(A) A high tolerance for ambiguity is beneficial.
(B) Entrepreneurs often exhibit self-confidence.
(C) Ability to act on opportunities is key.
(D) A preference for stable, low-risk situations.

**72.** Consider the following statements:
1. Small enterprises are a major source of innovation.
2. Women in agri-business are only involved in unpaid farm labor.
3. An enabling environment includes favorable legal frameworks.
4. Entrepreneurship leads to concentration of economic power.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 3
(B) 2 and 4
(C) 1 and 2
(D) 3 and 4

**73.** The primary role of gender analysis in policy making is to:
(A) Ensure policies are gender-blind.
(B) Fulfill a treaty without implication.
(C) Address differential impact on genders.
(D) Justify the exclusion of men from benefits.

**74.** In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
**Assertion (A) :** The formation of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) has a social dimension beyond just financial transactions.
**Reason (R) :** SHGs provide a platform for women to meet, share experiences, build solidarity, and gain a collective voice, thereby enhancing their social empowerment.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**75.** When a government budget includes a statement detailing the programs and allocations that are expected to benefit women, this is an example of:
(A) Fiscal deficit.
(B) Monetary policy.
(C) Corporate social responsibility.
(D) Gender budgeting.

**76.** The "Access and Control Profile" tool within the Harvard Analytical Framework helps to identify:
(A) The schedule of project activities.
(B) Who has access to and control of resources.
(C) The total budget of a project.
(D) The number of people in a specific area.

**77.** An entrepreneur starting an online platform that connects rural women artisans directly with urban consumers is leveraging emerging technology to:
(A) Increase the number of intermediaries.
(B) Disempower artisans by controlling designs.
(C) Overcome barriers and improve market access.
(D) Promote traditional, localized selling methods.

**78.** Which of the following is a pull factor, rather than a push factor, for starting an entrepreneurial venture?
(A) Job loss or unemployment.
(B) Dissatisfaction with a current job.
(C) Insufficient family income.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(D) Perceiving a unique market opportunity.

**79.** Consider the following statements about Women in Agri-business:
1. Their roles are often limited to pre-harvest activities.
2. They face significant challenges in accessing markets for their products.
3. They often lack formal training in business management and finance.
4. They have equal access to land ownership as their male counterparts in most regions.
5. They are increasingly forming cooperatives and producer companies to enhance their bargaining power.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 4
(B) 2, 3, and 5
(C) 1, 4, and 5
(D) 2, 4, and 5

**80.** What is the main reason for the success of the Grameen Bank's micro-credit model?
(A) Its focus on lending to large corporations.
(B) Use of group liability to ensure repayment.
(C) Its strict requirement for physical collateral.
(D) Policy of providing interest-free loans.

**81.** A policy that is designed without considering the different needs and realities of men and women is termed:
(A) Gender-responsive
(B) Gender-blind
(C) Gender-neutral
(D) Gender-transformative

**82.** The importance of entrepreneurship lies in its ability to:
(A) Convert innovations into goods and services.
(B) Maintain the economic status quo.
(C) Guarantee a stable income for every citizen.
(D) Reduce competition in the market.

**83.** Read the following statements and select the correct option.
**Statement I :** An enabling environment for entrepreneurship is created solely by the government.
**Statement II :** Societal attitudes, the presence of mentor networks, and the culture of a community are also vital components of an enabling environment.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

**84.** What is the most likely consequence of a lack of access to emerging technologies for women entrepreneurs?
(A) They will gain a competitive advantage.
(B) They will receive government grants instead.
(C) There will be no significant performance impact.
(D) They cannot compete in digital markets.

**85.** Match List I with List II regarding development concepts.
**List I :** (Term)
P. Gender Budgeting
Q. Micro Credit
R. Gender Mainstreaming
S. Entrepreneurial Trait
**List II :** (Description)
1. Small, collateral-free loans
2. Analysis of budget's impact on men and women
3. Proactiveness
4. Integrating gender perspective into all policies

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

**86.** Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a typical Self-Help Group?
(A) Homogeneous socio-economic background.
(B) Regular meetings and mandatory savings.
(C) Democratic functioning and decision-making.
(D) Large size of over 100 members.

**87.** The process of gender planning involves:
(A) Ignoring gender issues for economics.
(B) Simply adding a component to design.
(C) Planning projects that benefit men only.

NODIA

management structures.
4. They serve as a seedbed for entrepreneurship and innovation.
5. They are the primary source of a country's foreign direct investment.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 4
(B) 2, 3, and 5
(C) 1, 3, and 5
(D) 3, 4, and 5

**127.** A key objective of gender mainstreaming is to move from a 'women-focused' approach to a:
(A) Gender-relational approach.
(B) Men-focused approach.
(C) Technology-focused approach.
(D) Children-focused approach.

**128.** In the context of agri-business, what is a primary constraint for women entrepreneurs in accessing markets?
(A) Lack of production capacity.
(B) Limited networks and mobility.
(C) Overabundance of financial support.
(D) High level of formal education.

**129.** Which of the following is the best example of a 'push' factor for entrepreneurship?
(A) A desire to pursue a passion project.
(B) Being laid off from a stable job.
(C) Spotting an unmet need in the market.
(D) The ambition to create a major innovation.

**130.** Read the following statements and select the correct option.
**Statement I :** The primary function of a Self-Help Group is political lobbying.
**Statement II :** The primary function of a Self-Help Group is to foster a habit of savings among its members and provide a mechanism for small-scale lending.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

**131.** Which of the following is a key component of an 'enabling environment' provided by the government?
(A) High levels of institutional corruption.
(B) Frequent changes in economic policy.
(C) Startup incubators and tech parks.
(D) Restricting access to global markets.

**132.** The concept of entrepreneurship is best described as a:
(A) Static position.
(B) Hierarchical title.
(C) Theoretical idea only.
(D) Dynamic process.

**133.** In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
**Assertion (A) :** Simple access to technology does not guarantee its effective use by women entrepreneurs.
**Reason (R) :** Factors such as digital literacy, affordability, relevant content, and socio-cultural norms play a critical role in determining the adoption and impact of technology.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**134.** Which of the following would be considered in a gender analysis of a project?
(A) Number of trees in the project area.
(B) Division of labor between genders.
(C) The soil type of the specific region.
(D) Average annual rainfall of the area.

**135.** Consider the following characteristics:
1. High risk-taking propensity
2. External locus of control
3. Strong need for affiliation
4. High degree of perseverance

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correctly associated with successful entrepreneurs?
(A) 1 and 4
(B) 2 and 3
(C) 1, 2, and 3
(D) 2, 3, and 4

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(B) It targets poor and low-income individuals.
(C) It often employs a group-lending method.
(D) It is a tool for poverty alleviation.

**99.** Consider the following statements regarding the impact of technology on gender:
1. Technology can reinforce existing gender inequalities if access and design are not inclusive.
2. Online learning platforms can help women overcome mobility constraints to acquire new skills.
3. Biases in AI algorithms can lead to discriminatory outcomes in hiring and credit scoring.
4. Access to technology is equal for men and women across all socio-economic classes.
5. The shift to a digital economy has no specific gender dimension.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 4, and 5
(B) 4 and 5
(C) 1, 2, and 3
(D) 2, 3, and 4

**100.** From a policy perspective, what is the most effective way to promote women's entrepreneurship in agri-business?
(A) Banning women from participation.
(B) Focusing only on providing subsidies.
(C) Encouraging migration to urban areas.
(D) A comprehensive approach to access.

**101.** Which of the following is a key 'pull' factor encouraging entrepreneurship?
(A) Unemployment
(B) Dissatisfaction with current job
(C) The desire for autonomy (own boss)
(D) Necessity due to family crisis

**102.** Read the following statements and select the correct option.
**Statement I :** Gender analysis is the process of counting the number of men and women affected by a policy.
**Statement II :** Gender analysis involves an in-depth examination of the relationships between men and women, their access to resources, their activities, and the constraints they face relative to each other.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

**103.** The primary economic importance of entrepreneurship is its role in:
(A) Preserving traditional industries.
(B) Increasing government regulation.
(C) Ensuring complete market stability.
(D) The process of 'creative destruction'.

**104.** In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
**Assertion (A) :** Technology is a double-edged sword for women entrepreneurs.
**Reason (R) :** While it offers unprecedented access to markets and information, it can also exacerbate existing inequalities if women lack the skills, access, or capital to utilize it effectively.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**105.** A small enterprise run by a woman that produces and sells handloom textiles is an example of entrepreneurship in the:
(A) Agri-business sector
(B) High-technology sector
(C) Creative and cultural industries
(D) Heavy manufacturing sector

**106.** Match List I with List II regarding development frameworks.
**List I :** (Concept)
P. Self-Help Group
Q. Gender Mainstreaming
R. Enabling Environment
S. Gender Budgeting
**List II :** (Core Idea)
1. Supportive ecosystem for business
2. Group-based savings and credit
3. Gendered lens on fiscal policy
4. Integration of gender perspective into all

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

**51.** The primary function of "internal lending" within a Self-Help Group is to:
(A) Provide loans to non-members at high rates.
(B) Compete directly with local commercial banks.
(C) Allow members to borrow from pooled savings.
(D) Finance large infrastructure village projects.

**52.** Consider the following statements regarding the importance of entrepreneurship:
1. It leads to the creation of new organizations.
2. It stimulates innovation and the development of new products/services.
3. It can lead to a more equitable distribution of income by creating jobs.
4. It exclusively benefits the entrepreneur, not the wider society.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3 only
(D) 2, 3 and 4 only

**53.** A government policy that simplifies the process of business registration, licensing, and tax compliance contributes to:
(A) A restrictive business environment.
(B) Increased corruption and bureaucracy.
(C) An enabling environment for entrepreneurship.
(D) A decline in the number of new startups.

**54.** The "digital divide" in the context of gender and technology refers to:
(A) Gap between male and female software engineers.
(B) Disparity in access and use between genders.
(C) Differences in speed between urban and rural areas.
(D) Physical distance between users and data centers.

**55.** Gender analysis is a critical first step in gender planning because it:
(A) Guarantees the project will be successful.
(B) Fulfills a requirement without practical use.
(C) Confirms there are no gender differences.
(D) Provides data to design responsive interventions.

**56.** An entrepreneur's decision to invest their own savings into a new, unproven business idea is a clear example of:
(A) Risk-taking behavior.
(B) Aversion to risk.
(C) Financial mismanagement.
(D) A search for stable employment.

NODIA

**57.** All of the following are potential benefits of Self-Help Groups for women's empowerment EXCEPT:
(A) Increased access to and control over financial resources.
(B) Enhanced self-esteem and confidence.
(C) Reinforcement of traditional subordinate roles.
(D) Improved networking and collective bargaining power.

**58.** Which of the following best represents a constraint for women in agri-business?
(A) Facing limited mobility due to social norms.
(B) Over-representation in cooperative decision-making.
(C) Receiving preferential access to extension services.
(D) Having complete undisputed ownership of land.

**59.** In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
**Assertion (A) :** Micro-credit programs often report very high loan repayment rates.
**Reason (R) :** The social pressure and mutual support within a group-lending model (like in SHGs) create a powerful incentive for timely repayment, acting as a form of "social collateral".
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**60.** Which of the following is NOT a tool for gender analysis or planning?
(A) Harvard Analytical Framework

(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

**118.** Which of the following is an example of a value-adding activity in agri-business?
(A) Growing wheat on a local farm.
(B) Processing wheat into flour for sale.
(C) Transporting wheat to a warehouse.
(D) Consuming the wheat within the home.

**119.** Consider the following statements related to Gender and Technology:
1. The design of technology can be biased and may not fit the needs of women users.
2. Technology training programs often have lower participation from women due to timing and location constraints.
3. Women-led tech startups are a growing, though still small, segment of the entrepreneurial ecosystem.
4. The internet provides a safe and harassment-free space for women entrepreneurs.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3
(B) 2, 3, and 4
(C) 1 and 4 only
(D) 3 and 4 only

**120.** In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
**Assertion (A) :** Gender budgeting is not just about programs for women.
**Reason (R) :** It also scrutinizes ostensibly 'neutral' expenditures, like those on infrastructure, to assess if they benefit men and women equitably.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**121.** What is the fundamental role of a Self-Help Group's 'group fund'?
(A) Distributed as an annual dividend.
(B) Used for consumption purposes only.
(C) Capital base for internal lending.
(D) Donated to a local village charity.

**122.** An entrepreneur's internal locus of control is demonstrated by the belief that:
(A) Decisions are primary determinants.
(B) Success or failure is a matter of luck.
(C) Powerful others control their destiny.
(D) Economics is the only success factor.

**123.** Which of the following is NOT a benefit of entrepreneurship to a society?
(A) Creation of wealth and jobs.
(B) Economic dynamism and innovation.
(C) Development of markets and industries.
(D) Increased concentration of inequality.

**124.** The main challenge addressed by micro-credit is:
(A) The lack of large-scale infrastructure.
(B) Financial exclusion due to collateral.
(C) The surplus of capital in rural areas.
(D) Unwillingness of the poor to take loans.

**125.** Match List I (Framework/Tool) with List II (Key Focus).
**List I :** (Framework)
P. Moser Framework
Q. Harvard Framework
R. Gender Budget Statement
S. SHG Register
**List II :** (Key Focus)
1. Efficiency-based gender analysis
2. Analysis of government expenditure by gender
3. Record of savings and loans of group members
4. Strategic and practical gender needs
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

**126.** Consider the following statements about Small Enterprises:
1. They are often more adaptable to market changes than large firms.
2. They play a crucial role in promoting balanced regional development.
3. They typically have complex, multi-layered

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(D) Using analysis to address inequalities.

**88.** The entrepreneurial trait of 'creativity and innovation' is best demonstrated by:
(A) Finding new ways to solve problems.
(B) Strictly following established procedures.
(C) Avoiding all forms of business risk.
(D) Maintaining an unchanging product line.

**89.** Which of these is a key element of the "enabling environment" from a financial perspective?
(A) Restrictive social norms.
(B) Complex and lengthy legal procedures.
(C) Access to capital and bank loans.
(D) Poor physical infrastructure like roads.

**90.** In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
**Assertion (A) :** Women's participation in agri-business is often concentrated in the post-harvest, processing, and marketing stages.
**Reason (R) :** These activities are often extensions of their household roles and require less initial capital and mobility compared to large-scale production, though they may also be less profitable.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**91.** Which of the following best describes the relationship between Self-Help Groups and micro-credit?
(A) They are opposing and competing concepts.
(B) They are unrelated due to different scales.
(C) Micro-credit has replaced SHGs entirely.
(D) SHGs are a mechanism for micro-credit.

**92.** Consider the following statements about Gender Mainstreaming:
1. It is a one-time activity.
2. It requires commitment at all levels of an organization.
3. Its goal is to make gender equality a central goal of development.
4. It is synonymous with creating women-only projects.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 4
(B) 2 and 3
(C) 1 and 2
(D) 3 and 4

**93.** A potential negative consequence of the "gig economy" facilitated by emerging technology, from a gender perspective, could be:
(A) Increased flexibility and work-life balance.
(B) Greater access to global job opportunities.
(C) Lower wages and lack of social security.
(D) Opportunities to learn new digital skills.

**94.** The definition of a "small enterprise" often varies by country but is typically based on:
(A) The age and gender of the owner.
(B) The product's color and packaging.
(C) The political affiliation of the person.
(D) Number of employees and investment.

**95.** Arrange the following approaches to women in development in chronological order:
1. Gender and Development (GAD)
2. Women in Development (WID)
3. Women, Environment, and Development (WED)
4. Empowerment Approach

(A) 2, 1, 3, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 3, 1, 4
(D) 3, 1, 2, 4

NODIA

**96.** Which entrepreneurial trait involves the ability to withstand stress and overcome repeated obstacles?
(A) Innovativeness
(B) Perseverance or resilience
(C) Need for affiliation
(D) External locus of control

**97.** An example of a gender-responsive budget initiative would be:
(A) A general increase in the defense budget.
(B) Allocating funds for safer street lighting.
(C) A tax cut benefiting high-income earners.
(D) Building stadiums without female facilities.

**98.** Which of the following is an INCORRECT statement regarding micro-credit?
(A) It is designed for capital-intensive projects.

**136.** A key contribution of small enterprises to the economy is their ability to:
(A) Generate employment at low cost.
(B) Create market monopolies.
(C) Withstand recessions without impact.
(D) Finance large infrastructure.

**137.** Which of the following represents a practical application of gender budgeting?
(A) Ignoring differential needs in budgets.
(B) Reducing the education budget.
(C) Allocating funds for maternal health.
(D) Providing tax incentives only to firms.

**138.** The use of social media for marketing by a woman running a home-based bakery is an example of leveraging:
(A) Emerging technology for growth.
(B) Traditional marketing channels.
(C) High-cost advertising media.
(D) Government subsidy programs.

**139.** In a Self-Help Group, the concept of 'social collateral' replaces 'physical collateral' by relying on:
(A) Government guarantees for all loans.
(B) Promise of future group employment.
(C) High credit score of the leader.
(D) Peer pressure and mutual trust.

**140.** Which of the following is an INCORRECT statement about gender mainstreaming?
(A) It is a long-term process of change.
(B) It is the sole responsibility of women.
(C) It aims to achieve gender equality.
(D) It assesses implications for all people.

**141.** The entrepreneurial trait of 'creativity and innovation' involves identifying an opportunity or idea. The entrepreneurial process typically begins with:
(A) Hiring a large number of employees.
(B) Securing a multi-million dollar loan.
(C) Identifying an opportunity or idea.
(D) Opening a large-scale factory unit.

**142.** What is the primary reason for focusing on women in agri-business?
(A) Men are withdrawing from agriculture.
(B) It is the only sector for women.
(C) International law mandates it.
(D) Their crucial role in the value chain.

**143.** Which of the following is a major barrier to the growth of women-led small enterprises?
(A) Limited access to mentor networks.
(B) Too much support from family.
(C) Preferential treatment by local banks.
(D) An over-supply of skilled labor.

**144.** Which of the following policies would contribute to an enabling environment for entrepreneurs?
(A) An increase in bureaucratic hurdles.
(B) A streamlined single-window system.
(C) A complex and changing tax code.
(D) Lack of intellectual property rights.

**145.** Match List I (Challenge for Women Entrepreneurs) with List II (Category).
**List I :** (Challenge)
P. Lack of access to loans
Q. Social norms restricting mobility
R. Balancing business and household duties
S. Limited access to business networks
**List II :** (Category)
1. Social
2. Financial
3. Work-life balance
4. Social Capital
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

**146.** Read the following statements and select the correct option.
**Statement I :** Micro-credit and micro-finance are identical terms with no difference in meaning.
**Statement II :** Micro-finance is a broader concept that includes micro-credit (loans) as well as other financial services like micro-savings, micro-insurance, and remittances.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**210.** Gender planning that focuses on 'strategic gender needs' aims to:
(A) Address subordinate position of women.
(B) Reinforce existing division of labor.
(C) Provide short-term relief only.
(D) Focus only on the needs of men.

**211.** Which factor is a significant personal motivator for an individual to become an entrepreneur?
(A) Desire for job security and schedule.
(B) Strong aversion to making decisions.
(C) High achievement need and autonomy.
(D) Preference for following instructions.

**212.** Read the following statements and select the correct option.
**Statement I :** The role of women in agri-business is confined to on-farm labor.
**Statement II :** Women are increasingly active in various stages of the agri-business value chain, including processing, packaging, marketing, and running food-based enterprises.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

**213.** Match List I (Term) with List II (Characteristic).
**List I :** (Term)
P. Entrepreneur
Q. Manager
R. Intrapreneur
S. Social Entrepreneur
**List II :** (Characteristic)
1. Manages existing resources in an established firm.
2. Innovates within a large organization.
3. Creates a new venture to address a social problem.
4. Starts a new business by bearing risk for profit.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

**214.** The 'digital divide' poses a significant challenge to gender equality because:
(A) Women cannot learn technology.
(B) It limits information and opportunity.
(C) It ensures traditional success only.
(D) It only affects developed countries.

**215.** Arrange the following steps in a micro-credit operation via an SHG in the correct chronological order:
1. Loan appraisal and sanction by the group.
2. Loan utilization and start of economic activity by the member.
3. Group procures a bulk loan from a bank.
4. Repayment of the loan by the member to the group.
(A) 3, 1, 2, 4
(B) 1, 3, 2, 4
(C) 2, 1, 4, 3
(D) 4, 3, 1, 2

**216.** Which statement best reflects the concept of gender mainstreaming?
(A) Assessing how policies affect all genders.
(B) Need for a separate women's program.
(C) Gender is irrelevant to the transport sector.
(D) Hiring one woman creates equality.

NODIA

**217.** A significant challenge for small enterprises in competing with large firms is:
(A) Their inherent flexibility and speed.
(B) Close relationships with customers.
(C) Lack of economies of scale in production.
(D) The high motivation of their owners.

**218.** In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
**Assertion (A) :** Entrepreneurship is vital for a country's economic development.
**Reason (R) :** Entrepreneurs introduce innovations, create competition, generate employment, and contribute to the GDP.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

(D) Over-availability of bank credit.

**157.** Which of the following is a characteristic of micro-credit?
(A) Very large individual loan amounts.
(B) Long and complex applications.
(C) Frequent, small-scale repayments.
(D) Strict requirement for land collateral.

**158.** The 'reproductive role' of women, as identified in the Moser framework of gender planning, refers to:
(A) Work done for payment in cash.
(B) Activities at the community level.
(C) Political activities in public.
(D) Unpaid domestic and maintenance tasks.

**159.** The term "digital literacy" is crucial in the context of gender and emerging technology because:
(A) It is a prerequisite for leveraging tech.
(B) It determines speed of connections.
(C) It measures software export rates.
(D) It is an outdated modern concept.

**160.** Which pair is correctly matched?
(A) Internal Locus of Control : Bad luck
(B) SHG : Savings and support groups
(C) Women in Agri-business : Software firm
(D) Gender Analysis : Identifying roles

**161.** An important social contribution of entrepreneurship is:
(A) Increasing social stratification.
(B) Fostering self-reliance and spirit.
(C) Encouraging regional imbalances.
(D) Promoting dependence on state welfare.

**162.** Read the following statements and select the correct option.
**Statement I :** An enabling environment for entrepreneurship is static and does not change over time.
**Statement II :** An enabling environment is dynamic and is influenced by changes in government policy, economic conditions, and social attitudes.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

**163.** The primary risk an entrepreneur undertakes is:
(A) Social and psychological
(B) Physical and health-related
(C) Financial and career-related
(D) Political and legal

**164.** What is a key reason for the "gender digital divide"?
(A) Women are less capable of using tech.
(B) Technology is designed to be difficult.
(C) Men have genetic predispositions.
(D) Socio-economic and cultural factors.

**165.** Match List I (Action) with List II (Concept).
**List I :** (Action)
P. A woman starts a catering business from home.
Q. A government simplifies tax laws for startups.
R. A group of women pool savings to give loans to each other.
S. A ministry reviews its budget for its impact on women.
**List II :** (Concept)
1. Creating an Enabling Environment
2. Gender Budgeting
3. Entrepreneurship
4. Self-Help Group activity
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

**166.** A major advantage of small enterprises is:
(A) Ability to influence national policy.
(B) Flexibility and quick market response.
(C) Capacity for lowest-cost mass production.
(D) Access to unlimited international capital.

**167.** In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
**Assertion (A) :** The micro-credit movement has been criticized for charging high interest rates.
**Reason (R) :** The high operational costs of

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

**147.** A policy designed to meet the specific needs of women, such as providing for maternity leave, is considered:
(A) Gender-blind
(B) Gender-neutral
(C) Gender-specific
(D) Gender-biased against men

**148.** Consider the following statements:
1. Entrepreneurship is a key driver of economic development.
2. The entrepreneurial process is orderly and predictable.
3. An enabling environment hinders the growth of new ventures.
4. Perseverance is a crucial trait for overcoming business challenges.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 4
(B) 3 and 4
(C) 2 and 3
(D) 1 and 4

**149.** The use of a mobile wallet by a rural woman artisan to receive payments directly from an urban customer is an example of technology impacting:
(A) Production methods.
(B) Raw material sourcing.
(C) Inclusion and transaction efficiency.
(D) Product design.

**150.** In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
**Assertion (A) :** The promotion of Self-Help Groups is considered a key strategy for women's economic empowerment.
**Reason (R) :** SHGs enable women to build a base of financial assets (savings), gain access to credit, and develop business skills in a supportive group environment.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**151.** Which of the following best describes the role of innovation in entrepreneurship?
(A) It is an optional activity for firms.
(B) It is only relevant for tech companies.
(C) It refers only to inventing products.
(D) It is the instrument for value creation.

**152.** Which of the following is NOT an objective of gender budgeting?
(A) Ensuring equal counts in the ministry.
(B) To promote general gender equality.
(C) To make budgets more transparent.
(D) To assess the impact of public spending.

**153.** Consider the following challenges faced by women in business:
1. Difficulty in accessing finance due to lack of collateral.
2. Social and cultural restrictions on their roles and mobility.
3. Limited access to business and professional networks.
4. The 'double burden' of work and family responsibilities.
5. Preferential treatment by government agencies.

Which of the above statement(s) correctly represents the challenges?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
(B) 2, 3, 4, and 5
(C) 1, 3, and 5
(D) 1, 2, and 5

**154.** A person who starts a business primarily because they have no other means of generating an income is referred to as a(n):
(A) Necessity entrepreneur
(B) Opportunity entrepreneur
(C) Social entrepreneur
(D) Serial entrepreneur

NODIA

**155.** What is a key outcome of the gender mainstreaming process?
(A) Creating separate ministries for all.
(B) Confirming that policies are perfect.
(C) Elimination of all social programs.
(D) Responsive institutional transformation.

**156.** The growth of small enterprises is often hindered by:
(A) An excess of available skilled labor.
(B) Policies designed for large corporations.
(C) The simplicity of national tax laws.

2. It is a tool for accountability to promote gender equality.
3. It requires the disaggregation of data by gender.
4. Its sole purpose is to increase spending on all women's programs.
5. It can highlight the hidden or unintended gender biases in 'neutral' policies.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 5
(B) 2, 3, 4, and 5
(C) 1, 4, and 5
(D) 1, 2, and 4

**179.** A significant barrier that micro-credit helps women entrepreneurs overcome is:
(A) Lack of ambitious business ideas.
(B) Lack of a stable customer base.
(C) Lack of initial startup capital.
(D) Lack of a physical marketplace.

**180.** The "Activity Profile" in the Harvard Framework for gender analysis helps to answer which question?
(A) Who has access to resources?
(B) Who decides about resource use?
(C) What is the project's total budget?
(D) Who performs which specific tasks?

**181.** What is the most significant economic importance of developing a vibrant small enterprise sector?
(A) It increases country reliance on imports.
(B) It consolidates power in large firms.
(C) It leads to decentralized employment.
(D) It reduces the need for innovation.

**182.** In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
**Assertion (A) :** Women's entrepreneurship is not just an economic issue but also a matter of social empowerment.
**Reason (R) :** By running a business and earning an income, women can enhance their agency, decision-making power within the household, and status in the community.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**183.** Which of the following is a characteristic of an 'opportunity-driven' entrepreneur?
(A) Starts business as a last resort.
(B) Has a low need for achievement.
(C) Prefers a stable, salaried job position.
(D) Pulled by a desire to exploit a chance.

**184.** The successful functioning of a Self-Help Group is heavily dependent on:
(A) Principles of meetings and book-keeping.
(B) The physical strength of members.
(C) The political connections of the leader.
(D) Availability of large government grants.

**185.** A city government develops a mobile safety app for citizens. A gender mainstreaming approach would involve:
(A) Assuming concern is identical for all.
(B) Marketing the app only to men.
(C) Including features requested by women.
(D) Making app available only on top phones.

**186.** Which of the following is a primary factor contributing to the growth of women's involvement in agri-business value addition?
(A) Potential to earn higher income.
(B) Desire to move away from farming.
(C) Lack of any raw produce in areas.
(D) Regulations that prohibit men.

**187.** The term "glass ceiling" in the context of women's careers and entrepreneurship refers to:
(A) A policy promoting transparency.
(B) Architectural design of buildings.
(C) A government subsidy for glass.
(D) Invisible barrier to top leadership.

NODIA

**188.** Which of the following is an example of an economic factor influencing entrepreneurship?
(A) An individual's tolerance for risk.
(B) Prevailing interest rates on loans.
(C) Level of family support for venture.
(D) Societal value placed on independence.

**189.** Read the following statements and select the correct option.
**Statement I :** Gender analysis is a one-time activity conducted at the beginning of a project.

distributed equally between men and women.
4. Access and affordability are major issues that create a gendered digital divide.
5. Online harassment can be a significant barrier for women entrepreneurs using digital platforms.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 4, and 5
(B) 2, 3, and 4
(C) 1, 3, and 5
(D) 3, 4, and 5

**230.** The process of assessing the differential impact of a proposed policy on men and women before it is implemented is a core part of:
(A) Financial accounting.
(B) Gender planning and analysis.
(C) Market research for a product.
(D) Human resource management.

**231.** Which of the following is a key reason for the high repayment rates in SHG-linked credit?
(A) The threat of legal action.
(B) Very high income of members.
(C) The loans are actually grants.
(D) Peer pressure among members.

**232.** An entrepreneur who introduces a new, more efficient method of production is demonstrating:
(A) Process innovation.
(B) Product innovation.
(C) Marketing innovation.
(D) A lack of business acumen.

**233.** The "feminization of poverty" refers to the phenomenon where:
(A) Women are wealthier than men.
(B) Poverty affects only women.
(C) Women have disproportionate rates.
(D) Men are no longer affected.

**234.** In the context of entrepreneurship, an 'enabling environment' is crucial because:
(A) It can lower entry barriers.
(B) It guarantees startup success.
(C) It makes traits irrelevant.
(D) It eliminates all business risks.

**235.** Which of the following best describes the initial stage of forming a Self-Help Group?
(A) Applying for a large loan.
(B) Starting a large-scale factory.
(C) Electing a permanent president.
(D) Identifying a homogeneous group.

**236.** In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
**Assertion (A) :** Small enterprises are often more innovative per employee than large firms.
**Reason (R) :** Their smaller size, flatter organizational structure, and flexibility can foster a more creative environment and quicker adaptation to new ideas.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**237.** Which of the following is an example of a "women-specific" intervention in gender budgeting?
(A) A general road construction project.
(B) A universal education program.
(C) Nutrition for pregnant women.
(D) Reduction in corporate income tax.

**238.** An agricultural entrepreneur who creates a farm-to-table restaurant is engaging in:
(A) Only primary production.
(B) Exiting the agri-business sector.
(C) A non-entrepreneurial activity.
(D) Vertical value chain integration.

**239.** The most significant challenge that micro-credit was designed to address for the poor was the lack of:
(A) Collateral
(B) Skills
(C) Ideas
(D) Labor

**240.** Read the following statements and select the correct option.
**Statement I :** Gender analysis frameworks like Moser and Harvard provide a rigid, unchangeable formula for all projects.
**Statement II :** These frameworks are analytical tools that provide a structure for thinking about

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**200.** In gender analysis, 'strategic gender interests/ needs' are those that:
(A) Help transform subordinate positions.
(B) Are concerned with practical necessities.
(C) Are identical for both men and women.
(D) Met without changing social structures.

**201.** Which of the following is a common 'push' factor for women entering entrepreneurship?
(A) Desire to become a global billionaire.
(B) Identification of a tech innovation.
(C) The "glass ceiling" in employment.
(D) Financial backing from family.

**202.** Read the following statements and select the correct option.
**Statement I :** Gender mainstreaming is a quick and easy process.
**Statement II :** Gender mainstreaming is a complex, long-term strategy that requires political will, capacity building, and changes in organizational culture.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

**203.** The primary purpose of a business incubator in an entrepreneurial ecosystem is to:
(A) Provide long-term housing for people.
(B) Act as a regulatory body to shut firms.
(C) Offer large-scale factory facilities.
(D) Help startups grow via mentorship.

**204.** Which of these is a key challenge in implementing gender budgeting effectively?
(A) Absence of inequality in society.
(B) Lack of disaggregated data for impact.
(C) Simplicity of government budgets.
(D) Opposition from international agencies.

**205.** The use of blockchain technology to create transparent and traceable supply chains can benefit women producers in agri-business by:
(A) Making the supply chain more opaque.
(B) Increasing dependence on lenders.
(C) Ensuring fair prices and preventing bias.
(D) Eliminating need for quality control.

**206.** A key difference between 'entrepreneurship' and 'small business management' is that the former places a greater emphasis on:
(A) Stability and efficiency of the firm.
(B) Maintaining the existing status quo.
(C) Standard administrative procedures.
(D) Focus on innovation and growth.

NODIA

**207.** Which of the following is NOT a positive outcome associated with women's participation in Self-Help Groups?
(A) Increased domestic workload from meetings.
(B) Financial discipline through savings.
(C) Enhanced solidarity support networks.
(D) Improved access to credit for income.

**208.** Consider the following statements about an enabling environment:
1. It is solely about providing financial incentives.
2. It includes a culture that is tolerant of risk and failure.
3. It involves simple and transparent regulatory frameworks.
4. It is independent of the quality of physical infrastructure.
5. It is promoted by having access to mentors and support networks.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 4, and 5
(B) 2, 3, and 5
(C) 1, 2, and 3
(D) 3, 4, and 5

**209.** The success of micro-credit programs often depends on:
(A) High value of collateral provided.
(B) Social capital and peer monitoring.
(C) Government subsidies for all defaults.
(D) Provision of very large long-term loans.

delivering many small loans to remote and poor populations, along with the need for financial sustainability, often lead Micro-Finance Institutions to charge interest rates higher than commercial banks.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**168.** In gender planning, 'practical gender needs' refer to:
(A) Immediate, material needs like water.
(B) Needs that help women achieve equality.
(C) Long-term goals of gender equality.
(D) Needs that are exclusively for men.

**169.** Consider the following statements about entrepreneurship:
1. It is synonymous with managing a large business.
2. It involves innovation and risk-taking.
3. It is driven by the perception of opportunity.
4. It is a process that creates value.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3
(B) 2, 3, and 4
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 2 and 4 only

**170.** Which of the following is NOT a typical activity of women in agri-business?
(A) Manufacturing of large-scale fertilizers.
(B) Vegetable vending at the local market.
(C) Dairy and livestock management roles.
(D) Post-harvest processing like pickling.

**171.** The ultimate goal of both gender mainstreaming and gender budgeting is to:
(A) Create more government bureaucracy.
(B) Spend more total government money.
(C) Fulfill international agency reports.
(D) Achieve gender equality and equity.

**172.** A key feature of a Self-Help Group is:
(A) Dependence on external donation funds.
(B) Principles of self-help and support.
(C) Hierarchical structure with one leader.
(D) Focus on large-scale industrial loans.

**173.** An entrepreneur who is 'opportunistic' is one who:
(A) Is unethical in business dealings.
(B) Waits for others to give opportunities.
(C) Skilled at recognizing opportunities.
(D) Avoids new opportunities as risky.

**174.** How can emerging technologies help overcome barriers for women in agri-business?
(A) Making farming more expensive.
(B) Eliminating all types of manual labor.
(C) Reinforcing the role of intermediaries.
(D) Providing access to market price data.

**175.** Which statement accurately differentiates between 'sex' and 'gender' in the context of gender analysis?
(A) Sex is biological; gender is social.
(B) They are interchangeable same terms.
(C) Gender is biological; sex is social.
(D) Sex is for humans; gender for animals.

**176.** Which of the following factors contributes positively to an enabling environment for entrepreneurship?
(A) High levels of political instability.
(B) Strong protection of property rights.
(C) A culture that stigmatizes business failure.
(D) A rigid national labor market.

**177.** Read the following statements and select the correct option.
**Statement I :** All new small businesses are entrepreneurial ventures.
**Statement II :** An entrepreneurial venture is typically characterized by some element of novelty or innovation, which may not be present in every new small business.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

**178.** Consider the following statements about Gender Budgeting:
1. It is an audit of expenditure and revenue from a gender perspective.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

**219.** One of the main goals of gender analysis in planning is to avoid:
(A) Projects that are too successful.
(B) Any form of data collection.
(C) Involving community in planning.
(D) Unintentionally harming one group.

**220.** Consider the following statements about factors contributing to entrepreneurship:
1. Economic factors include the availability of capital and labor.
2. Social factors include family support and community values.
3. Psychological factors include the need for achievement and risk tolerance.
4. A restrictive government policy is a positive contributing factor.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 3 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2, and 3 only
(D) 2, 3, and 4 only

**221.** The regular deposit of a small, fixed amount of money by each member at every meeting of a Self-Help Group is known as:
(A) A bank loan
(B) A government grant
(C) Compulsory savings
(D) A membership fee

**222.** How does an enabling legal framework support women entrepreneurs?
(A) Difficult to register a business.
(B) Restricting operational sectors.
(C) Imposing higher taxes on women.
(D) Ensuring rights to own/inherit land.

**223.** What does "scaling up" mean for a woman entrepreneur in agri-business?
(A) Expanding operations and markets.
(B) Reducing the size of her business.
(C) Keeping the same size indefinitely.
(D) Selling business to a competitor.

**224.** Which of the following is an example of an INCORRECT pairing?
(A) Gender mainstreaming : Integrating gender perspectives
(B) Enabling environment : High levels of bureaucracy
(C) Micro-credit : Collateral-free small loans
(D) Entrepreneurial trait : Perseverance

**225.** A government's decision to establish a fund specifically to invest in women-led startups is an intervention aimed at improving the:
(A) Social environment
(B) Financial component of the environment
(C) Psychological traits of entrepreneurs
(D) International trade relations

NODIA

**226.** What is a key principle of Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB)?
(A) Addressing different outcomes for genders.
(B) Budgets are neutral by nature.
(C) Separate budget for women is required.
(D) Only concerned with expenditure.

**227.** Read the following statements and select the correct option.
**Statement I :** The primary benefit of SHGs for women is purely economic.
**Statement II :** SHGs also contribute to social empowerment by enhancing women's confidence, decision-making roles, and collective voice in the community.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

**228.** Which of the following is the most significant entrepreneurial contribution to an economy?
(A) Maintaining traditional employment patterns.
(B) Reducing the national savings rate.
(C) Increasing the level of government bureaucracy.
(D) Creating jobs through new enterprises.

**229.** Consider the following statements about the impact of emerging technology on gender:
1. It can create new, flexible work opportunities for women.
2. It can perpetuate gender stereotypes through biased AI algorithms.
3. The benefits of technology are automatically

**Statement II :** Gender analysis should be an ongoing process, used to inform design, monitoring, and evaluation of a project or policy.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

**190.** What is a key benefit of peer-to-peer lending platforms, an example of emerging FinTech, for women entrepreneurs?
(A) They increase the need for collateral.
(B) They are more bureaucratic than banks.
(C) They are exclusively for male owners.
(D) They provide alternative biased funding.

**191.** Match List I (Term) with List II (Example).
**List I :** (Term)
P. Entrepreneurial Trait
Q. Enabling Environment Factor
R. SHG Function
S. Gender Budgeting Tool
**List II :** (Example)
1. Beneficiary Needs Assessment
2. Internal Lending
3. Innovativeness
4. Access to Venture Capital
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2

**192.** One of the main reasons small enterprises are considered 'engines of growth' is their:
(A) High failure rate in the first year.
(B) Contribution to job creation and GDP.
(C) Ability to evade taxes effectively.
(D) Lack of any need for skilled labor.

**193.** Which of the following is a critical component for the success of women in agri-business?
(A) Isolation from all market trends.
(B) Access to food processing training.
(C) Focusing solely on subsistence farms.
(D) Avoiding use of any modern technology.

**194.** A policy is 'gender-transformative' if it:
(A) Seeks to change unequal roles and power.
(B) Acknowledges but does not address it.
(C) Ignores gender issues completely.
(D) Reinforces traditional stereotypes.

**195.** Consider the following statements:
1. Micro-credit is the only tool needed for poverty eradication.
2. Micro-credit often relies on social collateral rather than physical collateral.
3. Repayment schedules for micro-credit are typically flexible to match the borrower's cash flow.
4. Micro-credit is usually provided by large international banks to individuals.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 4
(B) 2 and 3
(C) 1 and 2
(D) 3 and 4

**196.** The entrepreneurial trait of 'tolerance for ambiguity' refers to the ability to:
(A) Demand clear instructions for every task.
(B) Avoid decisions until all facts are known.
(C) Work only in highly structured areas.
(D) Function in uncertain situations.

**197.** Which of the following is the best definition of an 'entrepreneurial ecosystem'?
(A) Natural environment of a business.
(B) Specific traits of a single person.
(C) Interconnected web of support factors.
(D) Internal chart of a startup company.

**198.** The 'empowerment' dimension of Self-Help Groups refers to:
(A) Increase in members' income only.
(B) Process of gaining power over lives.
(C) Ability to win local village elections.
(D) Physical strength of group members.

**199.** In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
**Assertion (A) :** The government's definition of a "small enterprise" often includes specific investment ceilings.
**Reason (R) :** These ceilings are used for policy purposes to target benefits, subsidies, and support programs to a specific scale of business.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

gender issues in a specific context, and they need to be adapted flexibly.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

**241.** Which of the following is the best definition of an entrepreneurial mindset?
(A) Focus on avoiding business risks.
(B) Seeing opportunities and persevering.
(C) Following rules without question.
(D) Belief in pre-determined outcomes.

**242.** A major benefit of small enterprises is that they:
(A) Foster balanced regional development.
(B) Require massive capital to start.
(C) Are always less efficient firms.
(D) Create a monopolistic environment.

**243.** The "Panchasutras" or five principles of SHGs in India typically include which of the following?
(A) Political lobbying and social events.
(B) Individual accounts and high risks.
(C) Regular meetings and book-keeping.
(D) Subsidies and individual enterprise.

**244.** Match List I with List II regarding gender concepts.
**List I :** (Gender Concept)
P. Gender Role
Q. Gender Division of Labour
R. Gender Equality
S. Gender Equity
**List II :** (Description)
1. The fair and just treatment of men and women, which may include equal treatment or different treatment that is considered equivalent.
2. The state of equal ease of access to resources and opportunities, including economic participation and decision-making.
3. The socially determined roles that are considered appropriate for men and women.
4. The allocation of different tasks and responsibilities to men and women.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2

**245.** How does technology-enabled e-commerce impact women entrepreneurs?
(A) Increases dependence on middlemen.
(B) Forces opening of physical stores.
(C) Direct global customer reach.
(D) Makes marketing more difficult.

**246.** Which of the following is NOT a factor contributing to an enabling environment for entrepreneurship?
(A) Access to mentorship and networks.
(B) Culture that celebrates success.
(C) Complex and unpredictable taxes.
(D) Stable macroeconomic policies.

**247.** A primary outcome of successful gender mainstreaming in an institution is that:
(A) Separate department for women.
(B) Institution stops women's programs.
(C) All males are replaced by females.
(D) Gender is a routine part of work.

NODIA

**248.** The most crucial resource that a member brings to a Self-Help Group is their:
(A) Commitment to save and participate.
(B) Large individual landholding.
(C) Higher political connections.
(D) Advanced academic degree status.

**249.** In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
**Assertion (A) :** The definition of a 'small enterprise' is uniform and consistent across all countries.
**Reason (R) :** Each country tailors the definition based on its own level of economic development, industrial structure, and policy objectives.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

*a more accessible pathway to business ownership for individuals who may be excluded from large-scale corporate ventures. For women, small enterprises offer a means to generate independent income, contribute to household finances, and gain economic autonomy. A particularly significant area for women's involvement is agri-business. This sector extends beyond traditional farming to include a wide range of value-chain activities such as food processing, horticulture, dairy farming, poultry, aquaculture, and the marketing of agricultural products. Women in agri-business often leverage traditional knowledge and local resources, transforming them into viable commercial ventures. However, their growth is frequently constrained by challenges like limited access to land and ownership rights, inadequate access to modern agricultural technology and training, difficulties in accessing formal credit, and barriers to market entry. Consequently, while agri-business holds immense potential for empowering rural women, realizing this potential necessitates targeted policies that address these specific structural and operational impediments.*
Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**261.** According to the passage, why are small enterprises a significant pathway for women entrepreneurs?
(A) They guarantee higher profit margins than large corporations.
(B) They are exclusively focused on service-based industries.
(C) They are exempt from all government regulations and taxes.
(D) They have lower capital requirements and greater operational flexibility.

**262.** Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as an activity within agri-business?
(A) Food processing and dairy farming.
(B) Manufacturing of heavy agricultural machinery.
(C) Horticulture and aquaculture.
(D) Marketing of agricultural products.

**263.** What major challenge for women in agri-business can be inferred from the passage?
(A) A lack of traditional knowledge regarding agriculture.
(B) An over-reliance on large-scale, capital-intensive farming.
(C) Structural barriers related to ownership, technology, and market access.
(D) A cultural disinterest in commercializing agricultural activities.

**264.** The passage suggests that women's involvement in agri-business often involves:
(A) abandoning traditional knowledge in favor of modern techniques.
(B) focusing solely on subsistence farming for household consumption.
(C) moving to urban centers to establish their businesses.
(D) commercializing local resources and traditional skills.

**265.** What is the primary argument of the passage concerning women in agri-business?
(A) The sector has significant potential for women's empowerment, but it is hindered by specific challenges.
(B) The agri-business sector is already fully equitable and requires no further intervention.
(C) Women are better suited for agri-business than any other sector.
(D) Small-scale agri-business is not a viable commercial venture for women.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*The proliferation of emerging technologies, such as artificial intelligence, blockchain, and digital platforms, presents a dual impact on gender and entrepreneurship. On one hand, technology can be a profound enabler for women entrepreneurs, democratizing access to information, markets, and finance. E-commerce platforms allow women to transcend geographical limitations and operate businesses from home, helping to balance entrepreneurial activities with domestic responsibilities. Digital marketing tools offer cost-effective ways to reach customers, while FinTech innovations can provide access to credit for those excluded from traditional banking. On the other hand, emerging technology can also create or exacerbate gender inequalities. The 'digital divide'—unequal access to technology and the internet—can leave many*

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

carefully.

*The emergence and success of entrepreneurs are not solely dependent on individual traits but are heavily shaped by the surrounding environment. A crucial element is the 'enabling environment,' which comprises a confluence of factors that facilitate entrepreneurial activity. These factors can be broadly categorized as economic, social, political, and legal. Key economic factors include access to finance, availability of capital, and stable macroeconomic policies. Social factors encompass cultural norms that value entrepreneurship, the existence of support networks, and societal attitudes towards failure. From a political and legal standpoint, a supportive government with clear policies on business registration, taxation, and contract enforcement is vital. For women entrepreneurs, the concept of an enabling environment takes on specific dimensions. It must actively address systemic barriers such as limited access to property and inheritance, gender-based discrimination in financial markets, and a disproportionate burden of unpaid care work. Therefore, creating an enabling environment for women's entrepreneurship requires targeted interventions, including mentorship programs, gender-sensitive financial products, and policies that promote work-life balance, to ensure that structural inequalities do not stifle their entrepreneurial potential.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**256.** Which of the following best encapsulates the concept of an 'enabling environment' as described in the passage?
(A) The inherent personality traits of a successful entrepreneur.
(B) A set of external conditions that support and facilitate entrepreneurial ventures.
(C) A government program focused exclusively on providing business loans.
(D) The social network available to an individual entrepreneur.

**257.** According to the passage, why does an enabling environment for women entrepreneurs require specific considerations?
(A) Because women entrepreneurs operate in entirely different markets than men.
(B) Because women inherently possess different entrepreneurial traits that require special support.
(C) Because women are primarily interested in social, not economic, entrepreneurship.
(D) Because they face unique systemic barriers and structural inequalities.

**258.** The passage categorizes a nation's taxation policy and business registration process under which factor?
(A) Political and legal factors
(B) Social factors
(C) Economic factors
(D) Individual factors

**259.** Based on the source, what is a likely example of a "targeted intervention" for women entrepreneurs?
(A) A general reduction in corporate income tax for all businesses.
(B) A national advertising campaign promoting entrepreneurship for everyone.
(C) A micro-loan program designed for women without traditional collateral.
(D) A university course on general business management principles.

**260.** What can be inferred from the passage about the relationship between individual traits and the environment?
(A) The environment can either nurture or inhibit the potential rooted in an individual's traits.
(B) A strong enabling environment can guarantee entrepreneurial success regardless of individual traits.
(C) Individual entrepreneurial traits are sufficient for success even in a hostile environment.
(D) The environment is a minor factor compared to the genetic predisposition for entrepreneurship.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*Small enterprises constitute the backbone of many economies and represent a primary vehicle for women's entry into the entrepreneurial landscape. These businesses, characterized by their relatively small scale of operations, lower capital requirements, and operational flexibility, provide*

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

*creates a powerful ecosystem for nurturing nascent entrepreneurship at the local level.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**271.** What is the fundamental principle behind the functioning of a Self-Help Group as described in the passage?
(A) Competition among members to secure the largest loan.
(B) A reliance on government grants as the primary source of funds.
(C) The pooling of regular small savings for mutual support and lending.
(D) The exclusive focus on large-scale entrepreneurial projects.

**272.** According to the passage, what is the primary role of microcredit within the SHG model?
(A) To provide large, long-term loans for established corporations.
(B) To offer small, collateral-free loans for income-generating activities.
(C) To fund the administrative and operational costs of the SHG itself.
(D) To encourage members to invest in high-risk stock market ventures.

**273.** The passage suggests that a key advantage of the SHG-microcredit model is its ability to:
(A) replace the formal banking system entirely.
(B) ensure that every business venture started by members is successful.
(C) operate without any need for external financial linkages.
(D) provide access to finance for women excluded from traditional banking.

**274.** Beyond its financial function, what is another significant benefit of SHGs mentioned in the text?
(A) They serve as a platform for building confidence and leadership skills.
(B) They provide formal, accredited educational degrees to members.
(C) They act as a political party to contest local elections.
(D) They guarantee employment for all members in government jobs.

**275.** The relationship between SHGs and microcredit can be best described as:
(A) antagonistic, as they compete for the same resources.
(B) unrelated, as one is social and the other is purely financial.
(C) synergistic, where the group structure supports the financial mechanism.
(D) sequential, where microcredit must always be established before an SHG.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

NODIA

*Gender mainstreaming is a globally recognized strategy for promoting gender equality. It is not about creating separate projects for women but rather involves the integration of a gender perspective into the preparation, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of all policies and programmes, across all sectors. The ultimate goal is to ensure that institutional practices and development initiatives do not perpetuate existing gender inequalities, but instead actively work to transform them. In the context of entrepreneurship, gender mainstreaming would mean that policies aimed at promoting business development are not gender-blind. For instance, a general policy to support small and medium enterprises (SMEs) would be analyzed for its differential impact on male and female entrepreneurs. This analysis would question whether the criteria for support (e.g., collateral requirements), the channels of information dissemination, and the types of training offered are equally accessible and relevant to women. The process requires a shift from simply 'adding women' into existing structures to fundamentally reassessing and re-articulating policies to address the underlying causes of gender inequality. It is a comprehensive approach that aims to restructure the entire policy-making process to ensure that the concerns and experiences of both women and men are central to development goals.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**276.** Which statement best defines 'gender mainstreaming' according to the passage?
(A) Integrating a gender perspective into all stages of all policies and programs.
(B) Creating separate and exclusive development

*women behind, particularly in rural or low-income settings. Furthermore, algorithmic bias in lending platforms or hiring software can perpetuate existing societal prejudices, disadvantaging female entrepreneurs. The skills required to leverage new technologies may also be less accessible to women due to disparities in education and training. Therefore, a critical approach is necessary to harness the positive potential of technology for gender equality while actively mitigating the risks of exclusion and bias, ensuring that technological advancement translates into inclusive entrepreneurial growth.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**266.** Which of the following best describes the "dual impact" of emerging technology on women entrepreneurs as presented in the passage?
(A) It is both expensive to acquire and difficult to use.
(B) It serves both as a powerful enabler and a potential source of inequality.
(C) It benefits both urban entrepreneurs and rural farmers equally.
(D) It impacts both the manufacturing and service sectors.

**267.** According to the passage, how can e-commerce platforms specifically benefit women entrepreneurs?
(A) By guaranteeing that their products will be bestsellers.
(B) By helping them manage businesses from home and overcome geographical barriers.
(C) By providing free access to advanced artificial intelligence.
(D) By automatically translating their marketing content into all languages.

**268.** What is the concept of 'algorithmic bias' as implied in the text?
(A) The potential for technology to reinforce existing societal prejudices through its design.
(B) The preference of algorithms for certain types of technological hardware.
(C) The inherent neutrality and objectivity of all computer programs.
(D) The deliberate programming of software to favor male users.

**269.** The passage identifies the 'digital divide' as a key risk associated with technology. This refers to:
(A) the difference in processing speed between various digital devices.
(B) the gap in profitability between tech and non-tech companies.
(C) the unequal access to technology and the internet.
(D) the software conflict between different operating systems.

**270.** What overall approach does the passage advocate for regarding technology and gender?
(A) A complete rejection of new technologies due to their inherent risks of bias.
(B) An uncritical and rapid adoption of all emerging technologies.
(C) A focus only on providing women with access to technological hardware.
(D) A critical strategy to maximize benefits while actively mitigating risks of exclusion.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and microcredit have emerged as pivotal instruments for fostering grassroots entrepreneurship, particularly among women in developing contexts. An SHG is typically a small, voluntary association of individuals from similar socio-economic backgrounds who come together to solve their common problems through self-help and mutual support. The group encourages members to make regular small savings, which are pooled into a common fund. This fund, along with external financial linkages, serves as the basis for microcredit. Microcredit involves the extension of small loans to members, often without the need for collateral, to support income-generating activities or small business ventures. The significance of this model lies in its ability to circumvent the barriers that exclude poor women from the formal financial system. Beyond finance, SHGs provide a platform for members to build confidence, develop leadership and management skills, and gain collective bargaining power. They act as a social support network, fostering solidarity and empowering women to address not just economic challenges but also social issues within their communities. The synergy between the collective structure of SHGs and the financial impetus of microcredit*

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

**250.** When a government budget is analyzed to see what proportion benefits women versus what is spent on general services, it is an application of:
(A) Gender budgeting analysis.
(B) Zero-based budgeting logic.
(C) Performance budgeting style.
(D) Capital budgeting decisions.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*Entrepreneurship is fundamentally the process of designing, launching, and running a new business, which is often initially a small business. Its importance transcends mere economic activity; it is a critical engine for innovation, job creation, and social change. Within the context of gender, promoting entrepreneurship among women is a powerful tool for economic empowerment and achieving greater gender equality. Key entrepreneurial traits, often identified as crucial for success, include a high need for achievement, a strong internal locus of control, a propensity for calculated risk-taking, tolerance for ambiguity, and a persistent drive for innovation. However, the manifestation and development of these traits can be significantly influenced by sociocultural conditioning. For women, historical and systemic barriers may suppress traits like risk-taking, while traits like perseverance and strong networking skills, often developed through managing household and community responsibilities, can be powerful assets. Therefore, understanding entrepreneurship requires a nuanced perspective that acknowledges both the universal characteristics of the entrepreneurial mindset and the specific gendered contexts in which these traits are cultivated and expressed, ultimately shaping the entrepreneurial journey and its outcomes.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**251.** According to the passage, what is the primary relationship between entrepreneurial traits and sociocultural conditioning?
(A) Sociocultural conditioning is the sole determinant of entrepreneurial traits.
(B) Sociocultural conditioning can influence the development and expression of entrepreneurial traits.
(C) Entrepreneurial traits are universal and entirely unaffected by sociocultural factors.
(D) Entrepreneurial traits like risk-taking are inherently more developed in one gender due to conditioning.

**252.** The passage suggests that the importance of entrepreneurship for women lies primarily in its potential for:
(A) serving as a vehicle for economic empowerment and gender equality.
(B) generating maximum profit for small businesses.
(C) fostering innovation in technology sectors exclusively.
(D) replacing traditional employment with more flexible work.

**253.** Which of the following can be inferred about women's entrepreneurial assets from the passage?
(A) Women entrepreneurs are naturally more risk-averse than men.
(B) Women lack the universal characteristics of the entrepreneurial mindset.
(C) Skills developed in domestic and community roles can be advantageous in business.
(D) The only significant trait for women entrepreneurs is perseverance.

**254.** The passage defines entrepreneurship as a process that involves which of the following sequences?
(A) Innovation, job creation, and social change.
(B) Risk-taking, achievement, and ambiguity tolerance.
(C) Networking, perseverance, and empowerment.
(D) Designing, launching, and running a new business.

**255.** What does the passage imply by "calculated risk-taking"?
(A) A tendency to avoid all possible business risks.
(B) A reckless pursuit of high-reward opportunities.
(C) A thoughtful evaluation of potential risks against potential rewards.
(D) An inherent trait that cannot be learned or developed.

**Direction :** Please read the following source

NODIA

programs for women.
(C) Ensuring an equal number of men and women are hired in every organization.
(D) Replacing all existing policies with new, women-focused ones.

**277.** According to the passage, a 'gender-blind' policy is one that:
(A) actively promotes gender equality through specific measures.
(B) is designed exclusively for a single gender.
(C) is only concerned with economic outcomes, not social ones.
(D) fails to consider the different impacts it may have on men and women.

**278.** What is the ultimate goal of gender mainstreaming as described in the source?
(A) To ensure all development initiatives have a majority of female participants.
(B) To actively transform institutional practices that perpetuate gender inequality.
(C) To achieve numerical parity between men and women in entrepreneurship.
(D) To conduct research on gender differences without applying it to policy.

**279.** How would gender mainstreaming be applied to an SME support policy, based on the passage?
(A) By offering support only to businesses owned by women.
(B) By assuming the policy will automatically benefit men and women equally.
(C) By analyzing if its criteria and information channels are equally accessible to women.
(D) By focusing the policy exclusively on traditionally male-dominated sectors.

**280.** The passage implies that gender mainstreaming represents a shift from:
(A) a focus on economic growth to a focus on social welfare.
(B) a local-level strategy to a national-level strategy.
(C) an activist-led movement to a government-led initiative.
(D) a 'women-in-development' approach to a 'gender-and-development' approach.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*Gender budgeting, also known as gender-responsive budgeting, is a critical tool for ensuring that government commitments to gender equality are translated into fiscal reality. It is not about creating separate budgets for women, but rather an analysis of the main government budget to reveal its gender-differentiated impacts. The process involves dissecting public expenditure and revenue to understand how they affect men and women differently. Gender Budgeting Analysis serves multiple purposes: it enhances transparency and accountability in public finance, identifies gender gaps in resource allocation, and helps in re-prioritizing expenditure to close these gaps. For instance, an analysis might examine a budget for infrastructure and question whether a new road benefits women's access to markets and healthcare as much as it benefits men's mobility for employment. In the context of entrepreneurship, gender budgeting would scrutinize allocations for skill development, credit provision, and industry promotion to assess whether they are adequately reaching and supporting women entrepreneurs. This analytical process is integral to effective gender planning, as it provides the evidence base needed to design and fund interventions that can create a more equitable environment for all, making the entire development planning cycle more responsive to the needs of both genders.*
Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**281.** What is the primary purpose of Gender Budgeting as explained in the passage?
(A) To analyze the government's main budget for its gender-differentiated impacts.
(B) To create a completely separate budget exclusively for women's programs.
(C) To increase the overall government budget each fiscal year.
(D) To ensure that exactly 50% of all public funds are allocated to women.

**282.** According to the text, Gender Budgeting Analysis helps to:
(A) formulate new economic theories.
(B) identify and re-prioritize spending to close gender gaps.
(C) reduce the overall tax burden on the population.
(D) privatize all public sector enterprises.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(C) The manufacturing of high-end consumer electronics.
(D) The operation of a multinational software development company.

**295.** Besides economic viability, what is another significant outcome of the collective approach of SHGs in agri-business?
(A) The reduction of agricultural diversity in the region.
(B) An increase in competition and conflict among members.
(C) The building of social capital and empowerment of women.
(D) A complete dependence on external aid agencies for survival.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*The integration of a gender mainstreaming perspective is crucial for harnessing the potential of emerging technologies to foster inclusive entrepreneurship. Without a conscious effort to mainstream gender concerns, technological advancements risk reinforcing or even creating new forms of exclusion for women entrepreneurs. For example, the design of a new FinTech lending application, if based on historical data that reflects past biases against women in lending, could develop an algorithm that systematically disadvantages female applicants. A gender mainstreaming approach would demand that such a technology be developed with an explicit focus on fairness, perhaps by using unbiased data or building in corrective measures. Similarly, when digital literacy programs are rolled out, mainstreaming would ensure that the timing, location, and content of the training are designed to be accessible to women, considering their time constraints due to unpaid care work. The goal is to move beyond simply providing access to technology and towards ensuring that women have the agency and capability to use it for their empowerment. This involves gender analysis at every stage: from the initial design and development of technology, through its deployment and marketing, to the evaluation of its socio-economic impact. This proactive approach ensures technology serves as a genuine tool for equality.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**296.** What is the main argument of the passage regarding emerging technology and gender mainstreaming?
(A) Technology is inherently gender-neutral and requires no special consideration.
(B) Women entrepreneurs should avoid using emerging technologies due to their inherent risks.
(C) Gender mainstreaming is only relevant for old technologies, not emerging ones.
(D) Gender mainstreaming is necessary to prevent technology from worsening gender inequalities.

**297.** The passage uses the example of a FinTech lending app to illustrate what potential problem?
(A) The risk of algorithms perpetuating historical biases against women.
(B) The high cost of developing new financial applications.
(C) The slow processing speed of mobile banking technologies.
(D) The lack of user interest in adopting new financial technologies.

**298.** How would a gender mainstreaming approach be applied to a digital literacy program, according to the text?
(A) By making the program mandatory for all citizens regardless of age or gender.
(B) By designing the training's timing and location to be accessible to women.
(C) By charging a higher fee for male participants to subsidize female participants.
(D) By focusing the content exclusively on subjects traditionally considered feminine.

**299.** According to the passage, what is the ultimate goal of applying gender mainstreaming to technology?
(A) To ensure more women are employed in technology development companies.
(B) To move beyond mere access and ensure women can use technology for empowerment.
(C) To slow down the pace of technological innovation to assess its risks.
(D) To prove that technology has a net negative impact on society.

NODIA

the business for the entrepreneur.

**289.** What can be inferred about a woman with strong entrepreneurial traits in a restrictive environment?
(A) She will succeed regardless of the environmental challenges.
(B) Her traits alone guarantee she will find access to capital.
(C) She is likely to change the entire environment through her individual efforts.
(D) Her entrepreneurial potential is at risk of being unfulfilled.

**290.** The passage advocates for a "dual-pronged strategy." What are the two components of this strategy?
(A) Developing entrepreneurial competencies and building a supportive environment.
(B) Providing financial aid and offering legal advice.
(C) Focusing on urban areas and then on rural areas.
(D) Promoting large-scale industries and small-scale enterprises.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*In rural economies, the intersection of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and women's involvement in agri-business creates a powerful synergy for socio-economic development. Agri-business, encompassing activities from production to processing and marketing, presents numerous opportunities, but individual rural women often face significant barriers such as lack of capital, fragmented land holdings, and weak market linkages. SHGs provide an effective institutional mechanism to overcome these individual limitations. By pooling their savings, members can collectively invest in agri-business inputs like better seeds or small processing equipment, which would be unaffordable for a single person. The group structure facilitates access to larger loans (microcredit) from banks, using the group's credibility as a form of social collateral. Furthermore, SHGs can engage in collective marketing, enabling them to negotiate better prices and access larger markets, thereby eliminating exploitative middlemen. For instance, an SHG might establish a collective dairy unit, a small-scale food processing facility, or a joint venture for selling organic vegetables. This collective approach not only enhances the economic viability of their agri-business ventures but also builds social capital, strengthens community bonds, and empowers women to have a greater voice in their households and the local economy.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**291.** What is the main synergy between SHGs and agri-business as described in the passage?
(A) Agri-business is the only sector in which SHGs are permitted to operate.
(B) SHGs primarily help women exit the agri-business sector for urban jobs.
(C) SHGs provide a mechanism for women to collectively overcome individual barriers in agri-business.
(D) Agri-business provides all the funding required for SHGs to function.

**292.** How do SHGs help members overcome the barrier of 'weak market linkages'?
(A) By engaging in collective marketing to negotiate better prices and access larger markets.
(B) By providing individual transportation for each member to travel to distant cities.
(C) By focusing exclusively on producing goods for consumption within the group.
(D) By lobbying the government to close down all existing markets.

**293.** According to the passage, how do SHGs facilitate access to credit for agri-business?
(A) By providing interest-free loans from an unlimited government fund.
(B) By requiring each member to have significant personal property as collateral.
(C) By lending money only for non-agricultural business activities.
(D) By using the group's collective credibility as social collateral to access bank loans.

**294.** Which of the following is an example of an SHG-led agri-business venture mentioned in the text?
(A) The construction of a large-scale international airport.
(B) The establishment of a collective dairy unit or food processing facility.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

**283.** Which of the following represents a question that would be asked during a Gender Budgeting Analysis of an infrastructure project?
(A) What is the total monetary cost of the project?
(B) Will the project benefit women's access to markets and services?
(C) How long will the project take to complete?
(D) Which construction company will be awarded the contract?

**284.** How does the passage link gender budgeting to entrepreneurship?
(A) By scrutinizing if funds for credit and skill development support women entrepreneurs.
(B) By suggesting all entrepreneurial funding should be redirected from men to women.
(C) By proposing that entrepreneurs should be responsible for funding the national budget.
(D) By stating that gender budgeting is only applicable to non-profit organizations.

**285.** The passage emphasizes that gender budgeting is an integral part of effective gender planning because it:
(A) eliminates the need for any other form of gender analysis.
(B) is a simple process that requires no specialized skills.
(C) provides the evidence base for designing responsive interventions.
(D) guarantees immediate economic equality between genders.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*The journey of an entrepreneur is a complex interplay between innate or developed traits and the external enabling environment. While entrepreneurial traits such as a propensity for innovation, a high need for achievement, and a strong internal locus of control provide the initial impetus, their successful translation into a sustainable enterprise is contingent upon a supportive ecosystem. For women, this dynamic is particularly critical. A woman may possess remarkable resilience and creativity, but if she operates within an environment characterized by restrictive social norms, limited access to capital, and a lack of mentorship, her entrepreneurial potential may remain unrealized. An enabling environment acts as a catalyst, transforming latent traits into tangible business outcomes. For example, a policy providing easy access to seed funding can empower a woman with a strong achievement drive to take the leap into starting a business. Similarly, mentorship networks can nurture the risk-taking capacity of a nascent entrepreneur by providing guidance and reducing uncertainty. Therefore, fostering women's entrepreneurship requires a dual-pronged strategy: one that encourages the development of entrepreneurial competencies and another that systematically builds an enabling environment which removes structural barriers and provides positive reinforcement for entrepreneurial action.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**286.** What is the central argument of the passage regarding entrepreneurship?
(A) Entrepreneurial success depends solely on possessing the right personality traits.
(B) The enabling environment is the only factor that matters for business creation.
(C) Women entrepreneurs require a different set of traits than men to succeed.
(D) Success is an outcome of the dynamic interaction between individual traits and the external environment.

**287.** According to the passage, what is the role of an enabling environment?
(A) To replace the need for entrepreneurial traits like innovation.
(B) To provide a safety net for all businesses that fail.
(C) To act as a catalyst that helps translate traits into business success.
(D) To create uniform business outcomes for every entrepreneur.

**288.** The passage provides an example of how mentorship networks can be beneficial. What specific benefit is mentioned?
(A) They provide direct financial investment to the business.
(B) They nurture risk-taking capacity by offering guidance and reducing uncertainty.
(C) They help in marketing the entrepreneur's products internationally.
(D) They perform the daily operational tasks of

NODIA

**300.** What does the passage suggest is a key activity in the gender mainstreaming of technology?

(A) Conducting gender analysis at all stages, from design to impact evaluation.

(B) Banning the use of historical data in all technological applications.

(C) Limiting access to new technologies to a select group of users for testing.

(D) Relying solely on user feedback after a technology has been widely deployed.

www.nodia.in

NODIA

# ANSWERS

1. (B) The process of launching and running a new business venture.
Entrepreneurship is a proactive journey that begins with identifying an untapped opportunity or creating a unique solution to a problem. This dynamic process includes organizing necessary resources, assuming significant financial risks, and managing the day-to-day operations of a new venture. The ultimate goal is to generate value and profit while navigating the uncertainties and challenges of a competitive market environment. Success requires a combination of vision and strategic planning.

2. (A) Creating jobs and fostering economic growth.
In a national context, entrepreneurship acts as a vital engine for economic prosperity. By establishing new business ventures, entrepreneurs generate a significant number of employment opportunities across various skill levels. Furthermore, these activities stimulate overall growth by introducing innovative products, enhancing productivity, and fostering competition within the marketplace. This continuous cycle of business creation helps to diversify the local economy and improve the standard of living for the population.

3. (C) Risk aversion
Entrepreneurial success typically relies on specific personal characteristics such as the ability to innovate and a proactive approach toward market opportunities. While successful business owners are often calculated risk-takers, they generally avoid extreme risk aversion. A tendency to avoid all possible risks prevents the necessary decision-making and investment required to launch a new venture. Instead, entrepreneurs focus on achieving high goals and persevering through the inevitable challenges encountered.

4. (D) Personal factors like achievement needs can drive entrepreneurship.
Individual motivations play a significant role in the decision to start a business. Personal factors, particularly a strong need for achievement, serve as powerful internal drivers that push individuals to pursue entrepreneurial paths. While external economic environments and government policies certainly influence outcomes, the personal determination to succeed and the desire to meet challenging goals often provide the initial spark necessary for launching and sustaining a successful new business venture.

5. (C) External policies and institutions supporting ventures.
An enabling environment encompasses the broad range of external conditions that facilitate the growth and success of new business ventures. This includes supportive government policies, clear legal frameworks, and institutions that provide access to finance and mentorship. By reducing bureaucratic barriers and ensuring a stable economic landscape, these external factors create a conducive atmosphere where entrepreneurs can focus on innovation and operations rather than navigating complex or restrictive regulatory hurdles.

6. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
While entrepreneurship is often associated with high-tech industries, it is actually a broad concept applicable to businesses of all scales. Small enterprises and informal sector activities are frequent results of entrepreneurial initiative, demonstrating resourcefulness and risk-taking at a local level. These smaller ventures contribute significantly to the economy by providing essential services and generating local employment, proving that entrepreneurial spirit is not limited to large-scale, technology-driven or industrial sectors.

7. (D) Concentrated in local processing and marketing roles.
In the agricultural sector, women play specialized roles that are frequently concentrated in the processing and marketing stages of the value chain. They are particularly active in converting raw agricultural products into finished goods, such as jams or pickles, and selling these items

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

in local markets. This involvement leverages traditional knowledge while contributing to household income and food security, highlighting their specific contribution to the broader regional agri-business landscape and development.

8. (A) It provides market access though digital divides may persist.
Technological advancements provide significant advantages for business owners by opening doors to broader digital markets and efficient communication channels. For women entrepreneurs, these tools can overcome traditional mobility constraints and provide access to global customers via e-commerce platforms. However, challenges remain as unequal access to digital infrastructure and training can create a persistent divide. Despite these barriers, emerging technologies offer transformative potential for scaling businesses and enhancing networking opportunities.

9. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Different elements define the business landscape, ranging from individual psychological traits like a high locus of control to external factors such as government startup policies. Agri-business is exemplified by cooperative units engaged in food processing, while small enterprises are formally categorized based on specific investment limits in machinery. Understanding these distinct components helps in analyzing how individual characteristics, supportive environments, and specific sectoral activities interact to shape the overall development.

10. (A) To pool member savings and provide access to credit.
Self-help groups function as informal associations where members come together to address common economic needs. The core mechanism involves pooling regular savings from all members to create a collective fund. This internal capital is then used to provide accessible credit to individuals within the group, often without traditional collateral. By facilitating financial self-reliance and mutual support, these groups empower members to manage emergencies and invest in various income-generating activities.

11. (D) Very small loans to impoverished borrowers who lack collateral.
Micro-credit refers to the provision of small-scale financial services, primarily in the form of loans, to individuals who are typically excluded from traditional banking systems. These borrowers often lack the steady employment or physical collateral required for standard bank loans. By providing access to capital, micro-credit enables the poor to engage in self-employment and small-scale business activities, serving as an important tool for poverty alleviation and social empowerment.

12. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Creating a supportive ecosystem is essential for fostering entrepreneurship among women, as they often face unique structural and social challenges. This enabling environment is built through targeted policies, accessible financial products, and professional mentorship programs that directly address these barriers. By providing the necessary resources and support systems, such an environment helps women overcome obstacles, allowing them to establish and grow successful business ventures while contributing to economic development.

13. (C) Integrating a gender perspective into all policies and programmes.
Gender mainstreaming is a globally recognized strategy for achieving equality by ensuring that the concerns and experiences of both men and women are an integral part of development. It involves analyzing the potential impact of any planned action, including legislation and policies, on all genders. Rather than creating isolated projects, this approach seeks to transform mainstream institutions and processes to ensure that all individuals benefit equally from progress.

15. (D) To analyze budget impacts on both men and women.
Gender budgeting is an analytical tool used to evaluate how government expenditures and revenues affect different genders. It does not involve creating a separate budget but focuses on assessing the impact of existing financial allocations on equality. By identifying gaps in resource distribution, this process guides the reprioritization of funds to address specific

NODIA

**58.** (A) Facing limited mobility due to social norms.
In the agri-business sector, women entrepreneurs often face significant constraints due to social norms that limit their physical mobility. These restrictions can prevent them from visiting distant markets, attending training sessions, or meeting with suppliers. This lack of mobility makes it difficult to scale their businesses and access the same opportunities as their male counterparts. Addressing these cultural barriers is essential for allowing women to participate fully in the agricultural value chain and improve their economic status.

**59.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Micro-credit programs often achieve high repayment rates by utilizing group-lending models that foster social collateral. Within a self-help group, the mutual support and peer pressure among members create a strong incentive for individuals to repay their loans on time. This social pressure effectively replaces the need for physical assets, as members are accountable to the group. This collective responsibility ensures the sustainability of the fund and demonstrates the creditworthiness of marginalized populations through social rather than traditional financial measures.

**60.** (B) Capital Asset Pricing Model
Various frameworks have been developed to analyze gender roles and power dynamics, such as the Moser framework, the Harvard analytical framework, and the social relations approach. These tools help planners understand how policies and projects impact different genders and how to design more equitable interventions. In contrast, the capital asset pricing model is a financial tool used to determine the required rate of return for an investment, and it is not a tool for gender analysis or social planning.

**61.** (D) 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5
An enabling environment for entrepreneurship is built on multiple interconnected pillars. This includes access to finance, supportive government policies, and positive social and cultural acceptance of business ventures. Furthermore, the availability of modern technology, a reliable infrastructure, and a skilled labor force are critical for the daily operations and long-term growth of any business. Together, these elements create a robust ecosystem that encourages innovation, reduces the risks of starting a venture, and supports the sustainable development of enterprises.

**62.** (D) Grading, packaging, and marketing products.
Involvement in agri-business extends far beyond traditional farming activities. Women are increasingly active in the post-harvest stages of the agricultural chain, including grading, packaging, and marketing of products. These activities add value to the raw agricultural goods and allow producers to capture a larger share of the market price. By engaging in these value-added processes, women can transform a subsistence farm into a viable commercial enterprise, contributing significantly to household income and the broader rural economy.

**63.** (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Gender budgeting is not about allocating all national funds to women but serves as an analytical tool to evaluate the impact of the entire budget. It examines how public revenue and expenditure affect men and women differently and identifies where inequalities may be persistent. This analysis guides the reprioritization of funds to ensure that spending is more equitable and addresses specific social gaps. It is a tool for transparency and accountability that promotes a more inclusive and responsive fiscal policy.

**64.** (B) The scale of operations and investment.
The most fundamental difference between a small enterprise and a large corporation is the overall scale of their operations and the level of financial investment required. Small enterprises typically have fewer employees, lower revenue, and a smaller market reach compared to their larger counterparts. This smaller scale often allows for more personal management and flexibility, while large corporations benefit from economies of scale and extensive resources. These differences in scale influence their management structures, strategic planning, and overall impact.

**65.** (B) Ability to bypass intermediaries and connect directly.
Mobile technology has a transformative impact on small-scale entrepreneurs in rural

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

**22.** (B) Gender-disaggregated Public Expenditure Analysis.
To effectively implement gender budgeting, policymakers utilize specific tools like gender-disaggregated public expenditure analysis. This process involves breaking down financial data to see how much is spent on programs that benefit different genders. By identifying where resources are being allocated and who is benefiting most, planners can make informed decisions to address imbalances. This data-driven approach is essential for ensuring that government spending actively promotes equality and addresses systemic social gaps.

**23.** (A) 1, 2, and 5
Gender mainstreaming is a comprehensive strategy designed to integrate the concerns of all genders into every aspect of policy development and implementation. The ultimate objective of this process is to achieve lasting equality by transforming mainstream institutions to be more responsive and inclusive. It is not limited to a single ministry but is a collective responsibility across all sectors. By re-evaluating traditional practices, it ensures that all individuals have equal opportunities and outcomes.

**24.** (A) Risk-bearer and innovator.
A fundamental distinction exists between the roles of an entrepreneur and a manager. While a manager primarily focuses on organizing and optimizing existing resources within an established framework, an entrepreneur is the individual who identifies new opportunities and introduces innovations. Entrepreneurs are also the primary risk-bearers, as they invest their own resources into unproven ideas. Their role is characterized by creative thinking and the courage to navigate through uncertainty for potential returns.

**25.** (C) Social norms that restrict women's mobility.
An enabling environment for business requires several supportive pillars, including access to finance, relevant skill training, and strong legal protections for property rights. However, restrictive social norms that limit movement and participation can act as a major barrier rather than a support. Such constraints prevent individuals from networking, accessing markets, and managing operations effectively. True empowerment requires addressing these social hurdles alongside providing technical and financial resources to ensure business growth and success.

**26.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The expansion of e-commerce has significantly benefited small-scale business owners, particularly women, by providing a digital marketplace that does not require a physical storefront. These platforms allow entrepreneurs to reach a global customer base directly from their homes, effectively bypassing traditional constraints on mobility and physical infrastructure. By lowering the entry barriers to retail and marketing, e-commerce has enabled more individuals to participate in the economy and grow their enterprises successfully.

**27.** (D) Enabling Environment : Bureaucratic red tape
An enabling environment for business is defined by factors that facilitate growth, such as supportive policies and streamlined procedures. In contrast, bureaucratic red tape represents a restrictive or disabling factor that hinders progress through excessive complexity and delays. While traits like risk-taking and activities like collective savings in self-help groups are positive components of the entrepreneurial ecosystem, inefficient administrative hurdles act as a significant barrier that entrepreneurs must overcome to succeed in their ventures.

**28.** (B) Identify the different roles and constraints of genders.
Gender analysis is a critical planning process used to understand the distinct roles, responsibilities, and constraints faced by men and women in a given context. It moves beyond simple population counts to examine how these differences affect access to resources and decision-making power. By identifying these disparities, planners can design more effective interventions that address specific needs and promote equality. This analytical step is essential for ensuring that development projects are inclusive and impactful.

**29.** (B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
Entrepreneurship is influenced by a diverse set of factors. Economic factors include the availability

NODIA

needs. The ultimate goal is to ensure that public spending promotes social justice and equitable development.

**15.** (A) 1 and 3 only
Entrepreneurship is a multifaceted process characterized by the willingness to bear financial risks in pursuit of profit. It is not limited to any single sector but represents a dynamic approach to innovation and the mobilization of resources to create value. By identifying opportunities and transforming them into viable products or services, entrepreneurs drive economic change. This process requires a combination of strategic planning, resource management, and the resilience to succeed.

**16.** (B) A strong desire for independence and autonomy.
Psychological factors are primary drivers in the decision to pursue a business venture. A significant motivator for many entrepreneurs is the intense desire for independence and the autonomy to make their own decisions. This internal drive for self-direction allows individuals to move away from traditional employment and take control of their professional lives. This autonomy is often linked to high levels of job satisfaction and personal fulfillment in their work.

**17.** (B) They require massive capital like large industries.
Small enterprises are characterized by their modest scale of operations and lower initial investment requirements compared to large-scale industries. Their smaller size often allows for more flexible decision-making and quicker adaptation to changing market conditions. These businesses play a vital role in regional development and employment generation, especially in areas with limited industrialization. They are essential components of a healthy economy, providing local goods and services efficiently.

**18.** (A) A woman entrepreneur in agri-business.
Agri-business includes all economic activities related to the production, processing, and distribution of agricultural goods. When a farmer transitions from simple cultivation to creating value-added products like jams or pickles, they are engaging in agricultural entrepreneurship. This process involves utilizing raw materials from the farm to create higher-value commodities for the market. Such ventures are critical for enhancing rural incomes and diversifying the activities within the traditional farming sector.

**19.** (C) A widening digital divide due to unequal access to training.
While technology offers many opportunities, it can also present significant challenges if not implemented equitably. For women entrepreneurs, a lack of access to digital tools or necessary technical training can lead to a widening digital divide. This gap prevents them from competing effectively in modern markets and utilizing advanced management systems. Without inclusive design and accessible education, technological progress can inadvertently reinforce existing social and economic inequalities within the business landscape.

**20.** (B) 2, 3, 1, 4
The evolution of a self-help group follows a logical progression starting with members coming together to set collective norms and establish the group structure. Once formed, the group focuses on regular savings and internal lending to build financial discipline among members. After establishing a stable financial history, the group becomes eligible for bank linkage to access larger credit facilities. Finally, these resources are utilized to launch sustainable livelihood activities for income generation.

**21.** (C) Muhammad Yunus
The modern concept of micro-credit is fundamentally linked to the work of Muhammad Yunus, who founded the Grameen Bank in Bangladesh. His pioneering efforts demonstrated that providing small, collateral-free loans to the poor, especially women, could be a sustainable and effective way to reduce poverty. This innovative model has been adopted globally, proving that financial inclusion can empower marginalized communities and foster self-employment through small-scale entrepreneurial activities and local resource management.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

choosing goals that are difficult but attainable, these entrepreneurs can experience a sense of accomplishment and continuously improve their business operations.

**37.** (C) Social Relations Approach : Focuses only on economy.
Gender analysis frameworks offer various perspectives for understanding social dynamics. While some focus on activity profiles or different roles, the social relations approach specifically examines how gender inequalities are produced and maintained through various social institutions beyond just the economy. It looks at the family, community, and state as interconnected spheres. In contrast, other frameworks might focus on efficiency or access to resources, highlighting the diverse ways planners can analyze and address gender-based disparities.

**38.** (B) Providing employment with low capital per job.
Small enterprises make a massive contribution to national economies by generating significant employment opportunities while requiring relatively low capital investment per job created. Their ability to utilize local resources and labor makes them particularly effective in promoting regional development and reducing poverty. By providing a wide range of goods and services at a local level, these businesses foster economic resilience and provide a vital path for aspiring entrepreneurs to enter the market with limited resources.

**39.** (D) The viability of serving poor via group lending.
The success of programs linking self-help groups with formal banking institutions demonstrates the viability of providing financial services to the poor through collective models. By relying on group liability and mutual support, these programs overcome the traditional barriers of high risk and lack of collateral. The high repayment rates observed in these groups prove that marginalized populations can be creditworthy and responsible borrowers. This model has transformed financial inclusion, particularly for women in rural and underserved areas.

**40.** (A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
Technology provides various tools that can significantly enhance the operations of women entrepreneurs. Mobile phones provide access to critical market information, while digital payment systems improve financial security and inclusion. Social media also offers low-cost marketing and networking opportunities. However, the lack of digital literacy remains a major barrier that must be addressed. While technology is a powerful tool for business growth, it does not automatically solve all personal challenges like managing work-life balance.

**41.** (C) Entrepreneur
An entrepreneur is an individual who identifies an opportunity and mobilizes the necessary resources to establish a new venture. This role is defined by the assumption of financial and professional risks in exchange for potential returns and growth. Unlike a manager who operates within an existing organization, an entrepreneur creates the organization itself. Their work involves continuous innovation, decision-making under uncertainty, and a proactive approach to solving problems and meeting market needs in various sectors.

**42.** (A) Patriarchal attitudes questioning capabilities.
Socio-cultural factors can significantly impact the entrepreneurial landscape, especially for women. Patriarchal attitudes that question the capabilities of female business owners create an environment of doubt and limited support. These attitudes can restrict access to networks, mentorship, and even family encouragement, making it more difficult to launch and sustain a business. Addressing these deeply rooted social biases is essential for creating an inclusive environment where all individuals have the opportunity to succeed based on their skills.

**43.** (B) 3, 1, 2, 4
The gender budgeting process begins with a thorough assessment of the specific needs and priorities of both men and women within a sector. This is followed by an analysis of the previous year's budget to identify gaps in resource allocation. Based on these findings, new or modified schemes are formulated to be more gender-responsive. Finally, the implementation and impact are monitored to ensure that the

NODIA

allocated funds effectively address identified inequalities and promote social development.

**44.** (B) It does not typically require physical collateral.
Micro-credit offers a significant advantage for low-income individuals by removing the requirement for physical collateral, which is a major barrier in traditional banking. Instead, these programs often rely on social collateral, such as group guarantees or peer monitoring, to ensure repayment. This makes capital accessible to those with few assets, allowing them to start small businesses and improve their livelihoods. By focusing on financial inclusion, micro-credit empowers marginalized groups to participate more actively in the economy.

**45.** (C) Productive, reproductive, and community managing activities.
The triple role concept in gender planning highlights the different types of work women typically perform. Productive roles involve work done for income, while reproductive roles encompass unpaid domestic tasks and family care. Community managing roles involve activities that ensure the maintenance of local resources and social networks. Recognizing all three roles is essential for understanding the total workload and time constraints faced by women, allowing planners to design interventions that are truly responsive and effective.

**46.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Gender mainstreaming is considered a transformative strategy because it aims to change the fundamental structures and processes of mainstream institutions. Unlike isolated projects that only target women, mainstreaming ensures that a gender perspective is integrated into all policies and programs from the beginning. By addressing systemic biases and promoting institutional change, this approach seeks to achieve lasting equality. This systemic focus makes it more effective than simply adding separate components to existing, non-responsive development models.

**47.** (A) Access to processing technology and standards.
In the value addition stage of agri-business, women entrepreneurs often encounter significant challenges related to modern processing technology and quality standards. Accessing the necessary machinery and technical training required to create high-value products can be difficult due to high costs and limited availability. Furthermore, meeting strict safety and packaging standards for commercial markets requires specialized knowledge. Overcoming these technical barriers is essential for allowing women to move beyond raw production and capture more value from their agricultural goods.

**48.** (B) Self-efficacy
Self-efficacy is an individual's belief in their own capability to perform the actions necessary to achieve specific goals. In the context of entrepreneurship, high self-efficacy is crucial as it gives individuals the confidence to take risks, face setbacks, and persevere through the complexities of starting a business. This internal belief influences how much effort a person will put in and how long they will persist in the face of obstacles, directly impacting the overall success.

**49.** (A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
Gender planning terms categorize how policies address gender differences. A gender-blind approach ignores different realities, while a gender-neutral one recognizes differences but does not address them. Gender-specific policies target a particular group to correct existing inequities. Ultimately, gender-transformative initiatives aim to change the underlying unequal relations to promote long-term equality. Understanding these distinctions is essential for designing effective interventions that move beyond surface-level changes to achieve meaningful social and economic progress across all sectors of national development.

**50.** (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Not every small enterprise is designed for large-scale growth or to become a major corporation. Many individuals establish what are known as lifestyle businesses, which are intended to provide a comfortable and satisfactory level of income for the owner without the ambition for massive expansion. These businesses are vital as they provide local services and sustainable employment while allowing owners to maintain a specific work-life balance. Understanding these

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

diverse motivations is important for providing appropriate support.

**51.** (C) Allow members to borrow from pooled savings.
The primary function of internal lending within a self-help group is to provide members with access to credit from their own collective savings. This process allows individuals to take small loans for emergencies or income-generating activities without relying on external lenders. The terms of these loans, including interest rates and repayment schedules, are decided democratically by the group. This mechanism fosters financial self-reliance, encourages the habit of saving, and provides a safe and supportive environment.

**52.** (C) 1, 2 and 3 only
Entrepreneurship provides numerous benefits to society by leading to the creation of new organizations and stimulating innovation through the development of new products. These activities drive economic dynamism and can contribute to a more equitable distribution of income by generating employment opportunities. While the entrepreneur seeks profit, the wider society benefits from increased competition, improved productivity, and the availability of diverse goods. Therefore, entrepreneurship is a key driver of both individual success and collective economic development.

**53.** (C) An enabling environment for entrepreneurship.
Government policies that simplify business registration, licensing, and tax compliance are essential components of an enabling environment. By reducing administrative hurdles and the associated costs, these policies lower the barriers to entry for new entrepreneurs. A streamlined regulatory framework allows business owners to focus their energy and resources on innovation and growth rather than navigating complex bureaucracy. This supportive approach encourages more individuals to start ventures, leading to increased economic activity and job creation within the country.

**54.** (B) Disparity in access and use between genders.
The gender digital divide refers to the significant gap between men and women in their access to and use of information and communication technologies. This disparity is often driven by socio-economic factors, cultural norms, and a lack of relevant skills or training. In the context of entrepreneurship, this divide prevents women from fully utilizing digital tools for marketing, networking, and financial management. Closing this gap is essential for ensuring that all individuals can participate equally in the modern economy.

**55.** (D) Provides data to design responsive interventions.
Gender analysis is a fundamental first step in the planning process because it provides the necessary data to understand the different needs and constraints of men and women. By examining access to resources, roles, and decision-making power, planners can identify where inequalities exist. This information allows for the design of targeted interventions that are truly responsive to the realities of the target population. Without this analysis, projects may inadvertently reinforce existing biases or fail to achieve their goals.

**56.** (A) Risk-taking behavior.
A defining characteristic of entrepreneurship is the willingness to take risks, especially financial ones. When an individual invests their personal savings into a new and unproven business idea, they are demonstrating this risk-taking behavior. They accept the possibility of financial loss in exchange for the potential for future profit and growth. This courage to act under uncertainty is what separates entrepreneurs from those seeking traditional, stable employment, and it is essential for driving innovation in the market.

**57.** (C) Reinforcement of traditional subordinate roles.
Self-help groups offer many potential benefits for women's empowerment, including increased access to financial resources and improved networking opportunities. By participating in these groups, members can enhance their self-esteem and gain the confidence to take on new roles. Ideally, these groups challenge traditional subordinate positions by providing a platform for collective action and decision-making. The goal is to move towards greater independence and agency, rather than reinforcing existing social hierarchies that limit opportunities for women.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

of essential raw materials, while social factors encompass support from family and the surrounding community. Psychological drivers are often internal, such as an individual's high need for achievement. Additionally, political factors like government subsidies and policy frameworks shape the environment. Together, these varied elements create the conditions that either encourage or hinder the development of new ventures in any region.

**30.** (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Innovation in business is a broad concept that extends far beyond the invention of entirely new products. While breakthrough technologies are important, innovation also includes finding novel ways to market existing goods, developing new business models, or applying existing technology in unique contexts. It is fundamentally about creating value by doing things differently or more efficiently. This flexibility allows entrepreneurs in all sectors to improve their operations and stay competitive in a changing market.

**31.** (A) Limited access to and control over land and credit.
In many developing regions, women entrepreneurs in the agricultural sector face significant structural barriers that hinder their growth. Two of the most critical challenges are the limited access to and control over land ownership and financial credit. Without secure land rights, it is difficult to provide collateral for bank loans, which restricts investment in modern farming techniques and equipment. Addressing these systemic issues is essential for empowering women and improving agricultural productivity.

**32.** (B) 1 and 3 only
Self-help groups play a vital role in delivering micro-credit services by acting as an intermediary between formal banks and the poor. A key feature of this model is the group guarantee mechanism, which effectively substitutes for the individual physical collateral typically required by traditional lenders. This approach leverages social capital and mutual trust among members to ensure repayment. By providing accessible loans through these groups, the financial system can reach marginalized populations more effectively.

**33.** (B) Belief that outcomes are determined by actions.
The concept of locus of control refers to an individual's perception of what determines their success or failure. Entrepreneurs often exhibit an internal locus of control, meaning they strongly believe that their own actions and decisions directly shape their future. This mindset fosters a sense of personal responsibility and motivation, as they do not attribute outcomes solely to external luck or circumstances. This belief is crucial for persevering through challenges and maintaining a proactive business approach.

**34.** (A) Passing a separate budget exclusively for women.
Gender budgeting is an analytical process rather than the creation of a separate financial document. It involves scrutinizing the entire national budget to understand the gendered impact of revenue and expenditure. By identifying gaps in service delivery and resource allocation, it allows governments to reprioritize spending to promote equality. This approach ensures that general public services and infrastructure projects benefit all citizens equitably, addressing systemic biases that may exist in traditional, ostensibly neutral budgets.

NODIA

**35.** (C) Complex, with potential for reducing or aiding bias.
The impact of advanced technologies like artificial intelligence on gender equality is multifaceted and depends heavily on how these systems are designed and implemented. While AI can help identify and reduce human biases in areas like hiring or lending, it can also perpetuate existing social inequalities if the underlying data is biased. Therefore, the relationship between emerging technology and equality is complex, requiring careful oversight to ensure these tools are used to promote fair and inclusive outcomes.

**36.** (D) Moderately challenging and provide direct feedback.
Individuals with a high need for achievement are typically drawn to tasks that offer a moderate level of challenge. They prefer situations where their success depends on their own efforts rather than luck, and they value direct feedback on their performance. This allows them to measure their progress and adjust their strategies effectively. By

areas by allowing them to bypass traditional intermediaries. Through digital platforms, business owners can connect directly with customers and suppliers, leading to better prices and higher profits. This direct access to market information and communication channels overcomes the barriers of physical distance and limited mobility. By empowering individuals with these tools, technology fosters greater economic independence and allows small enterprises to compete more effectively in the broader marketplace.

**66.** (B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Entrepreneurial success is defined by a combination of key concepts. Innovation involves introducing new products or processes, while risk-taking is the commitment of resources to uncertain opportunities. A strong locus of control reflects the belief that one's own actions determine outcomes, rather than external luck. Finally, perseverance is the ability to continue with a venture despite setbacks and difficulties. Together, these traits and actions define the dynamic process of starting and growing a business in a competitive environment.

**67.** (C) Ensuring transport policies consider all patterns.
Gender mainstreaming in practice involves evaluating how general public policies affect different genders in their daily lives. For example, ensuring that transport policies consider the different travel patterns of men and women, such as off-peak travel for caregiving duties or safety concerns at night, is a clear application. Instead of isolated projects, this approach integrates a gender perspective into the planning of all infrastructure and services, ensuring that the needs of all citizens are met equitably and effectively.

**68.** (D) Is eligible for bank loans based on history.
The bank linkage phase is a significant milestone for a self-help group, indicating that the group has established a consistent history of savings and internal lending. This financial discipline makes the group eligible for credit from formal banking institutions. These loans are often provided to the group as a whole, which then distributes them to individual members. This linkage provides access to larger amounts of capital than internal savings can provide, allowing members to scale their income-generating activities.

**69.** (3, 2, 4, 1)
Analyzing gender issues requires looking at different scales, from the individual to the national level. At the most micro level is an individual's access to credit, followed by the household division of labor. Broadening the scope, we look at sectoral policies, such as those in education, which affect large groups of people. Finally, at the macro level is the national gender budget statement, which analyzes the impact of the entire country's fiscal policy on equality.

**70.** (B) It addresses the need for small-scale capital.
Micro-credit is often more effective for empowering individuals at the grassroots level because it specifically addresses the need for small-scale capital. Many poor entrepreneurs only require small amounts of money to start or sustain a business, such as buying raw materials or livestock. Traditional bank loans are often too large and come with complex requirements that marginalized groups cannot meet. By providing accessible, small-size loans, micro-credit allows people to take the first steps toward financial independence and growth.

**71.** (D) A preference for stable, low-risk situations.
Successful entrepreneurs are defined by their ability to navigate through uncertainty rather than a preference for stable, low-risk situations. They often exhibit high self-confidence, a tolerance for ambiguity, and the ability to act quickly on identified opportunities. While they are not reckless, they accept that risk is an inherent part of the entrepreneurial process. A desire for complete stability and low risk is more characteristic of traditional employment and can hinder the innovation required for business growth.

**72.** (A) 1 and 3
Small enterprises are major sources of innovation, often adapting more quickly to market changes than large firms. Furthermore, an enabling environment for these businesses must include favorable legal frameworks and supportive government policies. While women in agri-business are sometimes involved in unpaid labor, they also play vital entrepreneurial roles in

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

direction, independence, and the opportunity to implement one's own vision. Unlike push factors like unemployment or necessity, pull factors are driven by the perception of opportunity and the ambition to create something new and successful.

**102.** (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Gender analysis goes far beyond simple population counts to provide an in-depth examination of the relationships between men and women. It looks at how these relationships affect their access to resources, the specific roles they perform, and the relative constraints they face. By understanding these dynamics, planners can design interventions that are more effective and equitable. This analytical approach is essential for ensuring that development programs address the root causes of inequality and promote inclusive and sustainable progress.

**103.** (D) The process of 'creative destruction'.
Entrepreneurship plays a vital economic role through the process often called creative destruction, where new and more efficient businesses replace outdated ones. By introducing innovations and better ways of doing things, entrepreneurs drive productivity and economic dynamism. This constant renewal of the market prevents stagnation and ensures that the economy remains competitive and responsive to new opportunities. This dynamic process is a fundamental driver of long-term economic development and the continuous improvement of products, services, and industrial methods.

**104.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Technology is often described as a double-edged sword for women entrepreneurs because it offers both significant opportunities and new risks. While digital tools can provide unprecedented access to markets and information, they can also exacerbate existing inequalities if women lack the necessary skills, capital, or access to utilize them. Without inclusive design and supportive policies, technological progress can inadvertently widen the digital divide. Therefore, proactive measures are needed to ensure that technology is a tool for empowerment rather than a barrier.

**105.** (C) Creative and cultural industries
A small enterprise that produces and sells handloom textiles is a perfect example of entrepreneurship within the creative and cultural industries. These businesses are based on traditional skills, artistic expression, and cultural heritage, transforming them into viable commercial products. This sector plays an important role in preserving culture while providing income and employment opportunities, especially for women in rural and semi-urban areas. By combining creativity with business acumen, these entrepreneurs contribute to both economic growth and the preservation of cultural diversity.

**106.** (B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Development frameworks and tools address various aspects of social and economic progress. Self-help groups focus on group-based savings and credit, while gender mainstreaming integrates a gender perspective into all policies and programs. An enabling environment provides a supportive ecosystem for business growth, and gender budgeting uses a gendered lens to analyze fiscal policy. Together, these elements provide a comprehensive approach to fostering entrepreneurship and promoting equality by addressing structural, financial, and strategic barriers.

**107.** (D) High need for power
While successful entrepreneurs often share several key traits, a high need for power is generally not considered a core entrepreneurial characteristic. Instead, they are more typically driven by a high need for achievement, a tolerance for ambiguity, and a strong propensity for calculated risk-taking. These individuals focus on meeting goals and innovating rather than controlling others. While power may be a byproduct of business success, it is usually not the primary internal motivator that drives the entrepreneurial process.

**108.** (B) Assess institutionalized equality.
A gender audit is an assessment tool used to evaluate how well an organization has institutionalized gender equality in its policies, programs, and internal structures. It looks beyond simple employee counts to examine the organizational culture, decision-making processes, and the overall commitment to equality.

NODIA

their economic participation and the overall productivity of the sector.

**80.** (B) Use of group liability to ensure repayment.
The success of the Grameen Bank's micro-credit model is fundamentally based on the use of group liability rather than physical collateral. By lending to small groups, the bank relies on peer pressure and mutual support among members to ensure that loans are repaid. This social collateral makes credit accessible to the very poor, who have no other assets to offer. This innovative approach has proven that marginalized populations can be highly reliable borrowers when supported by a collective and responsible group structure.

**81.** (B) Gender-blind
A policy is described as gender-blind when it is designed without any consideration of the different roles, needs, and realities of men and women. Such policies often assume that all individuals are impacted in the same way, which can lead to unintended biases and the reinforcement of existing inequalities. By ignoring these differences, gender-blind planning fails to address the specific constraints faced by marginalized groups. Moving toward gender-responsive planning is essential for ensuring that policies are inclusive and effective for all.

**82.** (A) Convert innovations into goods and services.
Entrepreneurship is vital because it provides the mechanism for converting new ideas and innovations into actual goods and services available in the market. Entrepreneurs identify needs and mobilize resources to create value, driving economic dynamism and growth. This process of creative destruction replaces outdated products with better alternatives, fostering competition and improving productivity. By constantly seeking better ways to meet consumer demands, entrepreneurship ensures that the economy remains vibrant and responsive to new technological and social developments.

**83.** (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
While government policy is a major factor, an enabling environment for business is not created by the state alone. It also includes vital components like societal attitudes toward entrepreneurship, the availability of mentor networks, and the general culture of innovation within a community. A society that celebrates success and tolerates failure provides the psychological support needed for entrepreneurs to take risks. Together, these social and institutional factors create a robust ecosystem that encourages the growth of new ventures.

**84.** (D) They cannot compete in digital markets.
In today's increasingly digital economy, a lack of access to emerging technologies can put entrepreneurs at a severe disadvantage. Without these tools, they cannot reach online customers, manage digital transactions, or utilize data for better decision-making. This lack of access prevents them from competing effectively in modern markets and scaling their businesses. For women entrepreneurs, this gap can exacerbate existing inequalities. Ensuring equal access to technology and digital literacy is therefore essential for fostering an inclusive and competitive business environment.

**85.** (C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Various concepts interact to shape the development landscape. Gender budgeting involves analyzing how fiscal policies impact different genders, while micro-credit provides small, collateral-free loans for income generation. Gender mainstreaming is the strategic integration of a gender perspective into all policies and programs. Finally, individual entrepreneurial traits like proactiveness are the internal drivers of business success. Understanding how these financial, strategic, and personal elements work together is crucial for designing effective interventions that promote both economic growth and social equality.

**86.** (D) Large size of over 100 members.
A typical self-help group is characterized by a small, manageable size, usually consisting of ten to twenty members. This small size allows for regular meetings, democratic decision-making, and the development of strong social ties. Members usually come from a homogeneous socio-economic background, which fosters mutual trust and shared goals. Large groups of over a hundred people would find it difficult to maintain the high level of participation and peer monitoring required for the successful operation.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**116.** (D) They face a 'double burden' of work.
Women entrepreneurs often face a unique challenge known as the double burden, where they must manage both their professional business activities and a disproportionate share of unpaid household and caregiving responsibilities. This lack of time and energy can limit the growth of their enterprises and impact their overall well-being. Recognizing and addressing this double burden is essential for creating a truly inclusive entrepreneurial environment. Policies that support better work-life balance and social services can help mitigate this significant barrier.

**117.** (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
While the personal traits of an entrepreneur are important, they are not the only factor that determines the success of a venture. The external environment, including economic conditions, government policies, and levels of social support, also plays a critical role. A supportive environment can help even moderately skilled entrepreneurs succeed, while a restrictive one can hinder even the most talented individuals. Therefore, a holistic understanding of both personal and environmental factors is essential for analyzing entrepreneurial success and development.

**118.** (B) Processing wheat into flour for sale.
Value-adding activities in agri-business involve transforming raw agricultural products into more refined goods, such as processing wheat into flour. This process increases the market value of the commodity and allows the producer to earn a higher profit. By moving beyond raw production and engaging in processing, packaging, or marketing, agricultural entrepreneurs can capture a larger share of the value chain. These activities are essential for enhancing rural incomes and developing a more diverse and competitive agricultural sector.

**119.** (A) 1, 2, and 3
The relationship between gender and technology is shaped by several critical factors. Technological designs can often be biased and may not fit the needs of women users if their perspectives are not included. Furthermore, training programs often have lower participation from women due to constraints on time and location. While women-led tech startups are a growing segment, they still face significant challenges. Finally, online spaces can sometimes be sites of harassment, presenting an additional barrier to full digital participation.

**120.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Gender budgeting is a comprehensive tool that looks beyond programs specifically for women to scrutinize the gendered impact of all public spending. This includes ostensibly neutral expenditures on major infrastructure projects, such as roads or public transport, which can benefit men and women differently based on their usage patterns. By analyzing these broad allocations, governments can ensure that all public investments promote equality and address the needs of all citizens equitably, leading to more inclusive social and economic outcomes.

**121.** (C) Capital base for internal lending.
The group fund of a self-help group serves as the fundamental capital base used for internal lending among its members. By pooling their regular savings into this fund, members create a source of accessible credit for their own financial needs. This fund is managed democratically by the group, with members deciding on the terms of the loans. This process fosters financial self-reliance and ensures that members have a safe and reliable way to borrow for emergencies or small-scale investments.

**122.** (A) Decisions are primary determinants.
An entrepreneur with a strong internal locus of control believes that their own actions and decisions are the primary determinants of their business's success or failure. They do not attribute outcomes solely to luck or external factors beyond their control. This mindset encourages a proactive and responsible approach to management, as they feel empowered to shape their own future. This belief is crucial for persevering through challenges and maintaining the motivation needed to lead a successful venture in a competitive market.

**123.** (D) Increased concentration of inequality.
Entrepreneurship provides numerous social benefits, including the creation of wealth, the generation of employment, and the fostering of innovation. By creating new markets and industries, it drives economic dynamism and

NODIA

the total amount of financial investment in plant and machinery. These definitions are important because they determine a business's eligibility for various government support programs, subsidies, and regulatory exemptions. While the exact thresholds vary significantly between different countries and industries, the focus remains on identifying businesses that operate at a relatively modest scale compared to large industrial corporations.

**95.** (A) 2, 1, 3, 4
The evolution of development theory shows a shift in how women are included in projects. The earlier approach focused on integrating women into existing economic structures. This was followed by a gender and development perspective that analyzed the relationships between men and women. Later, themes like the environment and empowerment became prominent, emphasizing women's agency and the transformation of power structures. This chronological progression reflects a deeper understanding of the complexities involved in achieving equality and social development.

**96.** (B) Perseverance or resilience
Perseverance and resilience are essential entrepreneurial traits that allow individuals to withstand stress and overcome repeated obstacles during the startup journey. Building a new business is rarely a smooth process and often involves significant challenges and setbacks. Entrepreneurs who possess these qualities are able to maintain their focus and motivation even when things go wrong. This ability to persist in the face of adversity is a key factor in determining whether a venture will eventually succeed or fail.

**97.** (B) Allocating funds for safer street lighting.
A gender-responsive budget initiative aims to address the specific needs and concerns of different genders through targeted public spending. For example, allocating funds for safer street lighting is a practical measure that improves safety for women in public spaces, potentially increasing their mobility and economic participation. By identifying such needs and directing resources toward them, governments can ensure that their budgets actively promote social equity and safety. This approach makes public infrastructure and services more inclusive and effective for all citizens.

**98.** (A) It is designed for capital-intensive projects.
Micro-credit is specifically designed for small-scale income-generating activities rather than large, capital-intensive projects. Its primary goal is to provide accessible financial services to poor and low-income individuals who are often excluded from the formal banking sector. By offering small, collateral-free loans, it serves as a tool for poverty alleviation and self-employment. The focus is on providing the modest amounts of capital needed to start or sustain a small business, allowing individuals to improve their financial status over time.

**99.** (C) 1, 2, and 3
Technology can have a significant impact on gender equality, but it is not always automatically positive. It can reinforce existing inequalities if access and design are not inclusive. However, online platforms can also provide women with flexible opportunities to acquire new skills. At the same time, biases in advanced algorithms can lead to discriminatory outcomes in areas like hiring. Understanding these diverse impacts is essential for ensuring that technological progress is used to promote fairness and inclusion rather than reinforcing social gaps.

**100.** (D) A comprehensive approach to access.
To effectively promote women's entrepreneurship in agri-business, a comprehensive approach is required that addresses multiple barriers simultaneously. This includes ensuring access to land, credit, and modern technology, as well as providing training in processing and business management. By addressing these structural, financial, and technical challenges together, policies can create an environment where women can participate fully and capture more value from the agricultural chain. This holistic strategy is essential for achieving sustainable growth and economic empowerment.

**101.** (C) The desire for autonomy (own boss)
Entrepreneurship is often driven by positive pull factors that attract individuals to start their own business. A key motivator is the strong desire for autonomy and the ability to be one's own boss. This pull factor is based on the pursuit of self-

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

resources needed for economic empowerment. The social solidarity that develops within the group is a vital byproduct of this shared financial activity.

**131.** (C) Startup incubators and tech parks.
A government can contribute to an enabling environment by establishing startup incubators and technology parks that provide the infrastructure and support needed for new businesses to grow. These facilities often offer low-cost office space, access to high-speed internet, and mentorship opportunities. By providing these resources, the government lowers the initial costs and risks for entrepreneurs, encouraging more individuals to launch ventures. Such institutional support is a key component of a robust and successful national entrepreneurial ecosystem.

**132.** (D) Dynamic process.
Entrepreneurship is best described as a dynamic process of identifying opportunities, mobilizing resources, and creating value through innovation and risk-taking. It is not a static position or just a theoretical idea, but a continuous journey of growth and adaptation. This process involves constant decision-making under uncertainty and the ability to respond to changing market conditions. By constantly seeking better ways to meet needs, entrepreneurship drives economic progress and social change across all sectors of the modern global economy.

**133.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Simply providing access to technology is not enough to guarantee its effective use by women entrepreneurs, as several other factors play a critical role. Digital literacy, the affordability of devices and data, and the availability of relevant content are all essential for adoption. Furthermore, socio-cultural norms can influence whether and how women are able to utilize these tools in their business operations. A holistic approach that addresses these various barriers is needed to ensure that technology truly empowers women entrepreneurs.

**134.** (B) Division of labor between genders.
A gender analysis of a project involves examining the specific social and economic dynamics between men and women, such as the division of labor. This means looking at who performs which tasks, who has access to resources, and who makes decisions. By understanding these differences, planners can ensure that the project is responsive to the needs of all participants and does not inadvertently increase the workload of one group. This analysis is a fundamental part of equitable project planning.

**135.** (A) 1 and 4
Successful entrepreneurs are typically associated with traits such as a high risk-taking propensity and a high degree of perseverance. They are willing to accept financial risks and have the resilience to continue their venture despite setbacks and obstacles. In contrast, an external locus of control or a primary need for affiliation are generally not core entrepreneurial characteristics. Entrepreneurs more commonly exhibit an internal locus of control, believing that their own actions and decisions are the primary determinants of their success.

**136.** (A) Generate employment at low cost.
One of the most significant economic contributions of small enterprises is their ability to generate employment opportunities at a relatively low capital cost per job created. Unlike large-scale industries that require massive investment, small businesses can utilize local labor and resources more efficiently. This makes them particularly effective in promoting balanced regional development and reducing unemployment, especially in rural and underserved areas. By providing a diverse range of jobs, small enterprises foster a more inclusive and resilient national economy.

**137.** (C) Allocating funds for maternal health.
A practical application of gender budgeting is the specific allocation of public funds for programs that address gender-based needs, such as maternal health services. By identifying this specific health requirement and ensuring it is properly funded, the budget becomes more responsive and equitable. This targeted spending promotes social development and ensures that public resources are used to address systemic health gaps. This is a clear example of how fiscal policy can be used to improve outcomes for specific segments of the population.

NODIA

By identifying gaps and areas for improvement, a gender audit helps organizations become more responsive and inclusive. This process is essential for ensuring that gender equality is a core value and a routine part of an institution's operations.

**109.** (B) A restrictive or disabling environment
Factors such as poor physical infrastructure, complex regulatory hurdles, political instability, and a lack of access to finance collectively create a restrictive or disabling environment for business. These challenges increase the risks and costs associated with starting and running a new venture, discouraging potential entrepreneurs. A restrictive environment can stifle innovation and limit economic growth by creating too many barriers for new businesses to overcome. Improving these conditions is essential for fostering a vibrant and competitive entrepreneurial ecosystem.

**110.** (D) Emerging technology in agri-business.
The use of smartphone applications by rural farmers to access real-time weather forecasts is a clear example of how emerging technology is being applied in agri-business. These tools provide critical information that helps farmers make better decisions about planting and harvesting, reducing risks and potentially increasing yields. By integrating modern digital tools with traditional agricultural practices, technology enhances the productivity and resilience of the sector. This application of technology is a key driver of modern agricultural entrepreneurship and food security.

**111.** (A) SHGs act as financial intermediaries.
The primary principle behind the program linking self-help groups with banks is that these groups act as effective financial intermediaries for the poor. By pooling their savings and establishing a credit history, the group becomes a more reliable borrower for a formal bank than an individual member. The bank lends to the group, which then manages the distribution of loans to its members. This model leverages social capital to bridge the gap between marginalized populations and the formal financial system.

**112.** (B) Acting in anticipation of future needs.
Proactiveness is a key entrepreneurial trait that involves taking action in anticipation of future needs, changes, or opportunities. Instead of simply reacting to events after they occur, proactive entrepreneurs look ahead and prepare themselves to meet upcoming challenges or exploit new trends. This forward-thinking approach allows them to stay ahead of the competition and adapt more effectively to a dynamic market environment. By being proactive, entrepreneurs can shape their own future and drive innovation in their chosen sector.

NODIA

**113.** (C) 2, 3, 4, 1
Mainstreaming gender into health policy starts with an analysis of existing health issues and access barriers faced by different genders. From this data, specific objectives and targets are established within the policy framework. Interventions are then designed to address these identified needs directly. The final step involves implementing the policy with responsive monitoring indicators to track progress and ensure that health services are delivered equitably to all segments of the population.

**114.** (A) Asset offered as security for a loan.
In the context of a bank loan, collateral refers to an asset that a borrower offers as security to the lender. If the borrower is unable to repay the loan, the lender can seize the asset to recover their funds. This requirement is a major barrier for many poor entrepreneurs who lack significant physical assets. Micro-credit models often overcome this hurdle by using social collateral or group guarantees, making capital accessible to those who are typically excluded from traditional banking.

**115.** (C) Enabling environment : Finance and policy.
An enabling environment for entrepreneurship is built on supportive factors such as accessible finance and favorable government policies. These elements lower the barriers to entry and provide the resources needed for business growth. In contrast, gender mainstreaming is about integrating perspectives rather than just creating separate projects, and micro-credit provides small loans to the poor rather than global firms. Furthermore, risk aversion is generally not a trait of successful entrepreneurs, who are more typically calculated risk-takers.

**87.** (D) Using analysis to address inequalities.
The process of gender planning involves using data and analysis to identify and address existing inequalities between genders. It moves beyond simply adding a component to a project to ensuring that the entire design is responsive to the different needs and constraints of men and women. By integrating this perspective into every stage of a project, planners can ensure that resources are allocated equitably and that the benefits of development are shared by all individuals fairly.

**88.** (A) Finding new ways to solve problems.
Creativity and innovation in business are demonstrated when an entrepreneur identifies unique ways to solve problems or meet consumer needs. This can involve developing a new product, improving a production process, or finding a more effective marketing strategy. Instead of strictly following established procedures, innovative entrepreneurs are constantly looking for opportunities to create value through change. This ability to think differently is a core driver of competitive advantage and is essential for navigating the challenges of a dynamic market.

**89.** (C) Access to capital and bank loans.
From a financial perspective, a key element of an enabling environment is the accessibility of capital and bank loans for new ventures. Entrepreneurs need financial resources to invest in equipment, raw materials, and marketing. When the financial system provides diverse and accessible credit products, it lowers the barriers to entry and supports business growth. In contrast, restrictive social norms or poor infrastructure can act as significant hurdles. A supportive financial landscape is essential for turning entrepreneurial ideas into sustainable and successful businesses.

**90.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Women's involvement in agri-business is often concentrated in post-harvest roles like processing and marketing, which can be seen as an extension of their domestic responsibilities. These activities often require less initial capital and involve less mobility than large-scale production, making them more accessible under certain social constraints. However, these roles may also be less profitable than larger industrial activities. Understanding these patterns is important for designing interventions that help women move into more profitable stages of the agricultural value chain effectively.

**91.** (D) SHGs are a mechanism for micro-credit.
Self-help groups and micro-credit are deeply interconnected concepts. In many development models, these groups serve as the primary mechanism for delivering micro-credit services to marginalized populations. The group structure provides the social collateral and peer monitoring needed to ensure that small loans are used effectively and repaid on time. By combining financial services with social support, this approach fosters both economic independence and collective empowerment. This relationship has made self-help groups a cornerstone of financial inclusion strategies worldwide.

**92.** (B) 2 and 3
Gender mainstreaming is an ongoing process that requires a long-term commitment at all levels of an organization. Its primary goal is to make gender equality a central objective of all development policies and programs. It is not a one-time activity or a simple addition to existing work, but a strategic approach to transforming institutional cultures and practices. By ensuring that a gender perspective is always present, mainstreaming aims to achieve sustainable and equitable outcomes for all members of society.

**93.** (C) Lower wages and lack of social security.
While emerging technologies have created new work opportunities through the gig economy, there are also significant potential negative consequences. Many gig workers face lower wages and a complete lack of social security benefits, such as health insurance or retirement plans. From a gender perspective, this can be particularly challenging for women who may already be in precarious economic positions. While the flexibility is often highlighted as a benefit, the lack of stability and protections remains a major concern in the digital labor market.

**94.** (D) Number of employees and investment.
The formal definition of a small enterprise typically relies on specific quantitative criteria, most commonly the number of employees and

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

development. Ideally, a vibrant entrepreneurial sector should lead to a more decentralized economy and provide opportunities for diverse individuals to improve their financial status. Therefore, the increased concentration of inequality is not a benefit but a potential negative outcome that policies should aim to prevent through inclusive entrepreneurial ecosystems.

**124.** (B) Financial exclusion due to collateral.
The main challenge that micro-credit was designed to address is the financial exclusion faced by the poor due to their lack of traditional collateral. Standard banking institutions often refuse to lend to those without physical assets, leaving them with no access to capital for business activities. Micro-credit programs overcome this by using social collateral or group guarantees, allowing marginalized individuals to borrow small amounts for self-employment. This innovation has been a powerful tool for promoting financial inclusion and poverty reduction.

**125.** (D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Various frameworks and tools are used to analyze and manage gender and financial development. The Moser framework focuses on strategic and practical gender needs, while the Harvard framework provides an efficiency-based gender analysis. A gender budget statement is used to analyze government expenditure by gender, and self-help group registers record the savings and loans of their members. Together, these tools provide the data and structure needed to design, implement, and monitor inclusive and equitable development projects.

**126.** (A) 1, 2, and 4
Small enterprises are vital to a national economy as they are often more adaptable to changes and play a crucial role in promoting balanced regional development. They serve as a vital seedbed for entrepreneurship and innovation, providing a path for new ideas to enter the market. While they typically have simpler management structures than large firms, their collective impact on job creation and economic diversification is significant. Supporting this sector is essential for fostering a resilient and inclusive national economy.

**127.** (A) Gender-relational approach.
A key goal of gender mainstreaming is to move beyond a narrow focus only on women toward a more comprehensive gender-relational approach. This involves analyzing the power dynamics and relationships between men and women and how these affect their opportunities and outcomes. By understanding how gender roles are mutually constructed, planners can design more effective interventions that address the root causes of inequality. This approach ensures that development programs are inclusive and promote equality for all members of society.

**128.** (B) Limited networks and mobility.
In the agri-business sector, women often face significant hurdles in accessing markets due to their limited professional networks and physical mobility. Social norms and domestic responsibilities can restrict their ability to travel to distant trading centers or meet with potential buyers. This isolation prevents them from gaining market information and negotiating better prices for their goods. Addressing these constraints through better transport, communication tools, and the formation of marketing cooperatives is essential for helping women entrepreneurs grow their businesses.

NODIA

**129.** (B) Being laid off from a stable job.
Entrepreneurship can be driven by push factors, which are necessity-driven motivations that force an individual to start a business. An example is being laid off from a stable job and having no other immediate means of earning an income. In such cases, the venture is started out of financial necessity rather than the simple pursuit of a market opportunity. Understanding these push factors is important for providing appropriate support to necessity entrepreneurs who may face greater initial challenges.

**130.** (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
While self-help groups can have a social and even political dimension, their primary function is to foster a habit of savings and provide a mechanism for small-scale lending among members. By pooling their regular savings, members create a collective fund that they can borrow from for emergencies or income-generating activities. This financial core is what builds the discipline and

processing and marketing. Finally, the growth of small enterprises tends to decentralize economic power rather than concentrate it, fostering a more competitive and diverse national market landscape.

**73.** (C) Address differential impact on genders.
The primary role of gender analysis in policy making is to ensure that the potential differential impacts on men and women are identified and addressed. Policies that appear neutral can often have unintended negative consequences for one group if their specific needs and roles are not considered. By using analysis to inform design, policymakers can create more effective and equitable interventions. This process is essential for promoting social justice and ensuring that development benefits all segments of the population fairly.

**74.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Self-help groups provide a vital social dimension by offering a platform for women to meet, share experiences, and build mutual support. This regular interaction fosters a sense of solidarity and collective identity, which can be just as empowering as the financial benefits. By gaining a collective voice, members are better able to address social issues in their community and participate in decision-making. This social empowerment enhances their overall agency and status, moving beyond purely economic transactions.

**75.** (D) Gender budgeting.
When a government includes a specific statement in its budget detailing the allocations and programs expected to benefit women, it is practicing gender budgeting. This initiative promotes transparency and accountability by showing how public funds are being used to address gender-based needs. It allows for the monitoring of spending and the assessment of its impact on equality. This process is essential for ensuring that the national budget actively contributes to social development and the empowerment of all citizens equitably.

**76.** (B) Who has access to and control of resources.
The access and control profile is a key tool within the Harvard analytical framework for gender analysis. It helps planners identify who in a household or community has access to resources and, more importantly, who has the final decision-making power or control over their use. Understanding these dynamics is essential for designing projects that do not inadvertently bypass one group. This tool ensures that interventions effectively reach and empower the intended participants by addressing existing power imbalances.

**77.** (C) Overcome barriers and improve market access.
Digital platforms can be used to overcome traditional barriers for rural artisans by connecting them directly with consumers in urban or even international markets. This direct connection bypasses intermediaries who often take a large share of the profits. By leveraging technology, entrepreneurs can improve their market access, gain better prices for their goods, and increase their overall income. This use of emerging tools is a powerful way to foster economic inclusion and support the growth of small-scale creative enterprises.

**78.** (D) Perceiving a unique market opportunity.
Entrepreneurship can be driven by either push or pull factors. A pull factor is a positive motivation that attracts an individual toward starting a business, such as perceiving a unique market opportunity or the desire for autonomy. These individuals are often drawn by the potential for growth and innovation. In contrast, push factors are necessity-driven motivations, like job loss or insufficient income. Identifying these different drivers is important for understanding the motivations and support needs of diverse entrepreneurs.

**79.** (B) 2, 3, and 5
Women in agri-business face numerous challenges, including limited access to markets and a lack of formal training in business management and finance. Despite these hurdles, they are increasingly active in post-harvest roles and are forming cooperatives to enhance their collective bargaining power. While their roles are broad, systemic issues like unequal land ownership persist in many regions. Addressing these challenges through training and supportive group models is essential for improving

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

**138.** (A) Emerging technology for growth.
When a small-scale entrepreneur, such as someone running a home-based bakery, uses social media for marketing, they are leveraging emerging technology for business growth. Digital platforms provide a low-cost and effective way to reach a wider audience and connect directly with customers. This use of technology allows small businesses to compete more effectively and overcome the barriers of limited marketing budgets and physical location. By adopting these digital tools, entrepreneurs can significantly enhance their market reach and overall profitability.

**139.** (D) Peer pressure and mutual trust.
In a self-help group, the concept of social collateral replaces the need for physical assets by relying on peer pressure and mutual trust among members. Because the members are collectively responsible for the group's funds, there is a strong incentive for each person to repay their loan on time. This mutual accountability ensures the sustainability of the internal lending process and allows individuals without physical property to access credit. This reliance on social capital is a key innovation of the micro-credit model.

**140.** (B) It is the sole responsibility of women.
Gender mainstreaming is a collective responsibility that requires the commitment and involvement of both men and women across all levels of an organization. It is not the sole responsibility of any one group, as it aims to achieve equality by transforming the entire institutional culture. By making gender a routine part of policy planning and implementation, mainstreaming ensures that all individuals benefit from development programs. Achieving sustainable change requires a broad and inclusive effort across the entire social and political landscape.

**141.** (C) Identifying an opportunity or idea.
The entrepreneurial process typically begins with the critical first step of identifying an opportunity or a unique idea for a product or service. This involves recognizing an unmet need in the market or finding a more efficient way to solve a problem. Once this opportunity is identified, the entrepreneur then mobilizes the necessary resources and assumes the risks to turn the idea into a viable business venture. This initial creative act is what sets the entire process in motion.

**142.** (D) Their crucial role in the value chain.
Focusing on women in agri-business is essential because of the crucial roles they already play across the entire agricultural value chain. From raw production and on-farm labor to post-harvest processing and marketing, their contributions are vital for food security and rural incomes. By supporting their participation and helping them move into higher-value activities, policies can significantly enhance agricultural productivity and promote equitable economic development. Recognizing and empowering women is therefore key to the overall success of the agricultural sector.

**143.** (A) Limited access to mentor networks.
A major barrier to the growth of many women-led small enterprises is their limited access to professional mentor networks. Mentorship provides critical guidance, business advice, and connections to potential partners or investors, which are essential for scaling a venture. Without these support systems, entrepreneurs may find it more difficult to navigate through complex business challenges and access the same opportunities as their male counterparts. Building inclusive networks and providing mentorship programs is vital for fostering a successful and equitable business ecosystem.

**144.** (B) A streamlined single-window system.
A streamlined single-window system for business approvals and registration is a policy that contributes significantly to an enabling environment for entrepreneurs. By consolidating multiple regulatory requirements into one process, it reduces the complexity, time, and costs associated with starting a venture. This efficiency allows business owners to focus their resources on innovation and operations rather than navigating bureaucracy. Such supportive policies encourage more individuals to start businesses, leading to increased economic activity and job creation across various sectors.

**145.** (B) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
Women entrepreneurs face a variety of challenges that can be categorized into different areas. Financial hurdles include a lack of access to

NODIA

loans, while social challenges involve restrictive norms on mobility. Work-life balance is a significant concern due to the double burden of managing both business and household duties. Finally, a lack of access to business networks represents a gap in social capital. Addressing all these varied challenges is essential for creating a truly supportive environment for women-led enterprises and development.

**146.** (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Micro-credit and micro-finance are not identical terms, as micro-finance is a much broader concept. While micro-credit refers specifically to the provision of small-scale loans, micro-finance encompasses a wide range of financial services, including savings, insurance, and remittances, designed for low-income populations. By providing this diverse set of tools, micro-finance institutions address the comprehensive financial needs of the poor, helping them manage risks and build assets beyond just borrowing money for small-scale income-generating activities.

**147.** (C) Gender-specific
A policy is considered gender-specific when it is specifically designed to meet the distinct needs or address the particular realities of one gender. Providing for maternity leave is a clear example, as it addresses a biological and social reality specific to women. By recognizing and responding to these differences, gender-specific policies aim to ensure that individuals are not disadvantaged by their gender and can participate equally in the workforce. This approach is an important component of a broader strategy for achieving gender equality.

**148.** (D) 1 and 4
Entrepreneurship is a fundamental driver of economic development, as it introduces innovation and creates competition in the market. A successful venture requires certain key traits, particularly perseverance, to overcome the inevitable challenges and obstacles of the startup journey. While the process can be unpredictable and is ideally supported by an enabling environment, the core elements of value creation and resilience remain constant. Recognizing these essential factors is important for understanding how entrepreneurs contribute to individual and collective prosperity.

**149.** (C) Inclusion and transaction efficiency.
The use of mobile wallets by rural artisans to receive direct payments is a clear example of how technology can improve financial inclusion and transaction efficiency. This digital tool allows individuals who may not have access to traditional bank accounts to participate in the digital economy. It also reduces the time and costs associated with manual payments and the need for intermediaries. By increasing the efficiency of business transactions, technology empowers small-scale producers and helps them connect more effectively with modern markets.

**150.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The promotion of self-help groups is a central strategy for women's economic empowerment because it provides a supportive environment for building financial and social assets. These groups allow members to pool their savings, access credit, and develop essential business skills collectively. By working together, members also gain a stronger collective voice and enhanced confidence. This multi-dimensional approach addresses both the economic and social barriers to empowerment, helping women improve their lives and the well-being of their families.

**151.** (D) It is the instrument for value creation.
Innovation is far more than an optional activity; it is the fundamental instrument for value creation in entrepreneurship. It involves finding new and better ways to solve problems or meet market needs, which allows businesses to differentiate themselves and gain a competitive advantage. Innovation can be applied to products, processes, or business models across all sectors. By constantly seeking to improve and innovate, entrepreneurs drive economic dynamism and ensure that their ventures remain viable and responsive in a changing market.

**152.** (A) Ensuring equal counts in the ministry.
The primary objectives of gender budgeting include promoting overall equality, making public budgets more transparent, and assessing the gendered impact of government spending. It is an analytical tool for policy accountability

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

rather than a method for ensuring equal employee counts within a ministry. By identifying gaps in resource allocation and service delivery, gender budgeting guides the reprioritization of funds to address systemic inequalities. The ultimate goal is to ensure that fiscal policy actively contributes to a more just and inclusive society.

**153.** (A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
Women in business often face multiple, interconnected challenges, including limited access to finance due to a lack of collateral and social restrictions on their roles and mobility. They also frequently have limited access to professional networks and must manage the double burden of professional and household responsibilities. In contrast, they rarely receive preferential treatment from government agencies. Addressing these systemic, social, and professional hurdles is essential for creating an environment where women can successfully establish and grow their entrepreneurial ventures.

**154.** (A) Necessity entrepreneur
A necessity entrepreneur is an individual who starts a business primarily because they have no other means of generating an income. This is often driven by factors like unemployment or a lack of other job opportunities. While they share many characteristics with other business owners, their initial motivation is survival and meeting basic needs. Recognizing the specific challenges faced by necessity entrepreneurs is important for providing them with the right kind of support to help their businesses become more stable and sustainable.

**155.** (D) Responsive institutional transformation.
A key outcome of a successful gender mainstreaming process is the responsive transformation of institutions so that they are more inclusive and equitable. This involves making a gender perspective a routine and integral part of all organizational processes, from policy design to implementation and evaluation. Instead of isolated components, the entire institutional culture becomes more aware of and responsive to gender issues. This transformation is essential for ensuring that all development programs are effective and that equality is a core value of the institution.

**156.** (B) Policies designed for large corporations.
The growth of small enterprises is often hindered by national policies and regulatory frameworks that were originally designed for large industrial corporations. These policies can impose excessive bureaucratic burdens and compliance costs that are disproportionately high for smaller businesses with limited resources. Streamlining these regulations and creating policies that specifically address the needs and constraints of small enterprises is essential for fostering a vibrant and competitive business sector. A more flexible and supportive regulatory approach encourages innovation and facilitates business expansion.

**157.** (C) Frequent, small-scale repayments.
A defining characteristic of micro-credit is the requirement for frequent, small-scale repayments, which matches the cash flow of low-income borrowers. This approach helps individuals manage their finances and builds a habit of financial discipline. Unlike traditional bank loans that may have complex applications and require significant collateral, micro-credit is designed to be accessible and manageable for the poor. By providing these tailored financial products, micro-credit programs support the sustainable growth of small-scale income-generating activities and promote financial inclusion.

NODIA

**158.** (D) Unpaid domestic and maintenance tasks.
The reproductive role of women, as identified in gender planning frameworks, refers to the unpaid domestic and caregiving tasks they typically perform within the household. This includes activities such as cooking, cleaning, and caring for children and the elderly. While these tasks are essential for the maintenance of the family and society, they are often not recognized as economic contributions. Understanding this role is crucial for analyzing the total workload and time constraints faced by women when planning development interventions.

**159.** (A) It is a prerequisite for leveraging tech.
Digital literacy is a fundamental prerequisite for leveraging modern technology effectively in business operations. Without the skills to navigate digital tools, entrepreneurs cannot utilize e-commerce platforms, manage digital

invisible barrier can cause dissatisfaction and motivate individuals to start their own businesses where they have more control over their success and growth. In such cases, the venture is started out of a need to bypass professional limitations rather than a purely opportunistic pull. Understanding these drivers is important for analyzing the diverse motivations and challenges within the entrepreneurial landscape.

**202.** (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Gender mainstreaming is far from a quick or simple task; it is a complex, long-term strategy that requires significant political will, sustained capacity building, and fundamental changes in organizational culture. It involves re-evaluating established norms and ensuring that a gender perspective is integrated into every stage of policy planning and implementation. This systemic transformation takes time and requires a consistent effort across all sectors. Achieving sustainable results from mainstreaming requires moving beyond surface-level changes toward a deep and institutionalized commitment to equality.

**203.** (D) Help startups grow via mentorship.
The primary purpose of a business incubator is to provide the support and resources needed for new startups to grow and become sustainable. This often includes offering affordable office space, access to common equipment, and, most importantly, professional mentorship and guidance. Incubators help entrepreneurs refine their business models, access networks, and navigate the early challenges of the startup journey. By lowering the initial costs and providing a supportive community, incubators play a vital role in fostering innovation and enhancing the survival.

**204.** (B) Lack of disaggregated data for impact.
A significant challenge in implementing gender budgeting effectively is the lack of detailed, gender-disaggregated data. Without this information, it is difficult for policymakers to assess how public funds are currently distributed and what their actual impact is on different genders. This data gap makes it harder to identify inequalities and guide the reprioritization of funds to address specific needs. Improving data collection and analysis is therefore a critical first step for making government budgets more transparent, accountable, and responsive to the realities of all citizens.

**205.** (C) Ensuring fair prices and preventing bias.
Blockchain technology can benefit women producers in agri-business by creating more transparent and traceable supply chains. This transparency ensures that producers receive a fair price for their goods and helps prevent biases that can occur in traditional, opaque markets. By providing a secure and verifiable record of transactions, blockchain allows small-scale entrepreneurs to build trust with buyers and consumers. This technology-driven approach promotes accountability and equity, helping marginalized producers capture more value from their work and improve their overall economic participation.

**206.** (D) Focus on innovation and growth.
While small business management and entrepreneurship share some similarities, entrepreneurship places a much greater emphasis on continuous innovation and substantial growth. Entrepreneurs are primarily focused on identifying new opportunities and creating significant market impact, whereas small business managers may be more concerned with maintaining a stable and efficient operation over time. This focus on growth and novelty is what drives the entrepreneurial process and leads to the creation of new products, services, and industrial methods in a dynamic and competitive market.

**207.** (A) Increased domestic workload from meetings.
Participation in self-help groups is generally associated with several positive outcomes, such as improved financial discipline through savings and enhanced social support networks. Members also gain better access to credit for income-generating activities. However, the requirement for regular meetings and group management can sometimes add to the already heavy domestic workload of women. While the goal is empowerment, planners must be aware of these time constraints and design group structures that are manageable and do not inadvertently increase the double burden faced by members.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

adaptable and responsive, small businesses can effectively compete and find their own space in a diverse and dynamic marketplace, contributing to overall economic resilience and innovation.

**167.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Micro-credit programs often charge interest rates that are higher than commercial banks due to the high operational costs of delivering many small loans to remote or poor populations. Providing these services requires significant administrative effort and peer monitoring to ensure sustainability. While these rates have been criticized, they are often necessary for micro-finance institutions to cover their costs and continue providing credit to those who would otherwise have no access to capital. This balance between affordability and financial sustainability is a constant challenge.

**168.** (A) Immediate, material needs like water.
In the context of gender planning, practical gender needs are those related to immediate, material necessities such as access to water, healthcare, and adequate housing. Addressing these needs helps improve the daily lives of women and their families but does not necessarily change their overall social status or the underlying division of labor. Meeting practical needs is a critical first step in any development project, but achieving lasting equality also requires addressing strategic gender interests aimed at transforming unequal social and power relations.

**169.** (B) 2, 3, and 4
Entrepreneurship is a dynamic process characterized by innovation, calculated risk-taking, and the creation of value. It is fundamentally driven by the perception of an opportunity and the willingness to mobilize resources to turn that opportunity into a successful venture. While it involves management, it is distinct from simply operating an established large business. By constantly seeking better ways to meet market needs, entrepreneurs drive economic growth and social change. Recognizing these core elements is essential for understanding the unique role entrepreneurs play in the economy.

**170.** (A) Manufacturing of large-scale fertilizers.
Women in agri-business are active in many roles, but they are typically not involved in the large-scale manufacturing of heavy industrial inputs like fertilizers. Instead, their participation is more commonly found in local vegetable vending, dairy management, and various post-harvest processing activities such as pickling or grading. These roles often build on traditional knowledge and are more accessible given common social and financial constraints. Supporting women in these existing roles while helping them move into higher-value activities is a key goal of agricultural development.

**171.** (D) Achieve gender equality and equity.
The ultimate objective of both gender mainstreaming and gender budgeting is to achieve lasting gender equality and equity in all spheres of life. Mainstreaming integrates a gender perspective into all policies and programs, while budgeting ensures that public resources are allocated in a way that addresses identified needs and gaps. Together, these strategies aim to transform institutional structures and social relations so that all individuals have equal opportunities and outcomes. These tools are essential for promoting social justice and truly inclusive national development.

**172.** (B) Principles of self-help and support.
A key feature of a self-help group is its reliance on the principles of mutual support and self-reliance among its members. These groups are based on the idea that individuals can solve their common problems by working together and pooling their resources. Instead of depending on external donations, members focus on regular savings and internal lending. This collective effort fosters a sense of solidarity and discipline, which is essential for both the financial success of the group and the social empowerment of its individual members.

**173.** (C) Skilled at recognizing opportunities.
In the context of entrepreneurship, being opportunistic means having the skill to recognize and evaluate potential market opportunities that others might miss. This is a positive trait that involves alertness to changes in technology, consumer demand, or market gaps. Instead of waiting for others, opportunistic entrepreneurs take the initiative to exploit these chances and turn them into successful business ventures. This ability to identify and act on opportunities is a

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

Overcoming these barriers is essential for ensuring that all individuals can reach their full professional potential.

**188.** (B) Prevailing interest rates on loans.
Prevailing interest rates on loans are a clear example of an economic factor that significantly influences the entrepreneurial landscape. High interest rates increase the cost of capital, making it more difficult for new businesses to invest in equipment and raw materials. In contrast, lower rates can stimulate business activity by making credit more affordable. While personal traits and social support are also important, these broad economic conditions shape the overall feasibility and growth potential of new ventures, highlighting the importance of a stable and supportive macroeconomic policy environment.

**189.** (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Gender analysis is not a one-time activity but should be an ongoing process that informs every stage of a project or policy. It is used during the initial design to identify needs, during implementation to monitor progress, and during evaluation to assess overall impact. By continuously applying a gender perspective, planners can ensure that interventions remain responsive and effective. This iterative process is essential for identifying and addressing any unintended consequences and for ensuring that the project actively contributes to long-term gender equality.

**190.** (D) They provide alternative biased funding.
Peer-to-peer lending platforms, as part of the emerging fintech landscape, can benefit women entrepreneurs by providing an alternative to traditional bank funding. These platforms often use different criteria for evaluating creditworthiness, which can help bypass some of the biases found in the formal banking sector. By connecting borrowers directly with individual lenders, these tools can provide more accessible capital for small businesses. While not a complete solution, they offer a new and potentially more inclusive path for individuals who have difficulty accessing traditional financial products.

**191.** (B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Different components interact to shape the business and social landscape. An individual trait like innovativeness is a core internal driver, while access to venture capital is an important external factor in an enabling environment. Within a self-help group, internal lending is a primary function that fosters financial discipline. Finally, beneficiary needs assessments are key tools used in gender budgeting to ensure that programs are responsive. Understanding how these personal, financial, and strategic elements work together is essential for promoting both business success and equality.

**192.** (B) Contribution to job creation and GDP.
Small enterprises are often called engines of growth because of their significant collective contribution to job creation and a country's gross domestic product. By utilizing local resources and providing diverse employment opportunities, these businesses drive economic activity at a local and national level. Their agility and innovation also contribute to a more dynamic and competitive marketplace. Supporting the growth and sustainability of this sector is essential for fostering a resilient and inclusive national economy that provides opportunities for a wide range of entrepreneurs and workers.

NODIA

**193.** (B) Access to food processing training.
A critical factor for the success of women in agri-business is gaining access to specialized training in food processing and quality standards. This knowledge allows them to move beyond raw production and create high-value products that can be sold in commercial markets. By adding value to their agricultural goods, women can significantly increase their income and capture a larger share of the market chain. Providing these technical skills is therefore a key strategy for enhancing their economic participation and improving the overall productivity of the sector.

**194.** (A) Seeks to change unequal roles and power.
A policy is described as gender-transformative when its primary goal is to change the underlying unequal roles and power relations between genders. It moves beyond simply addressing practical needs to questioning and transforming social norms and institutional structures that produce inequality. By promoting more equitable

development projects are responsive and do not inadvertently create imbalances.

**181.** (C) It leads to decentralized employment.
Developing a vibrant small enterprise sector is economically significant because it leads to decentralized employment opportunities across various regions. Unlike large industries that are often concentrated in urban centers, small businesses can thrive in rural and semi-urban areas, providing local jobs and utilizing local resources. This decentralization helps promote balanced regional development and reduces the pressure on urban infrastructure. By providing a wide range of jobs, small enterprises foster a more inclusive and resilient economy that benefits multiple segments of the population.

**182.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Promoting women's entrepreneurship is a powerful strategy for social empowerment as well as economic growth. When women run their own businesses and earn an income, they often gain a stronger sense of agency and enhanced decision-making power within their households. This economic independence can also lead to improved social status in their community. By challenging traditional roles and demonstrating their capabilities, women entrepreneurs can inspire others and contribute to a more equitable and dynamic society where all individuals have the opportunity to succeed.

**183.** (D) Pulled by a desire to exploit a chance.
An opportunity-driven entrepreneur is primarily motivated by a positive pull factor, such as the desire to exploit an identified market chance or innovation. These individuals are often drawn to entrepreneurship by the potential for growth, achievement, and autonomy. This is distinct from necessity entrepreneurs who start businesses as a last resort. Opportunity-driven individuals tend to be proactive and are constantly looking for ways to create value and innovate in their chosen sector. Their focus is on growth and the pursuit of a market opportunity.

**184.** (A) Principles of meetings and book-keeping.
The successful operation of a self-help group is heavily dependent on maintaining disciplined internal processes, such as regular meetings and accurate book-keeping. These practices ensure transparency and accountability within the group, which is essential for building mutual trust among members. By keeping clear records of savings and loans, the group can manage its funds effectively and demonstrate its creditworthiness to external lenders. These administrative principles are the foundation of the group's financial discipline and its overall sustainability as a supportive organization.

**185.** (C) Including features requested by women.
A gender mainstreaming approach to developing a safety app would involve ensuring that the features and design address the specific needs and concerns of different genders. This could include gathering input from women to understand their unique safety priorities and incorporating features like real-time location sharing or emergency contact buttons. By integrating this perspective from the beginning, the app becomes more effective and responsive for all users. This approach ensures that public services are designed with an inclusive understanding of the diverse needs.

**186.** (A) Potential to earn higher income.
A primary factor driving women's involvement in agri-business value addition is the potential to earn a higher income compared to raw production. Activities like processing, packaging, and marketing allow producers to capture a larger share of the final market price. By transforming raw agricultural goods into more refined products, women can increase their profitability and improve their financial status. This economic incentive encourages the growth of value-added enterprises, which in turn contributes to a more diverse and vibrant rural economy and enhances household food security.

**187.** (D) Invisible barrier to top leadership.
The term glass ceiling refers to the invisible but persistent barriers that prevent women and other marginalized groups from reaching top leadership positions in organizations or achieving large-scale entrepreneurial success. These barriers are often caused by systemic biases, social norms, and a lack of support systems rather than any lack of skill or ambition. Addressing the glass ceiling requires proactive measures, such as mentoring programs and inclusive organizational policies.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

payments, or access online market information. For women entrepreneurs, acquiring digital literacy is essential for overcoming the gender digital divide and competing in the modern market. Providing accessible training in these skills is therefore a key component of any strategy aimed at fostering an inclusive and successful entrepreneurial ecosystem for all.

**160.** (D) Gender Analysis : Identifying roles
Gender analysis is a fundamental process used to identify the distinct roles, responsibilities, and constraints faced by men and women in a given context. It moves beyond simple population counts to examine social and economic dynamics. In contrast, self-help groups are collective savings and support groups rather than individual efforts. An internal locus of control involves a belief in personal agency rather than luck. Finally, women in agri-business are usually active in food processing or farming rather than large-scale corporate software development.

**161.** (B) Fostering self-reliance and spirit.
Beyond its economic impact, entrepreneurship makes a significant social contribution by fostering a spirit of self-reliance and individual initiative. It encourages people to take responsibility for their own economic well-being and to find creative solutions to problems. This sense of agency and empowerment can have a positive effect on the overall confidence and resilience of a community. By providing a path for individuals to improve their lives through their own efforts, entrepreneurship promotes social dynamism and reduces long-term dependence on welfare.

**162.** (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
An enabling environment for business is far from static; it is a dynamic ecosystem that is constantly influenced by changes in government policy, economic conditions, and evolving social attitudes. Factors such as new technology, shifts in market demand, and international trade relations also play a role. To remain supportive, an environment must adapt to these changes and continue to provide the resources and legal protections that new ventures need. Understanding this dynamic nature is essential for policymakers aiming to foster long-term entrepreneurial growth.

**163.** (C) Financial and career-related
The primary risks that an entrepreneur undertakes are financial and career-related. By investing their own resources into a new venture, they face the possibility of significant financial loss if the business fails. Furthermore, starting a business often involves leaving a stable job and forgoing a traditional career path, which carries its own set of professional risks. Success requires the courage to face these uncertainties and the resilience to overcome setbacks. This willingness to assume personal risk is a defining characteristic of the entrepreneurial process.

**164.** (D) Socio-economic and cultural factors.
The gender digital divide is primarily driven by complex socio-economic and cultural factors rather than any difference in inherent capability. These include unequal access to education and training, a lack of financial resources to afford digital devices, and cultural norms that may limit women's exposure to technology. Furthermore, the design of technology and the content available online may not always be inclusive or relevant to women's needs. Addressing these systemic and social barriers is essential for closing the digital gap and promoting equal participation.

**165.** (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
The entrepreneurial landscape involves multiple actions and concepts working together. A woman starting a home-based business is an example of entrepreneurship in action. When a government simplifies regulations, it is creating an enabling environment. The pooling of savings for internal lending is a core function of a self-help group. Finally, reviewing a ministry's budget for its impact on women is an application of gender budgeting. Together, these elements provide a comprehensive picture of how individual initiative and institutional support drive social development.

**166.** (B) Flexibility and quick market response.
A major advantage of small enterprises is their inherent flexibility and ability to respond quickly to changing market conditions. Their simpler organizational structure allows for faster decision-making and a closer relationship with their customers. This agility enables them to identify and exploit niche markets that larger, more bureaucratic firms might overlook. By being

NODIA

relationships and decision-making power, these policies aim to achieve lasting social change. This transformative approach is essential for moving beyond surface-level fixes toward a more just and equal society where all individuals can participate and benefit fairly from progress.

**195.** (B) 2 and 3
Micro-credit programs often rely on social collateral, such as group guarantees or peer monitoring, rather than physical assets. This innovation makes capital accessible to low-income individuals who would otherwise be excluded from the formal financial system. Furthermore, repayment schedules for micro-credit are typically designed to be frequent and manageable, matching the cash flow of small-scale entrepreneurs. By providing these tailored financial services, micro-credit promotes self-employment and poverty reduction, although it is usually only one part of a broader strategy for comprehensive social development.

**196.** (D) Function in uncertain situations.
Tolerance for ambiguity is a vital entrepreneurial trait that involves the ability to function effectively even when a situation is uncertain or when all the facts are not known. Building a new business is an inherently unpredictable process, and entrepreneurs must constantly make decisions under uncertainty. Individuals who possess this trait are less likely to be paralyzed by a lack of clarity and are better able to adapt and find their way through complex and changing market conditions. This flexibility is essential for driving innovation.

**197.** (C) Interconnected web of support factors.
An entrepreneurial ecosystem is defined as the interconnected web of external factors that either support or hinder the creation and growth of new ventures. This includes government policies, access to finance and markets, availability of skilled labor, and the presence of mentor networks and incubators. A strong ecosystem lowers the barriers to entry and provides the resources needed for business success. By fostering these multiple and diverse support factors, a society can create a vibrant and competitive atmosphere that encourages innovation and entrepreneurship.

**198.** (B) Process of gaining power over lives.
The empowerment dimension of self-help groups refers to the long-term process through which members gain more power and control over their own lives. This involves not only an increase in financial assets but also a growth in self-confidence, decision-making ability, and agency. By participating in collective action and mutual support, members develop the skills and solidarity needed to address personal and social challenges. This holistic empowerment enhances their overall status and well-being, allowing them to participate more fully in their family and community.

**199.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Governments typically define small enterprises using specific investment ceilings in plant and machinery to target their policy benefits and support programs effectively. These ceilings act as a formal boundary to ensure that subsidies, tax exemptions, and specialized training programs reach the businesses that need them most. By tailoring the definition to the national economic context, policymakers can create targeted interventions that foster growth and innovation within this vital sector. This precise classification is essential for the efficient management of institutional support and industrial development.

**200.** (A) Help transform subordinate positions.
Strategic gender interests or needs are those that aim to transform the subordinate social and economic positions of marginalized genders. Unlike practical needs that address immediate material necessities, strategic needs are concerned with achieving long-term equality through structural change. This involves addressing issues such as legal rights, land ownership, and decision-making power within the family and community. By focusing on these strategic areas, planners can design interventions that move beyond short-term relief toward the fundamental transformation of social relations and the achievement of lasting equality.

**201.** (C) The “glass ceiling” in employment.
A common push factor for women entering entrepreneurship is the presence of a glass ceiling in traditional employment, which limits their career advancement and income potential. This

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

core driver of innovation and a key factor in long-term business success.

**174.** (D) Providing access to market price data.
Emerging technologies can significantly help women in agri-business by providing them with real-time access to market price data and other critical information. This knowledge allows them to make better decisions about when and where to sell their products, potentially increasing their profits. By bypassing traditional intermediaries who may take an unfair share, technology empowers farmers and improves their overall economic status. Providing these digital tools and the necessary training to use them is a key strategy for enhancing productivity and equity in the agricultural sector.

**175.** (A) Sex is biological; gender is social.
In gender analysis, a fundamental distinction is made between sex and gender. Sex refers to the biological and physiological differences that define men and women, while gender refers to the socially constructed roles, behaviors, and expectations that a given society considers appropriate. Understanding this difference is essential for analyzing how social inequalities are produced and maintained. While sex is relatively constant, gender roles can change over time and across different cultures. This perspective allows planners to design interventions that address social barriers to equality.

**176.** (B) Strong protection of property rights.
Strong legal protection for property rights is a crucial factor that contributes positively to an enabling environment for entrepreneurship. When individuals have secure ownership of their assets, they are more willing to invest and can use their property as collateral for bank loans. This legal stability reduces the risks associated with starting a business and encourages long-term planning and growth. In contrast, factors like political instability or a culture that stigmatizes failure can hinder business activity by creating a more uncertain and restrictive atmosphere.

**177.** (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Not every new small business is considered an entrepreneurial venture, as the two terms have distinct meanings. An entrepreneurial venture is typically characterized by an element of novelty or innovation, such as a new product, process, or business model. In contrast, many small businesses follow established patterns and do not necessarily introduce significant changes. While both are important for the economy, entrepreneurship is specifically associated with innovation and the desire for substantial growth and market impact beyond just simple self-employment.

NODIA

**178.** (A) 1, 2, 3, and 5
Gender budgeting is a multi-dimensional tool that involves an audit of government expenditure and revenue from a gender perspective. It promotes transparency and accountability while requiring the disaggregation of data to understand the impact of policies. By highlighting hidden or unintended biases in ostensibly neutral spending, it guides the reprioritization of funds to address systemic inequalities. Its purpose is not just to increase spending but to ensure that all public resources are used more equitably and effectively to promote lasting social development for everyone.

**179.** (C) Lack of initial startup capital.
A significant barrier that micro-credit helps entrepreneurs overcome is the lack of initial startup capital needed to launch a small business. Many poor individuals have viable business ideas but no way to fund them, as they are often excluded from traditional banking. By providing accessible and small-scale credit, micro-credit programs provide the initial financial resources needed to buy raw materials or equipment. This injection of capital allows individuals to start income-generating activities and take the first steps toward financial independence and improved livelihoods.

**180.** (D) Who performs which specific tasks?
The activity profile is a key tool in gender analysis frameworks used to identify the specific tasks and roles performed by men and women in a household or community. It helps planners understand the current division of labor, including both productive and reproductive work. By answering the question of who does what, the profile provides a clear picture of the daily realities and workloads of different genders. This information is essential for ensuring that

**208.** (B) 2, 3, and 5
An enabling environment for business is a multi-dimensional ecosystem that includes a culture tolerant of risk and failure, which encourages innovation. It also requires simple and transparent regulatory frameworks that reduce administrative burdens. Furthermore, having access to professional mentors and support networks provides the guidance needed for new ventures to succeed. While financial incentives are important, they are only one part of this broader supportive landscape. A truly enabling environment addresses social, institutional, and professional factors to foster a vibrant and competitive entrepreneurial sector.

**209.** (B) Social capital and peer monitoring.
The high repayment rates and overall success of many micro-credit programs are fundamentally based on the use of social capital and peer monitoring within small lending groups. By relying on group liability and mutual support, these programs create a strong incentive for members to use their loans effectively and repay them on time. This collective responsibility effectively replaces the need for physical collateral, making credit accessible to the very poor. This innovative model demonstrates that social trust can be a powerful substitute for traditional financial measures.

**210.** (A) Address subordinate position of women.
Gender planning that focuses on strategic gender needs aims to address and transform the subordinate positions of women in society. This involves challenging structural inequalities and traditional roles that limit their opportunities and agency. By addressing long-term goals such as legal rights, land ownership, and decision-making power, these interventions aim to achieve fundamental and lasting change. This strategic focus is essential for moving beyond short-term relief toward the actual transformation of social relations and the achievement of equality for all members of society.

**211.** (C) High achievement need and autonomy.
A significant personal motivator for individuals choosing to become entrepreneurs is a high need for achievement and the desire for professional autonomy. These internal drivers push people to pursue their own business ideas rather than traditional employment. The achievement need involves a strong desire to meet challenging goals and succeed through personal effort, while autonomy provides the freedom to make independent decisions. Together, these factors provide the initial spark and the sustained motivation needed to navigate the challenges and uncertainties of starting a venture.

**212.** (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Women's participation in agri-business has evolved far beyond simple on-farm labor. They are increasingly active in various stages of the agricultural value chain, including post-harvest processing, packaging, marketing, and the management of diverse food-based enterprises. By engaging in these value-added activities, women can increase their profitability and contribute significantly to both household food security and the broader rural economy. Recognizing and supporting these diverse roles is essential for achieving a more productive, equitable, and resilient agricultural sector for all participants.

**213.** (B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Various roles define the professional and business landscape. An entrepreneur is an individual who starts a new business by bearing significant risk for potential profit. In contrast, a manager focuses on organizing and optimizing existing resources within an established organization. An intrapreneur is someone who innovates from within a large corporation, while a social entrepreneur creates a new venture to address a specific social or environmental problem. Understanding these distinct roles is important for analyzing how innovation and management occur in different organizational contexts.

**214.** (B) It limits information and opportunity.
The gender digital divide is a major challenge for equality because it restricts women's access to critical information and economic opportunities. Without digital tools and skills, individuals are unable to utilize e-commerce platforms, access online learning, or network in the digital space. This gap can exacerbate existing social and economic inequalities by limiting participation in the modern economy. Closing this divide is therefore a fundamental requirement for

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

and mobilizing resources, entrepreneurs provide employment for themselves and others, stimulating overall economic growth. This process also fosters competition and productivity, which benefits the entire national economy. Supporting a vibrant entrepreneurial sector is therefore a key strategy for reducing unemployment and ensuring long-term prosperity, as it provides diverse paths for individual success and collective economic advancement.

**229.** (A) 1, 2, 4, and 5
The impact of technology on gender is multifaceted, offering flexible work opportunities while also presenting significant risks. Advanced AI algorithms can perpetuate stereotypes if not carefully designed, and unequal access can create a gendered digital divide. Furthermore, issues of affordability and online harassment can act as significant barriers for women entrepreneurs. Understanding these diverse and complex impacts is essential for ensuring that technological progress is inclusive and that the benefits are distributed equitably. Proactive measures are needed to mitigate these risks and promote digital empowerment.

**230.** (B) Gender planning and analysis.
Assessing the differential impact of a proposed policy on different genders is a core part of the gender planning and analysis process. This involves examining how the policy's design and implementation will affect the roles, access to resources, and opportunities for both men and women. By identifying potential biases early, planners can make informed adjustments to ensure that the policy is more equitable and effective. This analytical step is essential for promoting social justice and ensuring that public interventions are truly inclusive and responsive.

**231.** (D) Peer pressure among members.
The high repayment rates observed in credit programs linked to self-help groups are primarily driven by the strong social capital and peer pressure among members. Since the group as a whole is responsible for the loan, there is a collective incentive for each individual to repay on time. This mutual accountability ensures that the funds are managed responsibly and that the group remains eligible for future credit. This reliance on social rather than physical collateral is a key innovation that makes micro-credit sustainable and effective for marginalized populations.

**232.** (A) Process innovation.
When an entrepreneur introduces a new and more efficient method of production, they are demonstrating process innovation. This involves improving the way goods or services are created or delivered, which can lead to lower costs, higher quality, or increased speed. Process innovation is a key driver of competitive advantage, as it allows a business to operate more effectively than its rivals. By constantly seeking better methods, entrepreneurs can enhance their productivity and overall profitability, contributing significantly to the dynamism and growth of their chosen industrial sector.

**233.** (C) Women have disproportionate rates.
The feminization of poverty is a social phenomenon referring to the disproportionate representation of women among the world's poor. This occurs because women often face systemic barriers to land ownership, credit, education, and high-paying jobs, while also bearing the majority of unpaid caregiving responsibilities. As a result, they are more likely than men to live in poverty and have fewer resources to escape it. Addressing these root causes through inclusive policies and empowerment programs is essential for achieving social justice and sustainable economic development.

**234.** (A) It can lower entry barriers.
An enabling environment is crucial for entrepreneurship because it can significantly lower the barriers to entry for new business ventures. By providing supportive policies, accessible finance, and streamlined regulations, such an environment makes it easier for individuals with diverse backgrounds to start and grow a business. While it doesn't guarantee success or eliminate all risks, it provides the essential resources and legal protections needed to navigate through uncertainty. A supportive ecosystem encourages innovation and allows more people to participate in and contribute to the economy.

NODIA

savings are the foundation of the group's financial independence and are critical for its overall sustainability as a micro-finance organization.

**222.** (D) Ensuring rights to own/inherit land.
An enabling legal framework supports women entrepreneurs by ensuring their fundamental rights to own and inherit land. In many regions, the lack of secure land titles is a major barrier to accessing credit, as land is often the primary form of collateral. By guaranteeing these property rights, the legal system provides individuals with the financial security needed to invest and grow their businesses. This legal stability is a critical component of a supportive entrepreneurial ecosystem, as it empowers marginalized groups to participate more fully in the economy.

**223.** (A) Expanding operations and markets.
For an entrepreneur in agri-business, scaling up refers to the process of expanding their business operations and reaching wider markets. This can involve increasing production capacity, moving into higher-value processing, or exploring new geographical locations for selling goods. Scaling up allows a venture to achieve greater impact and higher profits, moving beyond a local or subsistence level. This growth process requires strategic planning, access to additional capital, and the development of more advanced management and marketing skills to ensure long-term sustainability and success.

**224.** (B) Enabling environment : High levels of bureaucracy
An enabling environment for entrepreneurship is characterized by factors that facilitate business growth, such as streamlined procedures and supportive policies. In contrast, high levels of bureaucracy represent a restrictive or disabling factor that hinders progress through excessive complexity and delays. While concepts like gender mainstreaming, micro-credit, and individual traits like perseverance are positive components of the entrepreneurial and development landscape, inefficient administrative hurdles act as a significant barrier that policymakers must aim to reduce to foster a vibrant and competitive national business sector.

**225.** (B) Financial component of the environment
A government decision to establish a fund specifically for women-led startups is an intervention aimed at improving the financial component of the entrepreneurial environment. By providing targeted investment and capital, this policy directly addresses the barrier of limited access to finance that many female business owners face. This supportive financial framework lowers the risks for new ventures and encourages more individuals to launch and scale their businesses. Such interventions are key for creating a more inclusive and competitive business ecosystem that promotes equitable economic growth.

**226.** (A) Addressing different outcomes for genders.
A key principle of gender-responsive budgeting is that it identifies and addresses the different outcomes that ostensibly neutral public expenditures and revenues have on men and women. It is based on the understanding that budgets are not neutral by nature and can reinforce existing social gaps. By analyzing these impacts, governments can ensure that public funds are allocated more equitably to address the specific needs of all citizens. This process is essential for making fiscal policy more transparent, accountable, and supportive of overall social development.

NODIA

**227.** (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
While self-help groups provide significant financial benefits, their primary impact often goes beyond the purely economic. These groups contribute fundamentally to social empowerment by enhancing the confidence and agency of their members. By participating in collective decision-making and support networks, women gain a stronger voice in their families and communities. This social growth is a vital part of the empowerment process, as it allows individuals to challenge traditional roles and take more control over their own lives and their families' overall well-being.

**228.** (D) Creating jobs through new enterprises.
The most significant economic contribution of entrepreneurship is its ability to drive job creation through the establishment of new and innovative business ventures. By identifying opportunities

This thoughtful analysis allows entrepreneurs to manage uncertainty effectively while pursuing innovation. Such a balanced approach ensures that risks are taken deliberately and are grounded in a realistic assessment of outcomes.

**256.** (B) A set of external conditions that support and facilitate entrepreneurial ventures.
An enabling environment represents the external framework necessary to support business activities. It consists of a combination of economic, social, political, and legal factors that collectively facilitate the growth of enterprises. This supportive ecosystem includes stable policies, access to finance, and favorable cultural norms. By providing these essential conditions, the environment reduces obstacles and empowers individuals to pursue successful entrepreneurial ventures.

**257.** (D) Because they face unique systemic barriers and structural inequalities.
Creating a supportive environment for women requires addressing specific challenges that differ from general business obstacles. Systemic barriers, such as gender-based discrimination in markets and unequal burdens of care work, necessitate unique interventions. Structural inequalities often hinder women's progress, making it essential to implement targeted policies. These considerations ensure that the specific socio-economic contexts of female entrepreneurs are effectively managed for growth.

**258.** (A) Political and legal factors
Within the framework of an enabling environment, various factors are categorized by their nature. Taxation policies and the procedures for business registration fall under the political and legal domain. These government-led initiatives and regulations define the formal rules of the marketplace. A supportive legal structure with clear mandates ensures that the regulatory environment encourages rather than hinders the entry of new businesses.

**259.** (C) A micro-loan program designed for women without traditional collateral.
Targeted interventions are specific actions designed to address particular gaps in the entrepreneurial ecosystem. For women, who may lack traditional forms of security, a micro-loan program without standard collateral requirements serves as a practical solution. Such specialized financial products directly tackle systemic barriers to capital. These initiatives are essential for providing resources to those who are typically excluded from traditional banking.

**260.** (A) The environment can either nurture or inhibit the potential rooted in an individual's traits.
Entrepreneurial success is determined by the interaction between a person's inherent characteristics and their surroundings. The external environment plays a pivotal role by either nurturing the potential of an individual or acting as a restrictive force. While traits provide the initial drive, a hostile or supportive context dictates whether those traits can lead to tangible business outcomes and sustainable growth.

**261.** (D) They have lower capital requirements and greater operational flexibility.
Small enterprises are vital for female entrepreneurs due to their accessible nature and lower entry barriers. These businesses typically require less initial capital and offer the operational flexibility needed to balance multiple responsibilities. Such characteristics provide a feasible pathway for individuals who might be excluded from the corporate sector. This accessibility makes small-scale business ownership an effective tool for autonomy.

**262.** (B) Manufacturing of heavy agricultural machinery.
The agri-business sector involves a broad range of value-chain activities that extend beyond simple cultivation. These include processing food, dairy farming, and the strategic marketing of agricultural goods. While these activities leverage local resources and traditional knowledge, the large-scale manufacturing of heavy machinery is not typically classified as a common entrepreneurial activity for women within the small-scale agricultural context.

**263.** (C) Structural barriers related to ownership, technology, and market access.
Women participating in the agricultural business sector face significant structural and operational hurdles. Key challenges include limited rights to land ownership, restricted access to modern technological tools, and difficulties in

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**235.** (D) Identifying a homogeneous group.
The initial stage of forming a self-help group typically involves identifying a homogeneous group of individuals who share a similar socio-economic background and common needs. This homogeneity is important because it fosters mutual trust, understanding, and shared goals, which are essential for the group's success. Once this core group is identified, members can then move on to setting norms, regular meetings, and establishing a system for collective savings. This foundational step ensures that the group is built on a strong social base of mutual interest and accountability.

**236.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Small enterprises are often more innovative per employee than large firms because of their agility and simpler organizational structures. Their smaller size allows for more direct communication and a flatter hierarchy, which can foster a more creative and entrepreneurial environment. Furthermore, small businesses can often adapt more quickly to new ideas and changing market conditions than large, bureaucratic corporations. This flexibility enables them to identify and exploit new opportunities more effectively, highlighting their vital role as drivers of innovation and economic dynamism within the market.

**237.** (C) Nutrition for pregnant women.
A women-specific intervention in gender budgeting is an allocation of public funds targeted at programs that address needs specific only to women. Providing for nutrition for pregnant women is a clear example, as it addresses a biological reality and health requirement specific to one gender. By funding such programs, governments can ensure that they are responsive to the distinct needs of all citizens. This targeted approach is a key part of a broader strategy for promoting health, social justice, and equality through more inclusive fiscal planning.

**238.** (D) Vertical value chain integration.
An agricultural entrepreneur who creates a farm-to-table restaurant is engaging in vertical value chain integration. This involves expanding their business to control multiple stages of the production and distribution process, from raw farming to the final retail service. By integrating these different stages, the entrepreneur can capture more value and potentially improve quality and efficiency. This strategic move allows them to connect more directly with consumers and differentiate their brand. Such ventures are critical for diversifying rural incomes and developing a more diverse agri-business sector.

**239.** (A) Collateral
Micro-credit was specifically designed to address the major challenge of a lack of traditional collateral among the poor. Most standard banking institutions require physical assets to secure a loan, which marginalized populations do not possess. Micro-credit programs overcome this hurdle by using social collateral or group guarantees, allowing individuals to borrow small amounts for income-generating activities based on trust and collective responsibility. This innovation has been a powerful tool for promoting financial inclusion and providing a path for the poor to improve their economic status and livelihoods.

**240.** (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Gender analysis frameworks like Moser and Harvard are not rigid or unchangeable formulas but serve as flexible analytical tools. They provide a structure for thinking through complex gender issues in various contexts, from rural development to industrial planning. These frameworks should be adapted to fit the specific needs and realities of each project. By providing a structure for analyzing roles and resource access, they help planners design more equitable interventions. Using these tools flexibly ensures that development programs are truly responsive to the target population.

**241.** (B) Seeing opportunities and persevering.
An entrepreneurial mindset is defined by the ability to identify market opportunities and the perseverance to pursue them despite challenges. This mindset involves a proactive and innovative approach to problem-solving and the willingness to take calculated risks for potential growth. Entrepreneurs with this outlook are not deterred by uncertainty but see it as a space for innovation and improvement. This internal belief system is what drives the entrepreneurial process and

NODIA

a shared fund, which then facilitates internal lending for various needs. This model emphasizes the importance of community support and local resource mobilization. By working together, members overcome financial isolation and build a foundation for entrepreneurship.

**272.** (B) To offer small, collateral-free loans for income-generating activities.
Microcredit serves as a specific financial mechanism within the group model to support small-scale income generation. It provides members with small loans that do not require traditional collateral, making it accessible to those in poverty. These funds are primarily used to start or expand business ventures, thereby fostering local entrepreneurship. This targeted financial support is essential for empowering marginalized individuals.

**273.** (D) provide access to finance for women excluded from traditional banking.
A major advantage of combining group structures with small-scale lending is its ability to reach populations excluded from formal banking. Traditional financial institutions often require collateral or histories that many women lack. The group model circumvents these requirements, providing a necessary bridge to capital. This ensures that even those with limited resources can access the funds needed for business activities.

**274.** (A) They serve as a platform for building confidence and leadership skills.
Beyond providing financial resources, collective groups offer significant social advantages to their members. They serve as a vital platform for building individual confidence and developing management and leadership competencies. The group environment encourages solidarity and provides the collective bargaining power needed to address social issues. These non-financial benefits are crucial for the holistic empowerment of women within their communities.

**275.** (C) synergistic, where the group structure supports the financial mechanism.
The relationship between the group structure and the lending mechanism is mutually reinforcing and beneficial. The social cohesion of the group provides the stability and credibility required for the financial system to succeed. Conversely, the availability of credit gives the group a clear economic purpose and drive. This synergy creates a powerful ecosystem that effectively nurtures new businesses at the grassroots level.

**276.** (A) Integrating a gender perspective into all stages of all policies and programs.
Gender mainstreaming is a comprehensive strategy focused on integrating a gender perspective into every phase of policy and program development. It goes beyond creating separate projects by ensuring that the needs of both genders are central to all sectors. This approach involves analyzing design, implementation, and evaluation to promote equality. The goal is to transform institutional practices and achieve systemic change.

**277.** (D) fails to consider the different impacts it may have on men and women.
A policy is considered gender-blind when it ignores the different impacts it may have on men and women. Such policies assume that a one-size-fits-all approach is equitable, failing to recognize existing structural inequalities. By not considering specific gendered contexts, these initiatives can inadvertently reinforce disparities. Recognizing these oversights is the first step toward creating more inclusive and effective development strategies.

**278.** (B) To actively transform institutional practices that perpetuate gender inequality.
The primary objective of mainstreaming gender is to actively transform the institutional frameworks that sustain inequality. It aims to ensure that development initiatives do not merely include women but actually change the systems that disadvantage them. By restructuring the policy-making process, it places gender concerns at the heart of all goals. This transformation is essential for creating a truly equitable society.

**279.** (C) By analyzing if its criteria and information channels are equally accessible to women.
When applied to business support policies, gender mainstreaming requires a detailed analysis of how programs are accessed. This includes examining whether application criteria, such as collateral requirements, are fair to both men and women. It also involves checking if

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

participation in meetings. These groups are built on mutual trust and shared responsibility, and their success depends on each member following the collective rules. While financial contributions are important, it is the consistency and dedication of the members that builds the social capital and financial discipline needed for the group's sustainability. This individual commitment is the foundation of the group's collective strength and its ability to achieve empowerment.

**249.** (D) A false but R is true.
The definition of a small enterprise is not uniform across all countries because each nation tailors the criteria based on its own economic development and policy objectives. Most definitions rely on quantitative measures such as the number of employees or investment in machinery, but the specific thresholds vary significantly between different regions. This flexibility allows governments to target their support programs and regulatory exemptions to the businesses that are most relevant to their local industrial structure. Understanding these diverse definitions is important for analyzing the global landscape of small business.

**250.** (A) Gender budgeting analysis.
Analyzing a government's budget to see what proportion benefits women compared to the overall spending on general services is an application of gender budgeting analysis. This process helps identify potential biases in resource allocation and ensures that public funds are used to address gender-based needs. By making these comparisons, policymakers can move toward more equitable and transparent fiscal policies. This analysis is a key tool for promoting accountability and ensuring that the national budget actively contributes to social development and the achievement of equality for all segments of the population.

**251.** (B) Sociocultural conditioning can influence the development and expression of entrepreneurial traits.
Entrepreneurship involves specific traits that are not developed in a vacuum. Sociocultural conditioning plays a significant role by shaping how these characteristics are cultivated and expressed. External societal factors and historical contexts can either suppress or encourage entrepreneurial tendencies. Understanding this interaction is vital for recognizing how gendered environments affect the trajectory of business development and individual success.

**252.** (A) serving as a vehicle for economic empowerment and gender equality.
The promotion of entrepreneurship among women is identified as a critical mechanism for advancing social and economic status. Beyond simple business creation, it serves as a powerful instrument for achieving greater gender equality and providing economic empowerment. This process allows women to overcome systemic barriers, fostering a transformative impact on both individual lives and broader societal structures through participation.

**253.** (C) Skills developed in domestic and community roles can be advantageous in business.
Women entrepreneurs often possess unique advantages derived from their diverse experiences. Managing household and community responsibilities can lead to the development of valuable networking skills and perseverance. These competencies, though cultivated in domestic spheres, function as significant assets when transitioned into a business context. Recognizing these strengths is essential for a nuanced understanding of the diverse pathways to entrepreneurial success.

NODIA

**254.** (D) Designing, launching, and running a new business.
Entrepreneurship is defined as a comprehensive process involving distinct stages of business development. It begins with the initial design phase, followed by the formal launch, and continues through the ongoing management and operation of the enterprise. This sequential progression provides a structured framework for understanding the lifecycle of a new business venture from its conceptualization to its realization.

**255.** (C) A thoughtful evaluation of potential risks against potential rewards.
Calculated risk-taking is a fundamental entrepreneurial trait that distinguishes strategic action from reckless behavior. It involves a meticulous process of evaluating potential risks against expected rewards before making decisions.

is essential for achieving long-term success and creating significant value in a competitive market environment.

**242.** (A) Foster balanced regional development.
A major benefit of small enterprises is their ability to foster balanced regional development by providing local employment and services in rural and semi-urban areas. Unlike large-scale industries that are often concentrated in urban centers, small businesses can utilize local labor and resources more effectively. This geographic distribution helps to reduce economic disparities and prevents the over-concentration of growth in a few areas. By supporting a diverse and widespread small business sector, policies can ensure a more resilient and inclusive national economy for all citizens.

**243.** (C) Regular meetings and book-keeping.
The core principles of self-help groups in India, often called panchasutras, typically include essential administrative practices such as regular meetings and accurate book-keeping. These principles are designed to ensure transparency, accountability, and the development of financial discipline among members. By following these rules, the group can manage its collective savings and internal lending effectively and build the mutual trust needed for its success. These foundational practices are what allow self-help groups to operate as reliable micro-finance organizations and achieve their goals of economic and social empowerment.

**244.** (C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Various concepts provide a framework for analyzing gender and social development. Gender roles are the socially determined expectations for different genders, while the division of labor involves the specific allocation of tasks. Gender equality refers to a state where all individuals have equal access to resources and opportunities. In contrast, gender equity focuses on fair and just treatment, which may involve different approaches to achieve an equivalent outcome. Together, these concepts allow planners to address disparities and design more effective and inclusive policies for social development.

**245.** (C) Direct global customer reach.
Technology-enabled e-commerce significantly impacts women entrepreneurs by providing them with direct access to global customers, bypassing traditional intermediaries and location-based constraints. Digital platforms allow small-scale producers to market and sell their goods to a much wider audience than would be possible through traditional retail. This increased market reach can lead to higher sales and profits, empowering individuals to grow their businesses from their homes. By lowering the barriers to international trade, e-commerce fosters greater economic inclusion and supports the growth of diverse and successful creative enterprises.

**246.** (C) Complex and unpredictable taxes.
An enabling environment for business is built on factors that reduce risks and costs, such as access to mentorship, a culture that celebrates success, and stable macroeconomic policies. In contrast, complex and unpredictable taxes act as a significant barrier that hinders growth by creating uncertainty and high compliance costs. While supportive pillars encourage individuals to start ventures, inefficient or changing regulatory hurdles can stifle innovation and discourage potential entrepreneurs. Creating a more transparent and stable tax environment is therefore essential for fostering a vibrant and competitive national business sector.

**247.** (D) Gender is a routine part of work.
A primary outcome of successful gender mainstreaming is that a gender perspective becomes a routine and integral part of an institution's work. This means that all organizational processes, from policy design to evaluation, consistently consider the different needs and impacts on men and women. Instead of having only separate projects, the entire institutional culture becomes more aware of and responsive to equality issues. This transformation ensures that all programs are more inclusive and effective, leading to more sustainable and equitable results across the entire social and political landscape.

**248.** (A) Commitment to save and participate.
The most crucial resource that an individual brings to a self-help group is their personal commitment to regular savings and active

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

entering established markets. These systemic impediments often stifle the growth of viable commercial ventures. Addressing these barriers through targeted policies is necessary to realize the full economic potential of rural women.

**264.** (D) commercializing local resources and traditional skills.
Participation in the agri-business sector often allows women to utilize their existing expertise for economic gain. By commercializing local resources and applying traditional skills to modern markets, they create viable business models. This approach transforms everyday knowledge into professional ventures that contribute to household income. It represents a transition from subsistence-based activities to profit-oriented entrepreneurship rooted in the local community.

**265.** (A) The sector has significant potential for women's empowerment, but it is hindered by specific challenges.
The primary focus regarding women in the agricultural sector centers on the balance between opportunity and existing obstacles. While there is immense potential for economic empowerment through agri-business, success is frequently constrained by specific structural impediments. Realizing this potential requires a focus on removing barriers to technology, credit, and land rights. Effective policy interventions are crucial to support sustainable growth.

**266.** (B) It serves both as a powerful enabler and a potential source of inequality.
Emerging technology presents a complex situation for female entrepreneurs by offering both opportunities and risks. On one hand, it acts as a significant enabler by providing access to broader markets and financial services. Conversely, it can reinforce existing gender inequalities if access remains unequal. This duality necessitates a careful approach to ensure that technological advancements benefit everyone rather than creating exclusion.

**267.** (B) By helping them manage businesses from home and overcome geographical barriers.
E-commerce platforms provide unique advantages by removing traditional physical and geographical constraints. They allow women to conduct business operations from their homes, which is particularly beneficial for balancing work with domestic duties. By reaching customers far beyond their local area, these digital tools expand market potential significantly. This flexibility empowers entrepreneurs to maintain professional ventures regardless of their physical location.

NODIA

**268.** (A) The potential for technology to reinforce existing societal prejudices through its design.
The design and implementation of technology can inadvertently incorporate existing societal prejudices, a phenomenon known as algorithmic bias. This occurs when software is trained on data reflecting historical discrimination, leading to unfair outcomes in areas like lending or hiring. For female entrepreneurs, this can mean facing systematic disadvantages in digital systems. Recognizing this risk is vital for developing fairer technologies.

**269.** (C) the unequal access to technology and the internet.
The digital divide represents a significant barrier characterized by unequal access to technology and the internet. This gap often leaves individuals in rural or low-income areas at a disadvantage compared to their urban counterparts. For women, this lack of connectivity limits their ability to utilize digital tools for business growth. Addressing this disparity is crucial for fostering an inclusive entrepreneurial environment.

**270.** (D) A critical strategy to maximize benefits while actively mitigating risks of exclusion.
To ensure technology promotes equality, a strategic and critical approach is required. This involves maximizing the benefits of digital tools while actively working to reduce the risks of bias and exclusion. Simply providing hardware is insufficient; there must be a focus on building capability and agency. Such a proactive strategy ensures that technological progress translates into inclusive and equitable economic growth.

**271.** (C) The pooling of regular small savings for mutual support and lending.
Self-Help Groups operate on the principle of collective action and mutual financial assistance among people with similar backgrounds. Members contribute regular small savings to

ensuring that all individuals can benefit from technological progress and achieve their full potential in an increasingly digital world.

**215.** (A) 3, 1, 2, 4
The process of providing credit through a self-help group follows a logical sequence. It typically begins with the group procuring a bulk loan from a formal bank based on its credit history. The group then conducts an internal appraisal to sanction specific loan amounts to its members. Once the loan is received, the individual member utilizes the funds to launch or expand an economic activity. The cycle concludes as the member makes regular repayments to the group to maintain the sustainability of the collective fund.

**216.** (A) Assessing how policies affect all genders.
Gender mainstreaming is a strategy that involves consistently assessing how any planned public policy or program impacts all genders differently. It is not about creating isolated projects for one group but ensures that a gender perspective is integrated into the entire process of policy design, implementation, and evaluation. By analyzing these potential effects, planners can identify and address biases, leading to more equitable and effective outcomes. This systemic approach is essential for making mainstream institutions more responsive and promoting lasting social equality.

**217.** (C) Lack of economies of scale in production.
A significant challenge for small enterprises when competing with large firms is their inability to achieve the same economies of scale in production. Large corporations can often produce goods at a lower unit cost due to their massive scale and resources. While small businesses have advantages in flexibility and personal service, they may find it difficult to compete purely on price in mass markets. Overcoming this hurdle requires small enterprises to focus on niche markets, innovation, and providing high-quality or specialized products that larger firms overlook.

**218.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Entrepreneurship is fundamental to national economic development because it serves as a primary source of innovation and job creation. By establishing new business ventures, entrepreneurs generate employment, stimulate competition, and contribute significantly to the country's gross domestic product. Their activities drive economic dynamism and productivity by introducing better products and more efficient methods. Supporting a vibrant entrepreneurial sector is therefore a key strategy for fostering long-term prosperity and social development, as it provides diverse opportunities for individual and collective growth.

**219.** (D) Unintentionally harming one group.
A primary goal of gender analysis in the planning process is to ensure that development projects do not unintentionally harm one group or reinforce existing inequalities. Policies that appear neutral can often have negative consequences for women or other marginalized segments if their specific roles and constraints are not considered. By identifying these potential risks early, planners can design more responsive and equitable interventions. This proactive approach is essential for promoting social justice and ensuring that the benefits of development are distributed fairly.

**220.** (C) 1, 2, and 3 only
Entrepreneurship is influenced by multiple interconnected factors. Economic factors include the accessibility of essential capital and labor, while social factors encompass support from family and broader community values. Psychological drivers include an individual's need for achievement and their tolerance for risk. In contrast, a restrictive government policy is a barrier rather than a positive contributing factor. Together, these various elements create the environment that determines the success and growth of new ventures, highlighting the importance of both personal traits and external support.

**221.** (C) Compulsory savings
The regular deposit of a fixed amount of money by each member into a self-help group's fund is known as compulsory savings. This practice is essential for building a habit of financial discipline and creating a collective capital base for internal lending. By requiring these small but consistent deposits, the group ensures that all members contribute to the common fund and develop a sense of ownership. These internal

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

information and training are delivered in ways that are accessible to all. Such scrutiny ensures that general policies do not exclude female entrepreneurs.

**280.** (D) a 'women-in-development' approach to a 'gender-and-development' approach.
Mainstreaming represents an evolution from simply adding women to existing projects to a more fundamental reassessment of policy goals. This shift moves away from a narrow focus on women as a separate category toward a broader gender-and-development framework. It addresses the underlying causes of inequality by changing the way institutions operate. This comprehensive approach ensures that development is inclusive.

**281.** (A) To analyze the government's main budget for its gender-differentiated impacts.
Gender budgeting is a fiscal tool used to examine how government spending and revenue affect different genders. It is not about a separate budget but involves an analysis of the main budget to reveal its differentiated impacts. This process ensures that financial commitments to equality are actually funded. By dissecting expenditure, it highlights where resources are helping or failing specific groups.

**282.** (B) identify and re-prioritize spending to close gender gaps.
Analyzing budgets through a gender lens is essential for identifying gaps in how resources are distributed. This process allows governments to re-prioritize their spending to better address the needs of both men and women. It enhances transparency and accountability in public finance by making the impact of fiscal decisions clear. Ultimately, it helps ensure that public money promotes social equity.

**283.** (B) Will the project benefit women's access to markets and services?
During a gender-responsive analysis of infrastructure, the focus shifts to how the project serves the diverse needs of the community. A critical question would be whether a new road improves women's access to essential services and markets. This goes beyond monetary costs to evaluate social utility and accessibility. Such questions ensure that physical development projects contribute effectively to gender equality.

**284.** (A) By scrutinizing if funds for credit and skill development support women entrepreneurs.
Gender budgeting impacts entrepreneurship by examining if public funds for skills and credit are reaching female business owners. It scrutinizes allocations for industry promotion to ensure they support women as effectively as men. This evidence-based approach helps design interventions that provide better financial and training opportunities. By tracking these funds, the government can create a more supportive environment for everyone.

**285.** (C) provides the evidence base for designing responsive interventions.
Effective gender planning relies on gender budgeting because it provides the necessary evidence to fund appropriate interventions. This analytical process reveals where current policies are lacking and where new investment is required. It makes the development cycle more responsive by basing financial decisions on actual gendered needs. Without this data, planning for equality lacks the fiscal support needed for success.

**286.** (D) Success is an outcome of the dynamic interaction between individual traits and the external environment.
Entrepreneurial outcomes result from the continuous interaction between an individual's specific traits and their external context. While characteristics like innovation and achievement drive the process, the surrounding environment dictates whether these traits can be successfully applied. For a business to thrive, both personal competencies and a supportive ecosystem must be present. This dynamic relationship is the foundation of sustainable enterprise.

**287.** (C) To act as a catalyst that helps translate traits into business success.
The enabling environment acts as a vital catalyst that allows latent entrepreneurial characteristics to produce tangible results. It provides the necessary infrastructure, such as funding and mentorship, to transform ideas into sustainable businesses. Without this support, even the most capable individuals may struggle to overcome structural hurdles. Thus, the environment is essential for realizing the full potential of an entrepreneur.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

**15.** Arrange the following approaches to women's and children's health in India in the correct chronological sequence of their policy emphasis:
1. Child Survival and Safe Motherhood (CSSM) Programme
2. Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) - I
3. National Health Mission (NHM) with RCH-II as a key component
4. Maternal and Child Health (MCH) services integrated into general health services

Which of the following represents the correct chronological sequence?
(A) 4, 1, 2, 3
(B) 1, 4, 2, 3
(C) 4, 2, 1, 3
(D) 2, 1, 3, 4

**16.** The National Population Policy of India aims to achieve a stable population by a specific target year. What is the core objective of such a policy in relation to women's health?
(A) To enforce a strict and mandatory two-child norm across all socio-economic groups.
(B) Empowerment by meeting needs for contraception, health infrastructure, and child survival.
(C) To focus population control and family planning measures exclusively on rural regions.
(D) To promote large-scale internal migration to the less populated northern states.

**17.** Which of the following is the most appropriate example of a mental health issue specifically linked to the post-natal period in women?
(A) Schizophrenia
(B) Postpartum depression
(C) Obsessive-compulsive disorder
(D) Bipolar disorder

**18.** Consider the following factors that contribute to the occupational health risks faced by women in the informal sector in India:
(a) Lack of formal employment contracts and social security.
(b) Long working hours and low wages.
(c) Exposure to hazardous materials without protective equipment.
(d) Lack of awareness about occupational safety norms.
(e) Strong representation in labor unions.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), (c), and (d)
(B) (a), (c), and (e) only
(C) (b) and (d) only
(D) All of the above

NODIA

**19.** Identify the correct pair of a factor and its influence on women's health.
(A) High female literacy - Increased maternal mortality
(B) Economic independence - Reduced decision-making power in health
(C) Early marriage - Higher risk of obstetric complications
(D) Son preference - Improved nutritional status for girl children

**20.** A health worker observes that in a particular community, male members of the family are served food first, and women eat last, often getting smaller portions. This practice directly impacts which aspect of women's health?
(A) Mental health
(B) Occupational health
(C) Reproductive health
(D) Nutritional status

**21.** The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the correct option:
**Assertion (A) :** The transition from MCH to RCH represents a shift from a purely demographic-target-driven approach to a more holistic, client-centered one.
**Reason (R) :** The RCH approach encompasses a broader range of health issues, including adolescent health and RTIs/STIs, beyond the traditional scope of maternal and child survival.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.

**296.** (D) Gender mainstreaming is necessary to prevent technology from worsening gender inequalities.
Incorporating a gender perspective into emerging technology is essential to prevent the reinforcement of existing social inequalities. Without conscious effort, technological progress can create new forms of exclusion that specifically disadvantage women. Mainstreaming ensures that the design and deployment of new tools are fair and inclusive. This proactive approach is necessary to make technology a genuine instrument for achieving social and economic equality.

**297.** (A) The risk of algorithms perpetuating historical biases against women.
The use of historical data in financial technologies can lead to the development of algorithms that perpetuate past biases. For instance, if lending apps are based on data from periods when women faced discrimination, the resulting software may continue to disadvantage them. This highlights the risk of technology reinforcing societal prejudices. Addressing these biases during development is crucial for ensuring fairness in finance.

**298.** (B) By designing the training's timing and location to be accessible to women.
Digital literacy programs must be designed with an awareness of the specific constraints faced by women to be truly effective. This involves planning the timing and location of training sessions to accommodate domestic responsibilities and care work. By making these programs accessible, mainstreaming ensures that women can actually participate and benefit. Such intentional design is necessary to bridge the digital divide and empower users.

**299.** (B) To move beyond mere access and ensure women can use technology for empowerment.
The ultimate goal of integrating gender concerns into technology is to ensure that women have the actual capability to use these tools for empowerment. It is not enough to simply provide access; women must also have the agency to leverage technology for their growth. This focus on empowerment ensures that technological progress leads to meaningful changes in social and economic status.

**300.** (A) Conducting gender analysis at all stages, from design to impact evaluation.
Gender mainstreaming in technology involves performing a detailed analysis at every stage of development. This starts from initial design and continues through marketing and the evaluation of socio-economic impacts. By examining how technology affects different genders throughout its lifecycle, developers can mitigate risks of exclusion. This proactive strategy ensures that innovations serve all users effectively and fairly.

www.nodia.in

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

**288.** (B) They nurture risk-taking capacity by offering guidance and reducing uncertainty.
Mentorship networks offer a specific advantage by helping new entrepreneurs navigate the uncertainties of starting a business. They provide valuable guidance that nurtures the individual's capacity for risk-taking. By offering experience-based advice, mentors reduce the fear of failure and encourage more strategic decision-making. This support system is crucial for building the confidence needed to manage a successful and innovative enterprise.

**289.** (D) Her entrepreneurial potential is at risk of being unfulfilled.
A woman possessing strong entrepreneurial characteristics may still find her potential unfulfilled if she operates in a restrictive environment. Factors like social norms and limited capital act as significant barriers that traits alone cannot always overcome. In such contexts, the risk of unrealized potential is high. This highlights why focusing on the individual without improving the environment is often insufficient.

**290.** (A) Developing entrepreneurial competencies and building a supportive environment.
Fostering business growth requires a balanced strategy that focuses on two key areas simultaneously. First, there must be a focus on developing the competencies and skills of the individual. Second, a supportive environment must be built to remove structural barriers and provide positive reinforcement. This dual approach ensures that entrepreneurs have both the internal drive and external support needed.

**291.** (C) SHGs provide a mechanism for women to collectively overcome individual barriers in agri-business.
The collaboration between group structures and agricultural ventures allows rural women to overcome individual economic limitations. By working together, members can pool resources to afford inputs that would be impossible to acquire alone. This collective approach addresses barriers like fragmented land and lack of capital. The group serves as an institutional mechanism that enhances the viability of their shared business efforts.

**292.** (A) By engaging in collective marketing to negotiate better prices and access larger markets.
Groups help members bypass weak market connections through the strategy of collective marketing. By joining together, they can negotiate better prices for their products and access larger, more formal markets. This method effectively eliminates the need for exploitative middlemen who often reduce profits for individual producers. Collective action thus ensures that rural entrepreneurs receive a fair return for their labor.

**293.** (D) By using the group's collective credibility as social collateral to access bank loans.
Access to financial resources is facilitated through the group structure by using collective credibility as a form of social collateral. Banks are more willing to provide loans to organized groups than to isolated individuals who lack traditional assets. This mechanism allows members to secure the microcredit needed for agricultural investments. It demonstrates how social organization can replace physical wealth in securing capital.

NODIA

**294.** (B) The establishment of a collective dairy unit or food processing facility.
Agricultural business ventures led by collective groups often focus on adding value to local production. Examples include the establishment of shared dairy units or small-scale facilities for food processing. These joint efforts allow members to move beyond basic farming into more profitable areas of the value chain. Such ventures utilize collective investment to build sustainable and profitable businesses at the local level.

**295.** (C) The building of social capital and empowerment of women.
Beyond improving economic outcomes, the collective approach used in agricultural ventures builds significant social capital. It strengthens bonds within the community and empowers women to have a greater influence in both their households and local governance. This process of empowerment goes beyond financial gain, fostering solidarity and social status. Such non-economic outcomes are vital for the long-term development of communities.

specifically affecting working class women.
(C) Prioritizing the clinical health needs of the elderly and widowed in rural areas.
(D) Targeted interventions to reduce maternal and infant mortality rates.

**8.** Identify the incorrect statement about the causes of declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) in India.
(A) Government policies promoting the girl child have completely eradicated the problem.
(B) Strong son preference is a significant cultural factor.
(C) Misuse of diagnostic technologies for sex-selective abortion contributes to the decline.
(D) The declining CSR is often more pronounced in economically prosperous regions than in poorer ones.

**9.** The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the correct option:
**Assertion (A) :** Widowhood in India often leads to a sharp decline in a woman's social and economic status.
**Reason (R) :** Many widows face social ostracism, loss of inheritance rights, and limited opportunities for remarriage or employment.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**10.** What is the most direct health consequence for women working in the unorganized sector, such as agriculture, without proper protective gear?
(A) Higher incidence of musculoskeletal disorders and pesticide exposure.
(B) Increased risk of lifestyle diseases like diabetes.
(C) Improved mental well-being due to outdoor activity.
(D) Greater access to corporate health insurance schemes.

**11.** What is considered the most significant challenge related to the health of elderly women in India?
(A) An overabundance of specialized geriatric care facilities and community centers.
(B) High rates of participation in the formal, high-paying corporate workforce.
(C) The universal availability of comprehensive social security and monthly pensions.
(D) The burden of communicable and degenerative diseases coupled with social neglect.

**12.** Consider the following statements regarding the Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) approach:
(a) It integrates fertility regulation, maternal care, child survival, and RTI/STD management.
(b) It is a target-free approach, emphasizing quality of care.
(c) It exclusively focuses on the health needs of married women in the reproductive age group.
(d) It recognizes the reproductive health needs of adolescents.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), and (d)
(B) (a) and (c) only
(C) (b), (c), and (d)
(D) (a) and (b) only

**13.** In the context of women's health, 'occupational health' primarily refers to:
(A) The provision of health insurance and childcare to all working women.
(B) The study of mental health disorders and chronic stress caused by work.
(C) Promotion of physical, mental, and social well-being for all workers.
(D) A government program to provide vocational employment to young women.

**14.** Read the following statements and choose the correct option:
**Statement I :** Poor sanitation and lack of access to clean toilets disproportionately affect women and girls, impacting their safety and school attendance.
**Statement II :** The availability of hygienic sanitation facilities is exclusively an urban issue with no relevance to rural women's health.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

# CHAPTER 06
# Women and Health

**1.** What is the fundamental principle of the 'Life Cycle Approach' to women's health?
(A) It focuses exclusively on clinical reproductive health issues for women aged 15-49.
(B) Health is a continuum where events at each life stage influence subsequent outcomes.
(C) It prioritizes the healthcare needs of elderly women above those of all other age groups.
(D) It is an approach that deals exclusively with infectious diseases and environmental factors.

**2.** Which of the following statements accurately describes the health status of women in India?
(A) Women face a dual burden of diseases, often worsened by socio-economic factors.
(B) Women in India universally experience better health outcomes than men across all age groups.
(C) The health status of women is uniform across all states and socio-economic groups.
(D) Maternal mortality is no longer considered a significant public health priority in India.

**3.** All of the following are significant factors influencing the nutritional status of women in India EXCEPT:
(A) Intra-household food distribution patterns.
(B) Early marriage and frequent pregnancies.
(C) High levels of female literacy and economic independence.
(D) Lack of access to diverse and nutrient-rich foods.

**4.** Read the following statements and choose the correct option:
**Statement I :** The shift from Maternal and Child Health (MCH) to Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) marks a paradigm shift from a target-based to a client-centered approach.
**Statement II :** The RCH approach is narrower in scope than the MCH approach, focusing only on childbirth.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

**5.** A community health program focuses on providing iron-folic acid supplements and nutritional counseling to unmarried girls aged 14-18. This intervention is a direct application of which principle?
(A) The Geriatric Health Approach.
(B) The Curative Care Model.
(C) The Life Cycle Approach to health.
(D) The Vertical Disease Control Program.

**6.** Match the health issue in List I with the corresponding stage in a woman's life cycle in List II:
**List I :** (Health Issue)
P. Anemia due to menarche
Q. Osteoporosis
R. Low birth weight vulnerability
S. Perinatal mortality risk
**List II :** (Life Cycle Stage)
1. Infancy
2. Old age
3. Adolescence
4. Reproductive age
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3

**7.** What was the primary focus of the traditional Maternal and Child Health (MCH) programmes?
(A) Provision of comprehensive reproductive and sexual health services for all citizens.
(B) Mental and occupational health issues

NODIA

(D) A is false but R is true.

**22.** The term 'widowhood' in the context of women's health studies in India refers to:
(A) The legal status and property rights of a woman following the death of her spouse.
(B) A social condition characterized by increased vulnerability, poverty, and psychological distress.
(C) The period of formal mourning and rituals immediately following a spouse's death.
(D) A government social security scheme providing monthly pensions to elderly women.

**23.** Which of the following is a primary objective of the National Health Policy?
(A) To privatize all public health facilities.
(B) To focus exclusively on the development of super-specialty hospitals in metropolitan cities.
(C) To promote traditional healing practices over modern medicine.
(D) To achieve universal health coverage and deliver quality health care services to all at affordable costs.

**24.** Match the Programme/Policy in List I with its primary focus area in List II:
**List I :** (Programme/Policy)
P. Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)
Q. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)
R. Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC & PNDT) Act
S. National Health Mission (NHM)
**List II :** (Focus Area)
1. Preventing sex-selective abortion
2. Strengthening rural health infrastructure and services
3. Reducing maternal mortality by promoting institutional delivery
4. Early childhood care and nutrition
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

**25.** A key factor contributing to the vulnerability of elderly women to health problems is:
(A) High levels of financial independence and savings.
(B) Strong family support systems in modern society.
(C) Physiological changes of aging combined with socio-economic dependency.
(D) Over-utilization of preventive health check-ups.

**26.** From a public health perspective, 'hygiene' for women includes practices related to all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Investment in stock markets.
(B) Menstrual management.
(C) Food safety and handling.
(D) Personal cleanliness.

**27.** The concept of 'Maternal and Child Health' (MCH) primarily addresses the health needs of which two demographic groups?
(A) Adolescent girls and elderly men.
(B) All women and all men in a community.
(C) Working mothers and their school-going children.
(D) Pregnant women and children, typically up to the age of five.

**28.** Identify the incorrect statement regarding mental health issues among women.
(A) Social factors like domestic violence and poverty can be significant triggers for depression and anxiety.
(B) Seeking help for mental health is widely accepted and free of stigma for women across all sections of Indian society.
(C) Women may experience specific mental health challenges related to hormonal changes, such as during the premenstrual or postpartum periods.
(D) The burden of caregiving for family members often contributes to mental stress in women.

**29.** A 65-year-old widow lives alone, has chronic arthritis, and depends on a meager pension. This situation best illustrates the intersection of which issues?
(A) Child sex ratio and occupational health.
(B) Reproductive health and sanitation.
(C) Old age, widowhood, and health vulnerability.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

**45.** From a life-cycle perspective, why is the health and nutrition of an adolescent girl crucial?
(A) It has no significant bearing on her future physical or reproductive health status.
(B) Interventions focused primarily on improving physical appearance and societal standing.
(C) Healthy adolescents are more likely to become healthy mothers with healthy newborns.
(D) It only affects her immediate academic performance and cognitive testing scores.

**46.** Which statement best defines 'sanitation' in the context of public health?
(A) The daily process of cleaning, sanitizing, and maintaining one's residential home.
(B) The individual act of personal bathing and physical cleanliness for health reasons.
(C) The beautification and maintenance of public spaces and municipal parks for citizens.
(D) Provision of facilities for the safe disposal of human urine and biological feces.

**47.** The National Health Policy of India is a guiding document that:
(A) Provides a framework and strategic direction for the health sector's development.
(B) Is a legally binding act of parliament.
(C) Details the budget allocation for each hospital in the country.
(D) Is formulated and implemented exclusively by the World Health Organization.

**48.** Consider the following statements related to widowhood in India:
(a) Widows are often considered auspicious in social ceremonies.
(b) They frequently face restrictions on diet, clothing, and social participation.
(c) Loss of a spouse can lead to severe economic hardship and dependency.
(d) Remarriage of widows is universally accepted and practiced across all communities.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a) and (d)
(B) (b) and (c)
(C) (a), (b), and (c)
(D) (b), (c), and (d)

**49.** One of the main reasons women in certain occupations, like beedi-rolling or electronics assembly, face specific health risks is due to:
(A) High levels of physical activity involved.
(B) Repetitive strain and exposure to toxic substances in poorly ventilated environments.
(C) Ergonomically designed workplaces.
(D) Generous leave policies and health benefits.

**50.** The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the correct option:
**Assertion (A) :** The declining Child Sex Ratio is not just a demographic issue but a grave social malaise.
**Reason (R) :** It is a direct indicator of pervasive gender discrimination and the devaluation of girls in society.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

NODIA

**51.** Read the following statements and choose the correct option:
**Statement I :** The life cycle approach to health is a static model that provides the same health interventions to women of all ages.
**Statement II :** This approach tailors health interventions to the specific needs and vulnerabilities of different life stages, such as infancy, adolescence, and old age.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

**52.** What is the most significant health impact of poor menstrual hygiene management?
(A) Improved school attendance for adolescent girls.
(B) Better nutritional outcomes.
(C) Enhanced mental well-being.

**37.** An example of an occupational health hazard for a woman working in a garment factory would be:
(A) High salary and job security.
(B) Access to free daycare facilities.
(C) Exposure to cotton dust leading to respiratory problems.
(D) Opportunities for international travel.

**38.** Consider the following consequences of the declining Child Sex Ratio:
(a) A surplus of men in the marriageable age group, leading to social imbalances.
(b) An increase in crimes against women.
(c) A strengthening of patriarchal norms due to the 'scarcity value' of women.
(d) An automatic improvement in the status and empowerment of women.
(e) A demographic dividend favoring economic growth.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a) and (b) only
(B) (a), (b), and (c)
(C) (d) and (e) only
(D) (a), (d), and (e)

**39.** The most effective way to improve the nutritional status of women over their life cycle is to:
(A) Provide food supplements and medicinal counseling only during the months of pregnancy.
(B) Providing financial cash transfers to women who have reached the age of sixty and above.
(C) Implement a one-time national healthy diet plan for all women regardless of age.
(D) Implementation of nutritional interventions across all stages from infancy through lactation.

**40.** Identify the incorrect pair regarding health policies/programmes and their objectives.
(A) PC & PNDT Act - Encouraging the use of pre-natal diagnostic techniques for any purpose.
(B) National Health Mission - Strengthening public health systems.
(C) Janani Suraksha Yojana - Promoting institutional deliveries.
(D) ICDS - Providing nutrition and pre-school education to young children.

**41.** Which factor best explains why mental health issues in women, such as depression, often go undiagnosed and untreated in India?
(A) The complete absence of mental health problems and psychological distress among Indian women.
(B) The availability of too many qualified psychiatrists and clinical counselors in rural areas.
(C) Stigma, lack of awareness, and the cultural prioritization of visible physical ailments.
(D) A cultural tradition of openly discussing emotional distress and social anxiety in families.

**42.** Match the term in List I with its most appropriate description in List II:
**List I :** (Term)
P. Life Cycle Approach
Q. Child Sex Ratio
R. Maternal and Child Health (MCH)
S. Occupational Health
**List II :** (Description)
1. Number of girls per 1000 boys (0-6 years)
2. Health as a continuum from birth to old age
3. Focus on well-being of workers
4. Focus on pregnant women and young children
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4

**43.** A major health concern for post-menopausal and elderly women is the increased risk of bone fractures due to:
(A) Anemia
(B) Malaria
(C) Tuberculosis
(D) Osteoporosis

**44.** The shift in focus from MCH to RCH was influenced by the resolutions of which international conference?
(A) The Alma-Ata Conference on Primary Health Care.
(B) The International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), Cairo, 1994.
(C) The Kyoto Protocol on climate change.
(D) The Bretton Woods Conference.

NODIA

(D) Maternal health and hygiene.

**30.** Consider the following statements about the health status of adolescent girls in India:
(a) Nutritional anemia is a major health problem in this group.
(b) They are not considered a priority group under the life cycle approach.
(c) Early marriage can lead to premature termination of their education and health risks.
(d) Mental health issues like anxiety and depression are non-existent in this age group.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a) and (c)
(B) (b) and (d)
(C) (a), (c), and (d)
(D) (a) only

**31.** The 'declining child sex ratio' is a demographic indicator calculated as:
(A) The number of girls per 1000 boys in the 0-6 age group.
(B) The total number of female births compared to male births in a year.
(C) The number of women per 1000 men in the entire population.
(D) The life expectancy of females compared to males.

**32.** What is a key difference between the MCH and RCH approaches?
(A) A broader scope that includes elderly health, whereas traditional MCH is limited to infants.
(B) Integration of reproductive health for men and adolescents, which was outside the MCH scope.
(C) MCH was implemented by NGOs, while RCH is solely a government-funded health program.
(D) There is no significant difference; RCH is just a new branding name for the MCH approach.

**33.** Read the following statements and choose the correct option:
**Statement I :** The National Population Policy, 2000, advocates for a coercive approach to family planning.
**Statement II :** The policy emphasizes voluntary and informed choice and consent of citizens while availing of reproductive health care services.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

**34.** Lack of access to safe and private sanitation facilities forces many rural women to wait for darkness to relieve themselves. This practice primarily increases their risk of:
(A) Musculoskeletal disorders and urinary tract infections.
(B) Gaining financial independence.
(C) Developing better night vision.
(D) Receiving government subsidies.

**35.** The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the correct option:
**Assertion (A) :** The health status of women in India is influenced by a complex web of social, economic, and cultural factors, not just biological ones.
**Reason (R) :** Factors such as poverty, low literacy, and gender-based discrimination directly impact women's access to nutrition, healthcare, and decision-making power.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**36.** Which one of the following is NOT a component of the Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Programme?
(A) Family planning services.
(B) Prevention and management of Reproductive Tract Infections (RTIs) and Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs).
(C) Child survival and safe motherhood.
(D) Old-age pension schemes.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(D) Increased risk of Reproductive Tract Infections (RTIs).

**53.** Which of the following is a body that best describes the RCH-II program, a component of the National Health Mission?
(A) It was a program exclusively for urban child health.
(B) It was the first health program to introduce mandatory user fees for all maternal services.
(C) Reducing maternal and child mortality with a focus on rural health and underserved groups.
(D) It primarily focused on providing monthly old-age pensions to elderly women and widows.

**54.** The health status of elderly women is often worse than that of elderly men due to:
(A) A lifetime of superior nutrition and healthcare access previously unavailable to men.
(B) Lifelong gender discrimination in nutrition and healthcare, plus higher rates of widowhood.
(C) Greater economic independence and direct control over family resources among older women.
(D) Biological advantages and hormone levels that naturally favor men as they reach old age.

**55.** Arrange the following stages of a woman's life cycle in the correct chronological order:
1. Menopause
2. Adolescence
3. Infancy
4. Reproductive Age

Which of the following represents the correct chronological sequence?
(A) 3, 4, 2, 1
(B) 2, 3, 4, 1
(C) 3, 2, 4, 1
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4

**56.** The dual burden of malnutrition in Indian women refers to the coexistence of:
(A) Over-nutrition and under-nutrition within the population.
(B) Communicable and non-communicable diseases.
(C) Mental and physical health problems.
(D) Formal and informal sector employment.

**57.** A woman working on a construction site who experiences chronic back pain is facing what type of health issue?
(A) A communicable disease.
(B) A genetic disorder.
(C) An occupational health hazard.
(D) A postpartum mental health issue.

**58.** Which of the following is an example of a program aimed at improving sanitation in India?
(A) Swachh Bharat Mission
(B) National Food Security Act
(C) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
(D) Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana

**59.** The persistence of son preference, despite legal and social measures, indicates that the declining Child Sex Ratio is deeply rooted in:
(A) Economic prosperity alone.
(B) The high cost of raising boys.
(C) Matriarchal traditions.
(D) Patrilineal and patriarchal social structures.

**60.** Consider the following statements describing the scope of the Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) approach:
(a) It is limited to providing contraceptives.
(b) It includes services for safe motherhood and child survival.
(c) It addresses the prevention and management of RTIs/STIs.
(d) It recognizes the health needs of both men and women.
(e) It promotes a client-centered, demand-driven, and quality-oriented service delivery.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a) and (b) only
(B) (a), (b), and (c)
(C) (b), (c), (d), and (e)
(D) (a) only

**61.** Identify the correct statement about health issues in old age for women.
(A) Mental health is generally not a concern for elderly women.
(B) Elderly women in India have universal

NODIA

**78.** The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the correct option:
**Assertion (A) :** Ensuring safe and hygienic sanitation facilities for women is a critical public health intervention.
**Reason (R) :** Lack of such facilities can lead to higher rates of urinary and reproductive tract infections, and can also pose a risk to women's physical safety.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**79.** The term "double burden" of work for women often refers to:
(A) The responsibility of both paid work in the formal or informal sector and unpaid domestic labor and caregiving.
(B) Working in two different paid jobs simultaneously.
(C) The physical burden of carrying heavy loads at work.
(D) The mental burden of choosing between two career options.

**80.** A primary focus of the National Health Policy is to shift from a purely curative approach to one that emphasizes:
(A) Building more hospitals for tertiary care.
(B) Disease prevention, health promotion, and wellness.
(C) Exporting medical professionals.
(D) Manufacturing pharmaceuticals for profit.

**81.** Which life stage is characterized by the onset of menstruation and rapid physical and psychological changes, presenting unique health and nutritional needs?
(A) Infancy
(B) Adolescence
(C) Old Age
(D) Toddlerhood

**82.** The transition from MCH to the RCH approach signified a move towards:
(A) A more comprehensive and integrated model of health care.
(B) A more restricted, disease-specific model.
(C) A model that excluded men from any health considerations.
(D) A model that focused solely on child immunization.

**83.** Identify the correct statement about the health of widows in India.
(A) They uniformly enjoy high social status and economic security.
(B) They are a primary target group for corporate wellness programs.
(C) Their health is often neglected, and they suffer from high rates of malnutrition and depression.
(D) The issue of widowhood is a minor one with no significant health implications.

**84.** Consider the following key components of the "Life Cycle Approach" to health:
(a) Viewing health as a cumulative process over an individual's lifetime.
(b) Targeting interventions at critical periods in life to promote health.
(c) Recognizing the inter-generational links in health (e.g., mother's health affecting child's health).
(d) Focusing health services exclusively on the elderly population.
(e) Acknowledging that social and economic factors impact health at every stage.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), (c), and (e)
(B) (d) only
(C) (a) and (b) only
(D) (c), (d), and (e)

**85.** A home-based woman worker who spends hours in a hunched position doing embroidery work is at high risk for which occupational health problem?
(A) Hearing loss
(B) Chemical poisoning
(C) Musculoskeletal disorders
(D) Sunstroke

**86.** A significant barrier to improving menstrual hygiene among adolescent girls in India is:
(A) The widespread availability of low-cost sanitary products and reproductive health

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

depression, and anxiety.
(D) Improved communication skills with their partner.

**70.** The issue of declining child sex ratio highlights a contradiction where:
(A) Economic development and literacy have consistently led to an improvement in the status of women.
(B) Regions with higher economic prosperity and literacy sometimes exhibit more skewed sex ratios.
(C) The problem is confined only to poor, illiterate, and rural populations.
(D) Modern technology has only been used for the betterment of women's health.

**71.** A key strategy under the National Health Mission (NHM) is the deployment of a female community health activist in every village. What is this health worker known as?
(A) Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM)
(B) Anganwadi Worker (AWW)
(C) Lady Health Visitor (LHV)
(D) Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA)

**72.** Consider the following statements regarding factors influencing women's health:
(a) Biological susceptibility to certain conditions is a key factor.
(b) Socio-cultural norms and gender roles have a significant impact.
(c) Economic status and access to resources are major determinants.
(d) Political stability of neighboring countries is the primary factor.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a) and (b) only
(B) (d) only
(C) (a), (b), and (c)
(D) (c) and (d) only

**73.** The 'Life Cycle Approach' implies that an intervention in one stage can prevent problems in a later stage. Which is the best example of this?
(A) Providing clinical treatment for osteoporosis in an elderly woman aged eighty or above.
(B) Giving a financial social security pension to a sixty-five-year-old widow.
(C) Good nutrition in infancy ensures she grows into a healthy adolescent and adult mother.
(D) Providing emergency obstetric care during a physically complicated child delivery.

**74.** Read the following statements and choose the correct option:
**Statement I :** The Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) program only addresses the health of the child after birth.
**Statement II :** The RCH program includes antenatal care, safe delivery, and postnatal care for the mother and child.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

**75.** Health problems prevalent among elderly women like social isolation and depression are often a consequence of:
(A) Increased mobility and social engagement.
(B) Gaining new employment opportunities after retirement.
(C) The high value placed on the elderly in modern family structures.
(D) Widowhood and empty-nest syndrome.

NODIA

**76.** The concept of 'occupational health' is relevant for:
(A) Only women in high-paying corporate jobs.
(B) All workers, including women in both formal and informal sectors like agriculture, construction, and home-based work.
(C) Only men working in factories.
(D) Only government employees.

**77.** Lack of access to clean water and its impact on women's health is a multi-faceted problem that includes:
(A) Only the risk of waterborne diseases.
(B) Only the financial cost of purchasing water.
(C) The drudgery and physical strain of collecting water from distant sources.
(D) Improved social opportunities while collecting water.

loneliness.
(c) Increased vulnerability due to widowhood and economic dependency.
(d) Health problems associated with professional athletics.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a) and (b) only
(B) (d) only
(C) (a), (b), and (c)
(D) (a) and (d)

**95.** The National Health Mission (NHM) is an umbrella program that subsumed which two earlier missions?
(A) The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and the National Urban Health Mission (NUHM).
(B) The National Education Mission and the National Sanitation Mission.
(C) The ICDS and the Mid-Day Meal Scheme.
(D) The RCH programme and the Universal Immunization Programme.

**96.** The health status of women is a sensitive indicator of:
(A) The nation's stock market performance.
(B) The overall development and social well-being of a society.
(C) The country's military strength.
(D) The quality of a country's sports infrastructure.

**97.** An important factor that influences a woman's nutritional status throughout her life is:
(A) The brand of cosmetics she uses.
(B) The socio-cultural practice of intra-household food allocation.
(C) The number of foreign languages she speaks.
(D) Her preference for a particular genre of music.

**98.** The philosophy behind the RCH approach is based on the recognition that:
(A) Reproductive health is a state of complete well-being, not just the absence of disease.
(B) Population stabilization through the implementation of mandatory and coercive methods.
(C) Child health is completely independent of maternal health.
(D) Health services should be provided only by private practitioners.

**99.** Arrange the following Indian government policies/programmes in the correct chronological order of their launch year:
1. National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)
2. Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Programme - Phase I
3. National Health Policy
4. Swachh Bharat Mission

Which of the following represents the correct chronological sequence?
(A) 3, 2, 1, 4
(B) 2, 3, 1, 4
(C) 3, 1, 2, 4
(D) 4, 1, 2, 3

**100.** A primary goal of providing hygienic sanitation facilities is to interrupt the chain of disease transmission, particularly through which route?
(A) Airborne route
(B) Vector-borne route
(C) Direct contact route
(D) Fecal-oral route

**101.** The 'Life Cycle Approach' to women's health is most effective because it:
(A) Focuses all resources on a single age group for maximum impact.
(B) Is the cheapest model of healthcare delivery.
(C) Allows for timely and age-appropriate interventions.
(D) Ignores the social determinants of health.

**102.** What is a key socio-cultural factor contributing to the poor health status of many women in India?
(A) A matrilineal inheritance system.
(B) A patriarchal ideology that subordinates women's needs.
(C) The mandatory education of girls up to the postgraduate level.
(D) The active participation of women in political decision-making.

**103.** The term 'Reproductive and Child Health' (RCH) is more encompassing than 'Maternal and Child Health' (MCH) because it includes:
(A) The health of elderly men.
(B) A specific and dedicated focus on

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

education.
(B) Cultural taboos, silence, and lack of access to hygienic products and private facilities.
(C) Open and supportive discussions about menstruation in families and schools.
(D) Government policies that actively discourage the use of hygienic menstrual materials.

**87.** The National Population Policy, 2000, aims to achieve population stabilization through:
(A) Coercive measures and penalties.
(B) Focusing only on urban areas.
(C) Banning migration between states.
(D) A target-free approach that promotes voluntary and informed choice in reproductive health.

**88.** Match the life stage in List I with a critical health concern for women in List II:
**List I :** (Life Stage)
P. Infancy/Childhood
Q. Adolescence
R. Reproductive Age
S. Old Age
**List II :** (Health Concern)
1. Obstetric fistula and maternal mortality
2. Neglect and vulnerability to non-communicable diseases
3. Gender discrimination in nutrition and healthcare access
4. Onset of menarche and nutritional anemia
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

**89.** The term 'morbidity' in health statistics refers to:
(A) The incidence of death in a population.
(B) The birth rate of a population.
(C) The incidence of illness, disease, or injury in a population.
(D) The nutritional status of a population.

**90.** Why is the declining child sex ratio considered an indicator of 'son preference'?
(A) It results from the preferential care of male children and elimination of female fetuses.
(B) Because it reflects a natural and unavoidable biological demographic anomaly.
(C) Cultural norms where families with only daughters are viewed as having higher prestige.
(D) Because it is a random statistical fluctuation that holds no specific social meaning.

NODIA

**91.** Which of the following best captures the essence of mental health?
(A) The complete absence of any negative thoughts or emotions.
(B) Cognitive ability to perform complex mathematical calculations and logic.
(C) Having a high intelligence quotient (IQ).
(D) A state of well-being where an individual works productively and copes with life stresses.

**92.** The MCH approach was often criticized for being:
(A) Too comprehensive and holistic.
(B) A top-down, target-driven approach that viewed women primarily in their role as mothers.
(C) Too focused on men's health.
(D) An excessively client-friendly and demand-driven model for health service distribution.

**93.** Read the following statements and choose the correct option:
**Statement I :** Poor sanitation infrastructure, such as the lack of toilets in schools, is a significant factor in girls dropping out, especially after puberty.
**Statement II :** The need for sanitation facilities is the same for both boys and girls at all ages and has no gender-specific dimension.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

**94.** Consider the following statements about health concerns for elderly women in India:
(a) Degenerative diseases like osteoporosis and arthritis.
(b) Mental health issues like depression and

and compulsory.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a) only
(B) (a), (b), and (c)
(C) (b), (c), (d), and (e)
(D) (a) and (e) only

**130.** The "continuum of care" in the context of RCH+A (Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child, and Adolescent Health) refers to:
(A) Providing care only at hospitals.
(B) Linking care provided at home, in the community, and at health facilities.
(C) Care provided only by specialist doctors.
(D) Care that stops after the child's first birthday.

**131.** The health problems of widows are often a combination of:
(A) A combination of aging, psychological distress, and social and economic neglect.
(B) A combination of financial prosperity, social inclusion, and community engagement.
(C) High self-esteem and robust health.
(D) Active participation in community leadership.

**132.** What does 'RTI' stand for in the context of the RCH programme?
(A) Right to Information
(B) Reproductive Tract Infection
(C) Road Transport Infrastructure
(D) Real Time Intervention

**133.** The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the correct option:
**Assertion (A) :** Poor nutritional status in women is a significant public health problem in India.
**Reason (R) :** This is solely due to the fact that women voluntarily eat less food than men.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**134.** Which of the following is NOT a focus of the National Health Policy?
(A) Strengthening primary health care.
(B) Increasing public health expenditure.
(C) Regulating the private health sector.
(D) Promoting the construction of highways.

**135.** Mental health is considered an integral part of the overall definition of health because:
(A) Mental and physical health are fundamentally separate and unrelated.
(B) Mental health is only important for academic success.
(C) Poor mental health can lead to poor physical health, and vice versa.
(D) Only people with high IQs have good mental health.

**136.** The practice of open defecation has severe public health consequences, including the contamination of:
(A) Air with industrial pollutants.
(B) Water sources and soil, leading to diseases.
(C) The ozone layer.
(D) Outer space with debris.

**137.** Which of the following is a key determinant of the health status of women in India?
(A) Access to education and economic opportunity.
(B) The number of public holidays.
(C) The price of gold.
(D) The outcome of international sporting events.

**138.** The MCH approach primarily viewed women through the lens of their:
(A) Intellectual capabilities.
(B) Reproductive role as mothers.
(C) Political affiliations.
(D) Artistic talents.

**139.** The most vulnerable period for a woman in terms of maternal mortality is:
(A) Adolescence.
(B) Menopause.
(C) The peripartum period (during and immediately after childbirth).
(D) Old age.

**140.** Match the term in List I with its primary implication for women's health in List II:
**List I :** (Term)

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

occupational diseases in the industrial sector.
(C) Veterinary health services.
(D) Including the reproductive health of adolescents and men, and management of RTIs/STIs.

**104.** What is the most significant health-related consequence of the social isolation faced by many widows?
(A) Increased risk of depression and other mental health problems.
(B) Improved physical fitness.
(C) Better access to community health resources.
(D) Financial prosperity.

**105.** The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the correct option:
**Assertion (A) :** Women working in the unorganized agricultural sector are highly vulnerable to occupational health hazards.
**Reason (R) :** This vulnerability stems from prolonged exposure to pesticides, repetitive physical labor, and a lack of access to safety equipment and healthcare.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**106.** A key component of mental health promotion for women would be:
(A) Encouraging them to suppress their emotions.
(B) Creating supportive social environments and reducing stigma around seeking help.
(C) Isolating them from community activities.
(D) Focusing solely on prescribing medication.

**107.** Which of the following is a direct objective of a program focused on 'Health, Hygiene, and Sanitation'?
(A) Increasing the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).
(B) Building more shopping malls.
(C) Reducing the incidence of water-borne and sanitation-related diseases.
(D) Promoting space exploration.

**108.** The National Health Policy of India seeks to address several key issues. Consider the following objectives:
(a) Increasing public spending on health.
(b) Focusing on preventive and promotive healthcare.
(c) Reducing out-of-pocket expenditure on health.
(d) Achieving universal health coverage.
(e) Promoting medical tourism as the primary goal of the health sector.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), (c), and (d)
(B) (e) only
(C) (a) and (e) only
(D) (b) and (d) only

**109.** The health status of a newborn is most directly influenced by:
(A) The father's occupation.
(B) The number of siblings the newborn has.
(C) The mother's health and nutritional status before and during pregnancy.
(D) The political climate of the country.

**110.** Which government act specifically addresses the issue of declining child sex ratio by banning sex-selective abortions?
(A) The Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC & PNDT) Act, 1994
(B) The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
(C) The Right to Education Act, 2009
(D) The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005

**111.** Read the following statements and choose the correct option:
**Statement I :** The health of an adolescent girl has no impact on future inter-generational health.
**Statement II :** An anemic adolescent girl is likely to become an anemic mother, who in turn is more likely to give birth to a low birth weight baby, thus perpetuating a cycle of poor health.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

access to geriatric care specialists.
(C) Non-communicable diseases like hypertension, diabetes, and arthritis are major concerns.
(D) Nutritional deficiencies are rare in this age group.

**62.** The term 'health and hygiene' are interrelated because:
(A) They are identical concepts.
(B) Health is only about the absence of disease, while hygiene is about cleanliness.
(C) Hygiene is a concern only for medical professionals, not for the general population.
(D) Hygienic practices are essential for preventing diseases and maintaining good health.

**63.** The National Population Policy, 2000, has an immediate objective, medium-term objective, and long-term objective. The medium-term objective was to:
(A) Bring the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) to replacement levels by 2010.
(B) Address the unmet needs for basic reproductive and child health services.
(C) Achieve a stable population by 2045.
(D) Make primary education compulsory for all children.

**64.** From a health perspective, what is a major consequence of widowhood for many women in India?
(A) Automatic legal inheritance of all marital assets and property upon the spouse's death.
(B) Increased vulnerability to poverty, malnutrition, and significant psychological distress.
(C) Improved social status and increased decision-making power within the family unit.
(D) Immediate remarriage and successful integration into a new supportive family structure.

**65.** Identify the factor that is NOT a direct determinant of women's health status in India.
(A) Caste and class
(B) International currency exchange rates
(C) Geographical location (urban/rural)
(D) Level of education

NODIA

**66.** Match the health concept in List I with its key characteristic in List II:
**List I :** (Health Concept)
P. Mental Health
Q. Sanitation
R. Hygiene
S. Nutritional Status
**List II :** (Key Characteristic)
1. Balance of nutrient intake and expenditure
2. Conditions related to public health, like clean water and waste disposal
3. A state of well-being, not just the absence of mental illness
4. Practices conducive to maintaining health and preventing disease, especially through cleanliness

Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2

**67.** A woman's health during her reproductive years significantly impacts:
(A) Only her own individual physical well-being.
(B) The economic status and financial security of her family.
(C) Her own health, the success of her pregnancies, and the well-being of her children.
(D) The physical health and nutritional status of her parents.

**68.** The primary goal of moving from a target-based MCH approach to a client-centered RCH approach was to:
(A) Reduce the daily workload of community health workers.
(B) Increasing sterilization rates to meet demographic and population control goals.
(C) Focus only on child health and ignore maternal health.
(D) Improving the quality of care to ensure services meet the actual needs of the people.

**69.** What is a common mental health consequence for women experiencing domestic violence?
(A) Enhanced self-esteem and confidence.
(B) A feeling of complete safety and security.
(C) Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD),

(C) The requirements of sustainable development, social development, and environmental protection.
(D) The policies of neighboring countries.

**120.** A woman working in a stone quarry is constantly exposed to silica dust. What is the specific occupational disease she is at high risk of developing?
(A) Silicosis
(B) Tetanus
(C) Cholera
(D) Jaundice

**121.** The health status of women in India is characterized by significant disparities between:
(A) Different movie genres.
(B) Different brands of mobile phones.
(C) Different seasons of the year.
(D) States, urban and rural areas, and different socio-economic classes.

**122.** Which life cycle stage is considered a crucial 'window of opportunity' for health interventions that can break the intergenerational cycle of malnutrition?
(A) Old age
(B) Adolescence
(C) Middle age
(D) Post-retirement

**123.** Read the following statements and choose the correct option:
**Statement I :** The MCH approach focused on women only in their capacity as mothers.
**Statement II :** The RCH approach recognizes that women have health needs throughout their lives, not just during pregnancy and childbirth.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

**124.** The vulnerability of elderly women is often exacerbated by:
(A) Their high participation in decision-making within the family.
(B) The universal and generous pension schemes available to all.
(C) The presence of a strong and supportive peer group.
(D) The loss of a spouse, leading to social and economic dependency.

**125.** The feeling of persistent sadness, loss of interest, and hopelessness for more than two weeks are symptoms of which common mental health disorder in women?
(A) Depression
(B) Schizophrenia
(C) Phobia
(D) Mania

**126.** A primary reason for promoting personal hygiene is:
(A) To follow fashion trends.
(B) To prevent the spread of infectious agents.
(C) To increase one's social media following.
(D) To qualify for government jobs.

**127.** The National Health Mission (NHM) aims to achieve which of the following?
(A) Privatization of all health services.
(B) Promotion of medical tourism as a primary objective.
(C) Reduction of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR).
(D) To provide health services only to urban populations.

**128.** Identify the incorrect pair related to women's health.
(A) Life Cycle Approach - Holistic health perspective
(B) Declining CSR - Son preference
(C) Occupational Health - Workplace safety
(D) Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) - Narrow focus on childbirth only

**129.** The National Population Policy aims to achieve its goals by focusing on several key areas. Consider the following:
(a) Coercive sterilization campaigns.
(b) Meeting the unmet needs for contraception and health care.
(c) Promoting delayed marriage for girls.
(d) Improving child survival rates.
(e) Making school education up to age 14 free

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

**112.** Match the Programme/Scheme in List I with its main beneficiary group in List II:
**List I :** (Programme/Scheme)
P. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)
Q. Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)
R. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)
S. Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK)
**List II :** (Beneficiary Group)
1. Pregnant Women
2. Adolescents (10-19 years)
3. Children (0-6 years) & Pregnant/Lactating Mothers
4. Destitute Elderly and Widows
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

**113.** One reason for the higher prevalence of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) among elderly women is:
(A) Increased life expectancy leading to longer exposure to risk factors.
(B) Increased physical activity in old age.
(C) Improved dietary habits with aging.
(D) A natural immunity to NCDs.

**114.** The term 'gender analysis' in health refers to:
(A) Studying the biological and physiological differences between men and women.
(B) Examining how gender roles and norms affect health outcomes and access for all.
(C) A census of the number of men and women in a country.
(D) A surgical procedure.

**115.** A key innovation of the RCH approach was the integration of services that were previously managed by separate 'vertical' programs. This refers to combining:
(A) Health and education services.
(B) Urban and rural development schemes.
(C) Family planning, maternal health, child health, and RTI/STI services.
(D) Agriculture and health services.

**116.** A major challenge in addressing women's mental health is the 'somatization' of distress. This means:
(A) Women are less likely to experience mental health issues.
(B) Mental health issues are always caused by physical illness.
(C) Psychological distress is always openly verbalized.
(D) Women express psychological distress through physical symptoms like aches and pains.

**117.** Which of the following is the most direct benefit of improved sanitation on women's dignity?
(A) It increases their workload.
(B) It forces them to travel long distances.
(C) It provides them with a safe, private, and hygienic space, especially during menstruation.
(D) It has no impact on their sense of dignity.

NODIA

**118.** Consider the following statements about the declining Child Sex Ratio in India:
(a) It is a phenomenon observed uniformly across all religious and caste groups.
(b) The Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC & PNDT) Act aims to curb this trend.
(c) It is primarily caused by higher natural mortality rates among female infants.
(d) It reflects deep-seated son preference and gender-biased sex selection.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a) and (c)
(B) (b) and (d)
(C) (a), (b), and (d)
(D) (b), (c), and (d)

**119.** The long-term goal of the National Population Policy, 2000, is to achieve a stable population by 2045 at a level consistent with:
(A) The requirements of rapid economic growth.
(B) The goal of becoming the world's most populous country.

P. Widowhood
Q. Declining Child Sex Ratio
R. Poor Sanitation
S. Occupational Hazard

**List II :** (Implication)

1. Increased risk of UTIs and lack of safety
2. Musculoskeletal disorders or toxic exposure
3. Social isolation and economic dependency
4. Manifestation of extreme gender discrimination

Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

**141.** A key strategy for addressing mental health issues among women is:
(A) To ignore the symptoms, assuming they will resolve on their own.
(B) To advise women to avoid all forms of stress.
(C) To build more mental asylums for isolation.
(D) To integrate mental health services into primary health care.

**142.** The National Health Policy often emphasizes 'inter-sectoral convergence'. What does this mean?
(A) All health services should be merged into one single program.
(B) Collaboration between the health sector and other sectors like education, nutrition, and sanitation to improve health outcomes.
(C) Collaboration only between the public and private health sectors.
(D) Merging the health policies of different countries.

**143.** From a life cycle perspective, the health of a woman during pregnancy is critical because it directly determines:
(A) Her future career prospects.
(B) Her social status in the community.
(C) The birth weight and initial health of her child.
(D) Her eligibility for a driving license.

**144.** One of the major demographic consequences of a severely skewed child sex ratio is:
(A) An increase in the female population.
(B) A decrease in the overall population growth rate.
(C) A balanced age structure.
(D) A marriage squeeze, where a large number of men are unable to find female partners.

**145.** Consider the following statements about health and hygiene:
(a) Personal hygiene refers to maintaining cleanliness of one's body and clothes.
(b) Good hygiene practices can prevent infections like diarrhea and pneumonia.
(c) Access to safe water is a prerequisite for maintaining good hygiene.
(d) Hygiene is a concept relevant only for hospitals and not for households.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a) only
(B) (d) only
(C) (a), (b), and (c)
(D) (b) and (d)

**146.** Which group of women faces a 'triple burden' of work, i.e., productive, reproductive, and community management roles?
(A) Urban elite women in corporate jobs.
(B) Women in poor rural and urban communities.
(C) Female students in universities.
(D) Retired women living in affluent circumstances.

**147.** The RCH-II program, as part of the National Health Mission, specifically aimed to improve health outcomes in which area?
(A) The 10 most developed cities in India.
(B) All private hospitals across the country.
(C) 184 high-focus districts with weak public health indicators.
(D) Foreign countries with Indian expatriate populations.

**148.** The social stigma associated with widowhood in many parts of India often leads to:
(A) The exclusion of the widow from auspicious social and religious functions.
(B) The empowerment of the widow within her family.
(C) An automatic increase in her share of property.
(D) Encouragement from the community to remarry quickly.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**149.** The National Population Policy (NPP), 2000, is built upon the principle of:
(A) Achieving demographic goals through coercion.
(B) A one-child policy for all citizens.
(C) Promoting voluntary and informed choice and citizen-centric services.
(D) Focusing population control measures only on minority communities.

**150.** Read the following statements and choose the correct option:
**Statement I :** The health status of women in India is uniform across the country, irrespective of caste, class, or region.
**Statement II :** There are wide disparities in health indicators for women, with women from marginalized communities and poorer states facing worse health outcomes.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

**151.** Arrange the following policy/program milestones in Indian public health in the correct chronological order of their inception:
1. National Population Policy
2. National Health Mission (subsuming NRHM and NUHM)
3. Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Programmes as part of the Five-Year Plans
4. Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Programme Phase I

Which of the following represents the correct chronological sequence?
(A) 3, 4, 1, 2
(B) 1, 3, 4, 2
(C) 4, 3, 1, 2
(D) 3, 1, 4, 2

**152.** The concept that a mother's nutritional deficiencies can be passed on to her daughter, who then grows up to be a malnourished mother herself, is known as:
(A) The demographic transition.
(B) The inter-generational cycle of malnutrition.
(C) The epidemiological transition.
(D) The Malthusian trap.

**153.** One of the main goals of the RCH approach was to reduce the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) by:
(A) Forcing women to undergo sterilization.
(B) Promoting universal early marriage.
(C) Addressing the unmet needs for contraception and family planning.
(D) Banning the sale of contraceptives.

**154.** In the context of women's health in old age, 'morbidity compression' refers to:
(A) Increasing the number of years a person lives with illness.
(B) The social pressure on elderly women.
(C) A type of orthopedic surgery.
(D) Reducing the period of illness and disability at the end of life.

**155.** A woman who is a rag-picker is at a high risk of all the following occupational hazards EXCEPT:
(A) Ergonomic benefits from proper seating.
(B) Tetanus from injuries.
(C) Skin and respiratory infections.
(D) Exposure to biomedical waste.

**156.** Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) in women can be a consequence of:
(A) A calm and peaceful domestic environment.
(B) Experiencing or witnessing traumatic events like domestic violence or sexual assault.
(C) A nutritious and balanced diet.
(D) Regular physical exercise.

NODIA

**157.** The Swachh Bharat Mission (Clean India Mission) has a direct impact on women's health by:
(A) Increasing their income levels.
(B) Offering free transportation services.
(C) Providing access to household toilets, thereby ensuring safety, dignity, and hygiene.
(D) Distributing free smartphones.

**158.** Consider the following factors influencing the health and nutritional status of women in India:
(a) Early age at marriage and pregnancy.
(b) Low social status and lack of decision-making power.
(c) High female literacy and workforce

participation.
(d) Gender bias in food allocation within the household.
(e) Universal access to high-quality healthcare.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct regarding factors that often have a negative impact?
(A) (c) and (e)
(B) (a), (b), and (d)
(C) (a), (c), and (e)
(D) (b) and (e) only

**159.** A key goal of the National Health Policy is to reduce 'out-of-pocket expenditure' on health. This refers to:
(A) Money spent by the government on health.
(B) Foreign aid received for the health sector.
(C) The salaries paid to doctors and nurses.
(D) Payments made directly by individuals for health services, not covered by insurance or the state.

**160.** Applying the life cycle approach, improving the nutrition of adolescent girls is considered a long-term investment for:
(A) Reducing maternal and child mortality in the future.
(B) Improving their performance in sports immediately.
(C) Increasing their voting percentage in elections.
(D) Ensuring they get married early.

**161.** The fact that the adverse child sex ratio is more pronounced in some relatively affluent and literate states suggests that:
(A) Poverty is the only cause of gender discrimination.
(B) Female infanticide does not occur in these states.
(C) The problem is complex and is not automatically solved by economic progress.
(D) Technology has no role in the declining CSR.

**162.** Identify the correct statement regarding the Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) approach.
(A) It is a target-driven, top-down program.
(B) It adopts a 'client-centered' or 'beneficiary-centered' perspective.
(C) It focuses exclusively on terminal illnesses.
(D) It is only concerned with the health of children above 10 years.

**163.** The higher prevalence of anemia among Indian women is a result of:
(A) Excessive intake of iron-rich foods.
(B) A genetic predisposition that affects only Indian women.
(C) A lifestyle that involves no physical activity.
(D) Both inadequate dietary intake of iron and poor bioavailability of iron from plant-based diets.

**164.** What is a key health challenge associated with widowhood, especially in rural India?
(A) An abundance of social support and care.
(B) Loss of access to healthcare due to economic dependency and social neglect.
(C) Automatic entitlement to the best medical facilities.
(D) A government-mandated healthy lifestyle program for all widows.

**165.** The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the correct option:
**Assertion (A) :** Women's mental health is a critical but often neglected component of public health in India.
**Reason (R) :** The burden of mental morbidity is significantly lower in women compared to men, so it requires less attention.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**166.** A woman engaged in home-based papad-making for long hours every day reports severe pain in her wrists and back. This is an example of:
(A) A communicable disease.
(B) A repetitive strain injury, which is an occupational health issue.
(C) A nutritional deficiency.
(D) A congenital anomaly.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(B) The natural preference of all societies for male children.
(C) "Modernization" of patriarchy where technology is used to enforce traditional preferences.
(D) A statistical error in the census data.

**186.** Consider the following statements reflecting the health and social status of many widows in India:
(a) They often face social marginalization and are considered inauspicious.
(b) Many lose their rights to property and face economic destitution.
(c) Their health, both physical and mental, is often neglected.
(d) They are automatically given leadership roles in the community.
(e) Remarriage is easy and universally encouraged for them.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (d) and (e)
(B) (a), (b), and (c)
(C) (a) only
(D) (b), (d), and (e)

**187.** "Anxiety disorders," a common mental health issue, are characterized by:
(A) Feelings of extreme happiness and euphoria.
(B) A complete lack of emotion.
(C) A deep interest in social activities.
(D) Persistent and excessive worry, fear, and nervousness.

**188.** In the context of occupational health, ergonomic hazards refer to:
(A) Risks from poor workplace design, causing musculoskeletal problems.
(B) Risks from exposure to chemicals.
(C) Risks from workplace violence.
(D) Risks from biological agents like viruses.

**189.** A central tenet of India's National Health Policy is to achieve:
(A) The highest healthcare costs in the world.
(B) The complete privatization of the health sector.
(C) Universal Health Coverage (UHC).
(D) A health system that only serves the urban elite.

**190.** Poor nutrition in a woman can lead to a 'low-birth-weight' baby. This is a critical health indicator because a low-birth-weight baby is at a higher risk for:
(A) Infant mortality and chronic diseases later in life.
(B) Becoming a gifted athlete.
(C) Having a high IQ.
(D) Being immune to all childhood diseases.

**191.** Read the following statements and choose the correct option:
**Statement I :** The health status of women is solely a biological issue, independent of their social standing.
**Statement II :** A woman's position in society, her access to resources, and the power she holds are critical determinants of her health outcomes.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

**192.** Which of the following was a key limitation of the earlier MCH programmes that the RCH approach sought to overcome?
(A) It was too client-friendly.
(B) It had a very narrow focus on a limited set of services for mothers and children.
(C) It included men's health, which was considered unnecessary.
(D) It was implemented only by private organizations.

**193.** The health of elderly women is a growing concern in India primarily due to:
(A) Decreasing life expectancy of women.
(B) A cultural tradition of prioritizing the health of elderly women over all other groups.
(C) Increasing feminization of the elderly population and lack of essential social support.
(D) The high income levels of most elderly women.

NODIA

companies.
(B) Fund research in non-health related sectors.
(C) Reduce the financial burden on individuals and improve public health infrastructure.
(D) Decrease the number of doctors and nurses in the country.

**176.** Which statement represents the link between women's education and health status?
(A) There is no correlation between education and health.
(B) Higher levels of education are strongly correlated with better health outcomes for women and their children.
(C) Education leads to poorer health choices.
(D) Only higher education in medicine improves health.

**177.** Consider the following statements about Maternal and Child Health (MCH) services:
(a) They traditionally focus on antenatal care and immunization.
(b) They include management of RTIs and STIs as a core component.
(c) Their primary goal is the reduction of maternal and infant mortality.
(d) They are primarily concerned with the health of men.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a) and (c)
(B) (b) and (d)
(C) (a), (b), and (c)
(D) (c) and (d)

**178.** The psychological impact of widowhood can include all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Increased sense of empowerment and freedom.
(B) Grief and loneliness.
(C) Anxiety about the future.
(D) Depression.

**179.** A woman working in the IT sector who spends long hours in front of a computer is at risk of occupational health problems like:
(A) Pesticide poisoning.
(B) Lung diseases from dust exposure.
(C) Carpal tunnel syndrome and eye strain.
(D) Hearing loss from loud machinery.

**180.** The National Population Policy's emphasis on decentralized planning and implementation means that:
(A) The central government will dictate all health programs.
(B) Only NGOs will be responsible for health programs.
(C) International agencies will manage all population programs.
(D) Health programs will be designed and managed at the state, district, and local levels, involving Panchayati Raj institutions.

**181.** The concept of "health" as defined by the World Health Organization (WHO) is best described as:
(A) The absence of physical disease or infirmity.
(B) The ability to run a marathon.
(C) A state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being.
(D) Having a life insurance policy.

**182.** A key component of ensuring good sanitation is:
(A) Only the construction of toilets.
(B) The behavioral change of the population to use and maintain sanitation facilities.
(C) The regular painting of public walls.
(D) The distribution of free cleaning supplies.

**183.** The life cycle approach highlights that a female child who is discriminated against in terms of food and healthcare is likely to have:
(A) A robust and healthy adulthood.
(B) Better academic outcomes.
(C) Higher earning potential.
(D) Stunted growth and be more susceptible to illness throughout her life.

NODIA

**184.** The RCH-I program was launched with the objective of:
(A) Consolidating and improving upon the MCH and family welfare services.
(B) Focusing only on the health of the elderly.
(C) Privatizing all primary health centers.
(D) Building super-specialty hospitals in every district.

**185.** The problem of declining child sex ratio is evidence of:
(A) The success of 'Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao' in completely changing mindsets.

**203.** A woman's ability to make decisions about her own health and seek timely care is influenced by her:
(A) Height and weight.
(B) Favorite color.
(C) Choice of television shows.
(D) Autonomy and empowerment within the household and society.

**204.** The inclusion of adolescent health in RCH programmes is critical because:
(A) It is an opportunity to inculcate healthy behaviors and address issues like nutrition and reproductive health before they become major problems.
(B) Adolescents do not have any health problems.
(C) Adolescents are the main workforce of the country.
(D) It is mandated by international law without any health rationale.

**205.** Consider the following statements about occupational health for women:
(a) The informal sector, where most women work, is well-regulated for safety.
(b) Women may face specific risks related to their reproductive health from certain occupational exposures.
(c) Ergonomic risks from repetitive tasks are a common problem.
(d) Mental stress related to the workplace environment is also an occupational health concern.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a) and (b)
(B) (a), (b), and (c)
(C) (b), (c), and (d)
(D) (a) and (d)

**206.** The higher life expectancy of women compared to men in many countries does not necessarily mean they live healthier lives. This is known as the:
(A) Gender equality paradox.
(B) Morbidity-mortality paradox.
(C) Health-wealth paradox.
(D) Development paradox.

**207.** A key goal of the National Health Mission is to reduce the gap in health outcomes between:
(A) Different professional groups.
(B) Different political parties.
(C) People living in different continents.
(D) The rich and the poor.

**208.** The concept of 'reproductive rights' as established at the ICPD, Cairo, includes the right of individuals and couples to:
(A) The right to decide freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children.
(B) The right to have access to state-of-the-art cosmetic surgery and elective procedures.
(C) Receive a guaranteed income from the government.
(D) Choose their political leaders.

**209.** What is a significant barrier to addressing the mental health needs of elderly women?
(A) The over-availability of geriatric psychiatrists in rural areas.
(B) The high level of financial independence among elderly women.
(C) The belief that depression and loneliness are a normal part of aging.
(D) The tendency for families to be overly attentive to their mental state.

**210.** Arrange the following health interventions for a woman according to the Life Cycle Approach, starting from the earliest stage:
1. Management of menopausal symptoms
2. Iron and folic acid supplementation during pregnancy
3. Tetanus toxoid immunization for an adolescent girl
4. Ensuring complete childhood immunization
Which of the following represents the correct chronological sequence?
(A) 4, 3, 2, 1
(B) 3, 4, 2, 1
(C) 4, 2, 3, 1
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4

**211.** The term 'sanitation' in public health is a broad term that includes all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Safe disposal of human excreta.
(B) Solid waste management.
(C) Drainage and disposal of wastewater.
(D) Construction of public libraries.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**194.** Why are women in the unorganized sector, like domestic work or agriculture, particularly vulnerable to occupational health problems?
(A) They are protected by strong labor laws and unions.
(B) Provision of high-quality safety equipment and specialized technical training sessions.
(C) Their working hours are short and regulated.
(D) Lack of official recognition, social security, and access to affordable healthcare.

**195.** The promotion of handwashing with soap is a simple but highly effective intervention for improving:
(A) Health and hygiene, and preventing disease.
(B) Economic growth.
(C) Road safety.
(D) Women's political participation.

**196.** The Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK), an initiative under the NHM, entitles pregnant women to:
(A) Free international travel.
(B) Free and cashless services including delivery, C-sections, drugs, and diet in public health institutions.
(C) A government job after childbirth.
(D) A free house.

**197.** From a life-cycle perspective, ensuring a girl child receives a full course of immunization is an intervention in which stage?
(A) Adolescence
(B) Reproductive Age
(C) Infancy and Childhood
(D) Old Age

**198.** The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the correct option:
**Assertion (A) :** The declining child sex ratio is an alarming trend with serious demographic and social consequences.
**Reason (R) :** This trend is caused by a natural decline in the birth of female children and is not related to human intervention.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**199.** The holistic approach of the RCH program is reflected in its inclusion of services for:
(A) Only married women.
(B) Only children below one year.
(C) Only elderly people.
(D) A wide range of clients including adolescents, men, and women, beyond just maternal and child pairs.

**200.** Social and cultural restrictions imposed on widows in some communities often have a direct negative impact on their:
(A) Political ambitions.
(B) Nutritional status and mental well-being.
(C) Athletic abilities.
(D) International travel plans.

**201.** Which term describes health problems that are present for a long duration, often for a lifetime, such as diabetes or arthritis?
(A) Acute diseases
(B) Infectious diseases
(C) Chronic diseases
(D) Contagious diseases

**202.** Match the policy/act in List I with its primary objective in List II:
**List I :** (Policy/Act)
P. National Population Policy, 2000
Q. Swachh Bharat Mission
R. Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC & PNDT) Act
S. National Health Policy, 2017
**List II :** (Objective)
1. To achieve universal health coverage
2. To combat gender-biased sex selection
3. To achieve population stabilization through voluntary means
4. To improve sanitation and end open defecation
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

NODIA

**167.** "Access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation is a human right." This principle implies that:
(A) It is a luxury that only the rich can afford.
(B) It is the sole responsibility of individuals to arrange for these services.
(C) States have an obligation to ensure their availability and accessibility for all.
(D) These services are important only for economic growth.

**168.** The National Health Policy's emphasis on strengthening primary healthcare is based on the principle that:
(A) Super-specialty hospitals are not required in the country.
(B) All health problems can be solved by primary care doctors.
(C) Primary healthcare is only for the rural population.
(D) It is more cost-effective and equitable to prevent disease and provide basic care at the community level.

**169.** Which of the following demonstrates the 'intergenerational link' central to the life cycle approach?
(A) A malnourished mother giving birth to a low-birth-weight daughter.
(B) A grandmother teaching her granddaughter traditional songs.
(C) A father teaching his son how to ride a bicycle.
(D) A person changing jobs in their middle age.

**170.** Match the public health term in List I with its correct definition in List II:
**List I :** (Term)
P. Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)
Q. Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)
R. Total Fertility Rate (TFR)
S. Child Sex Ratio (CSR)
**List II :** (Definition)
1. Number of infant deaths per 1000 live births
2. Number of female children per 1000 male children in the 0-6 age group
3. Number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births
4. Average number of children a woman would bear in her lifetime
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2

**171.** The shift from MCH to RCH was a paradigm shift because it moved from a narrow focus on survival to a broader focus on:
(A) Only demographic targets.
(B) Only infectious diseases.
(C) The health and well-being of individuals.
(D) The health of the elderly population exclusively.

**172.** A major issue for elderly women's health, particularly for those who are poor and widowed, is:
(A) Access to luxury travel.
(B) The lack of access to affordable and appropriate health care.
(C) An oversupply of social support.
(D) Too much leisure time.

**173.** The 'dual burden of disease' faced by Indian women refers to:
(A) The burden of household work and paid work.
(B) The simultaneous prevalence of communicable diseases and rising rates of non-communicable or lifestyle diseases.
(C) The burden of caring for children and elderly parents.
(D) The simultaneous prevalence of communicable diseases and rising rates of non-communicable or lifestyle diseases.

**174.** Which of the following is an example of an unsafe hygiene practice?
(A) Using ash or soil as an absorbent during menstruation.
(B) Washing hands with soap and water after using the toilet.
(C) Using a clean cloth or sanitary pad during menstruation.
(D) Storing drinking water in a covered container.

**175.** The National Health Policy, by aiming to increase public health expenditure as a percentage of GDP, intends to:
(A) Ensure profitability for private insurance

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

**212.** Which of the following best describes the 'syndemic' nature of health problems among marginalized women?
(A) A health situation where an individual suffers from only one single disease at a time.
(B) Multiple health problems clustering together and exacerbated by social conditions.
(C) Their health problems are easily cured with a single medicine.
(D) They are completely immune to all diseases.

**213.** The focus of National Health Programmes on reducing Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) reflects the understanding that:
(A) These are the only health problems in the country.
(B) Reducing these rates is easy and requires no effort.
(C) These are sensitive indicators of the quality and reach of the public health system.
(D) These indicators are not important for international comparisons.

**214.** The nutritional needs of a woman are highest during:
(A) Old age.
(B) Early childhood.
(C) Adolescence.
(D) Pregnancy and lactation.

**215.** Consider the following statements about the health status of women in India:
(a) There are significant urban-rural differences in health outcomes.
(b) Non-communicable diseases are becoming a major cause of mortality among women.
(c) Women's health is only a concern during the reproductive years.
(d) Malnutrition, including both under-nutrition and anemia, is a persistent problem.
(e) Mental health issues are not prevalent among Indian women.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), and (d)
(B) (c) and (e)
(C) (a), (c), and (e)
(D) All of the above

**216.** The shift from MCH to RCH was a move from a 'technocentric' model to a more:
(A) 'Eurocentric' model based on European health systems.
(B) 'Anthropocentric' model focusing on human rights and client needs.
(C) 'Gerontocentric' model focused on the elderly.
(D) 'Pathocentric' model focused only on disease.

**217.** A major consequence of the lack of safe sanitation facilities for school-going girls, particularly in rural areas, is:
(A) Higher attendance and better academic performance.
(B) A greater interest in school sports.
(C) Increased absenteeism and higher dropout rates, especially after attaining puberty.
(D) Improved teacher-student ratios.

**218.** The life cycle approach to health is based on the idea of:
(A) A 'magic bullet' solution for all health problems.
(B) The separation of health issues into discrete, unrelated categories.
(C) Focusing all health resources on the last year of life.
(D) The cumulative and continuous nature of health and disease processes.

NODIA

**219.** The declining child sex ratio is a critical issue because it is a symptom of:
(A) The high social value attached to girls.
(B) A natural demographic shift.
(C) Extreme gender inequality and violence against females that begins even before birth.
(D) The success of family planning programs.

**220.** Which of the following is NOT a primary determinant of women's nutritional status?
(A) The color of the house they live in.
(B) Dietary intake and dietary patterns.
(C) Socio-economic status and purchasing power.
(D) Presence of infections that affect nutrient absorption.

**221.** Read the following statements and choose the correct option:
**Statement I :** Occupational health is a concern only for women working in heavy industries like mining and construction.
**Statement II :** Women in a wide range of occupations, including agriculture, garment manufacturing, and even IT services, face specific occupational health risks.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

**222.** The National Population Policy's objective of promoting small family norms is best achieved through:
(A) Denying basic human rights to families that have more than two biological children.
(B) Empowering women, improving services, and promoting voluntary use of contraception.
(C) A system of heavy fines and punishments.
(D) Ignoring the issue of family planning altogether.

**223.** What is the most common nutritional deficiency disorder among women in India across all life stages?
(A) Scurvy (Vitamin C deficiency)
(B) Pellagra (Niacin deficiency)
(C) Beriberi (Thiamine deficiency)
(D) Iron Deficiency Anemia

**224.** The RCH approach was a response to the international consensus that development must be:
(A) Focused only on economic growth.
(B) People-centered and gender-sensitive.
(C) Driven by technological innovation alone.
(D) Controlled by a single global authority.

**225.** The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the correct option:
**Assertion (A) :** The health problems of elderly women are often compounded by social factors like widowhood and dependency.
**Reason (R) :** In a patriarchal society, a woman's status is often tied to her husband, and his death can lead to a loss of social standing and economic support, adversely affecting her health.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**226.** Mental health parity refers to the principle that:
(A) Only mental illness should be treated by the public health system.
(B) Mental illness should be treated with the same level of urgency and importance as physical illness.
(C) Physical illness is more important than mental illness.
(D) Mental illness does not require any treatment.

**227.** In the context of the life cycle, the health of a woman in her reproductive years is of pivotal importance because:
(A) This is the only period when women are susceptible to disease.
(B) This is the period when women earn the most money.
(C) It has implications for both her own health and the health of the next generation.
(D) Health in other life stages is irrelevant.

**228.** The 'H' in MCH, RCH, and NHM stands for:
(A) Human
(B) Holistic
(C) Hospital
(D) Health

**229.** A significant achievement of the National Health Mission (NHM) has been:
(A) A sharp increase in out-of-pocket expenditure for health.
(B) The closure of many public health facilities.
(C) A significant decline in maternal and infant mortality rates.
(D) A reduction in the number of health workers.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**230.** Match the concept related to women's health in List I with its core idea in List II:
**List I :** (Concept)
P. Life Cycle Approach
Q. Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Philosophy
R. Declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR)
S. Occupational Health
**List II :** (Core Idea)
1. Gender-biased sex selection
2. Worker's well-being in the workplace
3. Health as a continuum through life's stages
4. Client-centered and rights-based healthcare
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

**231.** The primary cause for the shift from MCH to RCH approach was a realization that:
(A) The targets for sterilization had been fully met.
(B) A narrow biomedical approach was insufficient to address women's and children's health.
(C) Children no longer needed healthcare.
(D) The population of India had started to decline.

**232.** The social ostracism faced by widows in some parts of India is an example of a:
(A) Socio-cultural determinant of health.
(B) Positive cultural practice.
(C) Biological determinant of health.
(D) A legally mandated practice.

**233.** Which of the following would be an intervention targeting women's occupational health in the agricultural sector?
(A) Banning women from working in agriculture.
(B) Providing free social incentives and transportation to female farmers.
(C) Increasing the price of pesticides.
(D) Education on safe pesticide handling and promoting better ergonomic tools.

**234.** The term 'hygiene' is derived from Hygieia, the Greek goddess of:
(A) War and conflict.
(B) Health, cleanliness, and sanitation.
(C) Wealth and commerce.
(D) Love and beauty.

**235.** Consider the following statements related to National Health Programmes in India:
(a) The National Health Mission (NHM) is a key instrument for implementing health sector reforms.
(b) The Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is a conditional cash transfer scheme to promote institutional delivery.
(c) The focus of these programs has increasingly shifted towards Universal Health Coverage.
(d) These programs are funded entirely by private corporations.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (d) only
(B) (a) and (b) only
(C) (a), (b), and (c)
(D) (b) and (d)

NODIA

**236.** The health status of women is often considered a reflection of their status in society because:
(A) Health is unrelated to social status.
(B) High social status and wealth automatically guarantee a life of perfect health.
(C) Women's health is determined purely by genetic factors.
(D) Discrimination leads to poor access to nutrition, education, and essential healthcare.

**237.** The 'continuum of care' in the life cycle approach includes linkages between:
(A) Different stages of life, such as adolescence, pregnancy, and childbirth.
(B) Different types of music.
(C) Different political ideologies.
(D) Different brands of consumer goods.

**238.** An example of a non-communicable disease that is a major health issue for women, especially in later life, is:
(A) Tuberculosis
(B) Malaria
(C) Hypertension (High Blood Pressure)
(D) Cholera

**239.** The success of any sanitation program heavily depends on:

*where sons are valued for continuing the family line, inheriting property, and performing last rites, while daughters are often perceived as a social and economic liability. This traditional preference has been exacerbated by the modern context, particularly through the misuse of medical diagnostic technologies like ultrasonography for prenatal sex determination, followed by sex-selective abortion. The declining CSR is an alarming indicator of the low status of women and girls, reflecting a societal failure to value their lives. The consequences of this demographic imbalance are far-reaching, potentially leading to increased crime and violence against women, trafficking, and a "marriage squeeze" where a significant number of men may be unable to find partners. Addressing this issue requires not just stringent enforcement of laws but also a fundamental shift in cultural attitudes and the empowerment of women.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**266.** What is the primary driver identified in the paragraph for the declining Child Sex Ratio in India?
(A) A naturally occurring demographic shift.
(B) Strong societal preference for male children.
(C) Higher natural mortality rates for female infants.
(D) The high cost of raising daughters.

**267.** According to the text, how has modern technology contributed to the adverse Child Sex Ratio?
(A) By improving the survival rates of male infants exclusively.
(B) Through the misuse of diagnostic tools for prenatal sex determination.
(C) By creating new economic opportunities only for men.
(D) Through the development of fertility treatments that favor male offspring.

**268.** What does a declining Child Sex Ratio directly reflect about a society?
(A) The low status and value accorded to women and girls.
(B) Its successful implementation of family planning.
(C) Its high level of technological advancement.
(D) A balanced approach to population control.

**269.** The paragraph mentions a potential long-term consequence of a skewed sex ratio referred to as a "marriage squeeze". What does this term imply?
(A) A societal pressure on women to marry at a younger age.
(B) A rise in the economic costs associated with marriage ceremonies.
(C) A difficulty for a significant number of men to find marriage partners.
(D) An increase in the number of women choosing not to marry.

**270.** Based on the source, what is the most comprehensive approach to tackling the declining Child Sex Ratio?
(A) Focusing solely on banning prenatal sex determination technologies.
(B) Implementing financial incentive schemes for families with daughters.
(C) Relying exclusively on law enforcement to prevent sex-selective abortion.
(D) Combining legal enforcement with efforts to change cultural attitudes and empower women.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*Within the life cycle of women, widowhood and old age represent stages fraught with distinct and often compounded vulnerabilities. For women in India, the transition to old age is frequently accompanied by a decline in health status, but this is significantly exacerbated by the social and economic consequences of widowhood. A widowed woman often faces not just the emotional trauma of loss but also social ostracization, loss of status, and economic destitution, particularly if she is financially dependent on her deceased husband. She may be subjected to restrictive social customs, disinheritance from property, and neglect by her family, leading to severe economic insecurity and dependence. These social and economic hardships have a direct bearing on her health. The stress and poverty associated with widowhood can lead to malnutrition, neglect of chronic illnesses, and a higher prevalence of mental health issues like depression and anxiety. Elderly women, particularly widows, often have limited access*

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(D) Only women face health problems in old age.

**248.** The most crucial element for improving the overall health status of women in the long run is:
(A) Providing free cosmetics.
(B) Empowerment through education, economic independence, and household autonomy.
(C) Building more cinema halls.
(D) Banning women from working in jobs outside of their residential community.

**249.** Workplace stress, discrimination, and the 'glass ceiling' effect can be categorized as which type of occupational health hazard for women?
(A) Psychosocial hazards
(B) Physical hazards
(C) Chemical hazards
(D) Biological hazards

**250.** The ultimate goal of India's National Health and Population Policies is to improve the:
(A) Country's ranking in military power.
(B) Quality of life and well-being of its citizens.
(C) Profitability of pharmaceutical companies.
(D) Number of tourists visiting the country.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*The life cycle approach to women's health is a comprehensive framework that recognizes health as a continuum, where the well-being and health status of a woman at any given stage of her life are profoundly influenced by prior events and, in turn, affect subsequent health outcomes. This approach moves beyond a fragmented, disease-specific focus to understand the cumulative impact of biological, social, and economic factors from infancy and childhood through adolescence, reproductive years, and into old age. The health status of women in India, when viewed through this lens, reveals a pattern of accumulated disadvantage. For instance, poor nutrition in a female infant can lead to stunted growth, which may result in a higher risk of complications during childbirth as an adult. This, combined with factors like early marriage and frequent pregnancies, further depletes a woman's nutritional and health reserves, predisposing her to chronic illnesses in her later years. The life cycle approach thus emphasizes the importance of timely interventions at critical life stages to break the intergenerational cycle of poor health and to ensure that women not only survive but also thrive throughout their lives. It underscores that investing in a girl's health and nutrition is an investment in the health of the future woman and the next generation.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**251.** What is the central tenet of the life cycle approach to women's health?
(A) Focusing primarily on reproductive health and maternal mortality.
(B) Recognizing health as a continuum influenced by cumulative life events.
(C) Treating diseases as isolated events specific to each age group.
(D) Prioritizing healthcare interventions only during old age.

**252.** According to the paragraph, what does the health status of women in India reveal when analyzed through the life cycle approach?
(A) A pattern of accumulated disadvantage across their lifespan.
(B) A consistent improvement in health with each life stage.
(C) The minimal impact of childhood nutrition on adult health.
(D) The irrelevance of social and economic factors on biological health.

**253.** The paragraph provides an example of how poor nutrition in a female infant can lead to future health issues. What is the specific consequence mentioned?
(A) Increased susceptibility to infectious diseases in adolescence.
(B) The early onset of mental health disorders.
(C) Higher risk of complications during childbirth as an adult.
(D) A reduced capacity for occupational productivity.

**254.** What is the primary implication of adopting a life cycle approach for health interventions?
(A) Interventions should be concentrated solely on adult women.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(A) Information, education, and communication (IEC) activities to promote behavioral change.
(B) Building toilets that are not connected to water supplies.
(C) Imposing heavy taxes on users.
(D) Keeping the location of toilets a secret.

**240.** The National Population Policy (2000) adopted a 'target-free' approach for family planning. This implies:
(A) Health workers are not given any work to do.
(B) The focus is on quality of care and meeting clients' needs, rather than on achieving demographic quotas.
(C) The program has no specific goals or objectives.
(D) The government has stopped funding family planning.

**241.** Read the following statements and choose the correct option:
**Statement I :** The health of elderly women is solely a medical issue concerning degenerative diseases.
**Statement II :** The health of elderly women is a complex socio-medical issue involving factors like poverty, widowhood, loneliness, and lack of access to care.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

**242.** Consider the following actions for improving menstrual hygiene management (MHM):
(a) Breaking the silence and taboo around menstruation.
(b) Ensuring access to safe and affordable menstrual absorbents.
(c) Providing access to water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) facilities in schools and public places.
(d) Proper disposal systems for used menstrual products.
(e) Banning girls from attending school during menstruation.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (e) only
(B) (a) and (b) only
(C) (a), (b), (c), and (d)
(D) (b), (c), and (e)

NODIA

**243.** The persistence of high maternal mortality in certain regions of India, despite national programs, points to challenges in:
(A) The genetic makeup of the population.
(B) The lack of national policies.
(C) The refusal of women to accept healthcare.
(D) The implementation and quality of health services at the ground level.

**244.** A key difference in the health profile of men and women is that women tend to have higher rates of _____, while men have higher rates of _____.
(A) morbidity (illness); mortality (death) in many age groups from external causes
(B) mortality; morbidity
(C) good health; bad health
(D) income; education

**245.** Which program represents a comprehensive approach to adolescent health (10-19 years) under the National Health Mission?
(A) Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)
(B) Universal Immunization Programme (UIP)
(C) Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK)
(D) National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP)

**246.** The provision of safe and clean delivery services under the MCH and RCH programs is primarily aimed at reducing:
(A) The birth rate.
(B) The cost of healthcare.
(C) The duration of hospital stay.
(D) Maternal and neonatal mortality.

**247.** The 'feminization of aging' refers to the phenomenon that:
(A) Women do not grow old.
(B) Men age more gracefully than women.
(C) There are more elderly women than elderly men in the population, primarily due to women's higher life expectancy.

supplements is sufficient.
(C) Improving literacy alone can solve all health problems for women.
(D) Healthcare access is the only factor that needs to be improved.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*The evolution of public health strategy in India reflects a significant paradigm shift from the Maternal and Child Health (MCH) approach to the more comprehensive Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) approach. The earlier MCH programmes were primarily focused and vertical in nature, concentrating on a narrow set of services aimed at reducing maternal and infant mortality. Their scope was largely limited to antenatal care, safe delivery, and immunization for children, predominantly targeting pregnant women and young children as passive recipients of care. The RCH approach, introduced later, represented a fundamental change in philosophy and scope. It adopted a more holistic and integrated framework, moving beyond mere survival to encompass a broader spectrum of reproductive health needs throughout an individual's life cycle. The RCH approach includes, but is not limited to, family planning services, prevention and management of reproductive tract infections (RTIs) and sexually transmitted infections (STIs), adolescent health, and gender-based violence. This shift marked a move from a target-driven, provider-centric model to a client-centered, demand-driven one that emphasizes quality of care, individual choice, and the health needs of men as well, thus situating women's health within a larger social and relational context.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**261.** What is described as the primary focus of the earlier Maternal and Child Health (MCH) approach?
(A) Addressing the full spectrum of reproductive health needs.
(B) Providing a holistic and integrated framework for health.
(C) Focusing on adolescent health and gender-based violence.
(D) Reducing maternal and infant mortality through a narrow set of services.

**262.** How did the Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) approach differ from the MCH approach in its scope?
(A) It was narrower and more vertical in its implementation.
(B) It encompassed a broader spectrum of health needs beyond survival.
(C) It excluded family planning to focus on child survival.
(D) It was limited to pregnant women and infants.

**263.** Which of the following components was incorporated under the RCH approach but was not a primary focus of MCH?
(A) Antenatal care for pregnant women.
(B) Immunization for children.
(C) Management of reproductive tract infections (RTIs).
(D) Promoting safe delivery practices.

**264.** The paragraph describes the philosophical shift from MCH to RCH as a move from a target-driven model to a:
(A) Provider-centric, supply-driven model.
(B) Disease-specific, vertical model.
(C) Mortality-focused, limited-service model.
(D) Client-centered, demand-driven model.

**265.** What inference can be made about the RCH approach's view of health recipients?
(A) They are seen as active participants whose choices and needs are central.
(B) They are viewed as passive recipients of state-provided care.
(C) They are considered only in the context of their maternal roles.
(D) Their health needs are secondary to achieving demographic targets.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*The issue of a declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) in India, defined as the number of girls per 1000 boys in the 0-6 age group, is a critical demographic concern with profound social implications. This trend is not a natural phenomenon but a symptom of deep-seated societal biases and gender discrimination. The primary driver behind the adverse CSR is strong son preference, a cultural trait rooted in patriarchal traditions*

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(A) Women's Access to Safety and Health.
(B) Working and Assisting Sanitation and Hygiene.
(C) World Action for Sanitary Health.
(D) Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene.

**290.** What is the main argument of the paragraph regarding health, hygiene, and sanitation?
(A) They are deeply intertwined with women's health, dignity, and gender equality.
(B) They are purely infrastructural issues managed by engineers.
(C) They are primarily a concern for rural populations only.
(D) They have minimal impact on the overall health outcomes of a population.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*National Health Policies in India have progressively evolved to address the specific health needs and challenges faced by women, reflecting a growing recognition of gender as a key determinant of health. Early policies were often subsumed under broader family planning or maternal and child health goals. However, subsequent National Health Policies have attempted to adopt a more holistic and life cycle approach. The stated objectives frequently include reducing maternal mortality and morbidity, improving the nutritional status of women and girls, and tackling communicable and non-communicable diseases with a gender-sensitive lens. These policies often outline strategies for strengthening health systems to provide a continuum of care, from adolescence through to pregnancy, childbirth, and old age. Key programme components might involve ensuring skilled birth attendance, emergency obstetric care, and access to contraception. Despite the articulation of these comprehensive goals, the implementation on the ground often faces challenges, including inadequate funding, infrastructure gaps, shortage of personnel, and persistent socio-cultural barriers that limit women's access to and utilization of health services. Thus, while the policy framework has become more attuned to women's health, translating these policies into equitable and effective health outcomes for all women remains a significant and ongoing task for the nation's health programmes.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**291.** How has the focus of National Health Policies in India evolved concerning women's health?
(A) From a holistic approach to a narrow family planning focus.
(B) From a gender-sensitive lens to a gender-neutral one.
(C) From being subsumed under MCH to adopting a more holistic, life cycle approach.
(D) From focusing on women to focusing exclusively on men's health.

**292.** Which of the following is mentioned as a common objective of more recent National Health Policies for women?
(A) Reducing maternal mortality and improving nutritional status.
(B) Increasing the birth rate among all communities.
(C) Limiting healthcare access to only pregnant women.
(D) Promoting the use of traditional remedies over modern medicine.

**293.** According to the text, what is a significant challenge in the implementation of these health policies?
(A) An overabundance of trained medical personnel.
(B) The lack of any defined policy goals.
(C) A complete refusal of women to use health services.
(D) Inadequate funding, infrastructure gaps, and socio-cultural barriers.

**294.** The paragraph suggests that the policies aim to provide a "continuum of care". What does this imply?
(A) Care provided only in a single, continuous 24-hour period.
(B) Care that is seamless across different stages of a woman's life.
(C) Care that is focused only on communicable diseases.
(D) Care provided exclusively by one type of health worker.

NODIA

*to healthcare due to financial constraints, lack of mobility, and dependency on others for care. Therefore, the issues of widowhood and old age are not merely demographic categories but are complex social problems that intersect to create a high-risk environment for the physical and mental well-being of women, necessitating targeted social security and health interventions.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**271.** According to the paragraph, what often exacerbates the health decline for women in old age?
(A) A natural biological process of aging.
(B) An over-reliance on traditional medicine.
(C) The social and economic consequences of widowhood.
(D) A voluntary withdrawal from social life.

**272.** Which of the following is identified as a direct health consequence of the stress and poverty associated with widowhood?
(A) Increased financial independence and autonomy.
(B) A higher prevalence of mental health issues like depression.
(C) Improved social status within the community.
(D) Greater access to specialized healthcare services.

**273.** What is a primary reason cited in the text for elderly women having limited access to healthcare?
(A) A preference for self-treatment over formal medical care.
(B) The widespread availability of free health services for all elderly.
(C) A belief that age-related ailments are untreatable.
(D) Financial constraints, lack of mobility, and dependency on others.

**274.** How does the paragraph frame the issues of widowhood and old age?
(A) As complex social problems with severe health implications.
(B) As simple demographic categories for census data.
(C) As personal choices made by women.
(D) As issues primarily concerning emotional well-being, separate from physical health.

**275.** The source suggests that widowhood can lead to economic destitution for women primarily because of:
(A) Government policies that tax widows heavily.
(B) A lack of interest from women in managing finances.
(C) Their prior financial dependence and potential disinheritance.
(D) The high cost of funeral rites for their husbands.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*The occupational health of women is a critical yet often overlooked aspect of their overall well-being, encompassing a wide range of risks present in both the formal and informal sectors of the economy. A large proportion of women in India are engaged in the informal sector, including agriculture, domestic work, and home-based industries, where they face significant health hazards without the protection of labor laws or social security. These hazards include poor ergonomics leading to musculoskeletal disorders, exposure to pesticides in agriculture, and respiratory problems from indoor air pollution in home-based work. In the formal sector, women may face different but equally challenging issues, such as psychosocial stress from balancing work and family responsibilities, workplace harassment, and ergonomic risks associated with sedentary jobs or repetitive tasks. Furthermore, certain occupations may expose women to specific reproductive hazards, affecting their fertility or pregnancy outcomes. The lack of gender-specific personal protective equipment and inadequate workplace infrastructure, such as clean and safe toilets, further compounds these health risks. Therefore, a comprehensive approach to women's occupational health must consider the diverse nature of their work, address risks in both formal and informal settings, and advocate for policies that ensure safe working conditions and protect their health throughout their working lives.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**276.** What is a major reason cited for the vulnerability of women in the informal sector?
(A) The absence of labor law protection and social security.
(B) Higher wages that lead to overwork.
(C) The work is physically less demanding.
(D) Mandatory health check-ups are provided.

**277.** The paragraph mentions "poor ergonomics" as a health hazard. What specific health issue is it linked to?
(A) Infectious diseases.
(B) Reproductive health problems.
(C) Mental health issues.
(D) Musculoskeletal disorders.

**278.** Which of the following is identified as a significant occupational health challenge for women in the formal sector?
(A) Lack of access to any form of employment.
(B) Psychosocial stress from balancing work and family.
(C) Exposure to pesticides and other agricultural chemicals.
(D) Absence of any workplace infrastructure.

**279.** According to the text, what exacerbates the occupational health risks for women?
(A) The provision of gender-neutral protective equipment.
(B) A shorter number of working hours compared to men.
(C) Inadequate workplace infrastructure, such as a lack of safe toilets.
(D) The over-enforcement of protective labor laws.

**280.** What does the source advocate for as a comprehensive approach to women's occupational health?
(A) Focusing solely on women working in the formal sector.
(B) Addressing only physical hazards and ignoring psychosocial stress.
(C) Shifting all women from the informal to the formal sector as the only solution.
(D) Considering the diverse nature of women's work and ensuring safe conditions in all settings.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*Women's mental health is an integral component of their overall health, yet it is profoundly shaped by a unique confluence of biological factors, social conditioning, and gender-specific life experiences. Societal pressures and prescribed gender roles often place a disproportionate burden on women, who are expected to be primary caregivers and manage domestic responsibilities, frequently alongside professional work. This constant pressure to fulfill multiple roles can lead to chronic stress, anxiety, and burnout. Furthermore, women are more likely to be victims of gender-based violence, including domestic abuse, sexual assault, and harassment, which are significant risk factors for severe and long-lasting mental health issues such as post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), depression, and anxiety disorders. The stigma associated with mental illness, often more pronounced for women, can prevent them from seeking help, leading to untreated conditions and a cycle of suffering. It is crucial to recognize that mental health is not merely the absence of mental illness but a state of well-being. Promoting women's mental health requires a multi-pronged approach that includes challenging restrictive gender norms, ensuring protection from violence, providing accessible and non-judgmental mental healthcare services, and fostering social support systems that empower women and validate their experiences.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**281.** According to the paragraph, what places a disproportionate burden on women, potentially leading to chronic stress and burnout?
(A) The societal expectation to fulfill multiple roles as caregivers and workers.
(B) Biological predispositions to mental illness.
(C) A lack of interest in professional development.
(D) The inherent challenges of the modern workplace for all genders.

**282.** The source identifies gender-based violence as a significant risk factor for which of the following?
(A) Improved social support networks.
(B) Severe and long-lasting mental health issues.
(C) Economic empowerment.
(D) Greater community integration.

NODIA

**283.** What is a major barrier mentioned that prevents women from seeking help for mental health issues?
(A) The complete absence of mental healthcare facilities.
(B) The social stigma associated with mental illness.
(C) A lack of recognized mental health disorders among women.
(D) The belief that mental health is not part of overall health.

**284.** How does the paragraph define mental health?
(A) As a state of well-being, not just the absence of disease.
(B) Solely as the absence of a diagnosable mental illness.
(C) As the ability to withstand any form of stress without support.
(D) As a condition completely separate from physical health.

**285.** Which of the following is proposed as a necessary action to promote women's mental health?
(A) Encouraging women to conform more closely to traditional gender roles.
(B) Isolating mental health treatment from other healthcare services.
(C) Challenging restrictive gender norms and ensuring protection from violence.
(D) Focusing treatment exclusively on medication without therapy.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*The interconnection between health, hygiene, and sanitation forms a critical foundation for women's well-being, dignity, and safety. Inadequate access to sanitation, particularly the lack of safe, private, and clean toilets, has disproportionately adverse effects on women and girls. It forces them to wait for the cover of darkness to relieve themselves, increasing their vulnerability to physical and sexual assault. This practice, known as open defecation, also heightens the risk of health problems such as urinary tract infections (UTIs) and chronic constipation, as women may deliberately limit their fluid and food intake. Furthermore, the absence of proper hygiene facilities profoundly impacts menstrual hygiene management. Lack of access to clean water, sanitary products, and private spaces for changing and disposal of materials can lead to reproductive tract infections and other health issues. It also creates a barrier to education and employment, as girls may miss school and women may be absent from work during their menstruation. Therefore, health, hygiene, and sanitation are not merely infrastructural issues but are deeply intertwined with women's health outcomes, gender equality, and empowerment. Ensuring universal access to water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) is a fundamental step towards safeguarding women's health and enabling their full participation in society.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**286.** What is identified as a direct health risk for women associated with the practice of open defecation?
(A) Improved cardiovascular health.
(B) Better nutritional absorption.
(C) Reduced vulnerability to sexual assault.
(D) Increased risk of urinary tract infections (UTIs).

**287.** According to the text, how does the lack of adequate sanitation facilities increase women's vulnerability?
(A) By forcing them to spend more money on healthcare.
(B) By limiting their access to political participation.
(C) By increasing their risk of physical and sexual assault.
(D) By exposing them to excessive sunlight.

**288.** The paragraph states that poor menstrual hygiene management can be a barrier to education and employment. Why?
(A) Because societal norms prohibit menstruating women from learning.
(B) Because girls and women may be absent from school or work during menstruation.
(C) Because sanitary products are universally available and free.
(D) Because menstruation is considered a sign of high social status.

**289.** What does the acronym WASH stand for in the context of the paragraph?

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(B) Healthcare services should be provided only after a disease is diagnosed.
(C) Economic factors should be considered separate from health planning.
(D) The focus should shift to breaking the intergenerational cycle of poor health.

**255.** Which of the following statements can be inferred from the source?
(A) The life cycle approach is a new concept with limited application in India.
(B) The health of a woman is independent of her health as a girl.
(C) The framework advocates for a proactive rather than a reactive approach to health.
(D) The primary goal is to increase survival rates, not overall well-being.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*The health and nutritional status of women in India is a multifaceted issue, shaped by a complex interplay of various influencing factors. Socio-economic determinants, such as poverty, literacy levels, and employment status, are foundational. Women from economically disadvantaged backgrounds with lower educational attainment often have limited access to nutritious food, healthcare services, and crucial health-related information, perpetuating a cycle of poor health. Cultural factors, including patriarchal norms, early marriage, and a preference for sons, further exacerbate health disparities. For example, the practice of women eating last and least in the household can lead to chronic undernutrition, particularly during critical periods like pregnancy and lactation. Environmental factors, such as lack of access to safe drinking water and sanitation, expose women to a higher burden of infectious diseases. The nutritional status of a woman is not static; it fluctuates across her life cycle, with adolescence, pregnancy, and post-menopause being particularly vulnerable periods. These determinants do not operate in isolation but intersect, creating layers of vulnerability that significantly impact the overall health outcomes for women and have profound intergenerational consequences for maternal and child health. Addressing these deep-seated factors is essential for improving the health and nutritional status of women in the country.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**256.** Which category of factors is described as foundational in shaping the health and nutritional status of women in India?
(A) Biological and genetic factors.
(B) Socio-economic determinants.
(C) Environmental and climatic factors.
(D) Political and administrative factors.

**257.** The paragraph mentions a specific cultural practice that can lead to chronic undernutrition in women. What is this practice?
(A) Adherence to traditional fasting rituals.
(B) Dietary restrictions imposed during adolescence.
(C) The avoidance of certain food groups for religious reasons.
(D) The custom of women eating after other family members.

**258.** According to the text, why are adolescence, pregnancy, and post-menopause significant in relation to a woman's nutritional status?
(A) They represent stages of particular vulnerability to nutritional deficiencies.
(B) They are periods when nutritional needs are at their lowest.
(C) They are the only life stages when health interventions are effective.
(D) They are times when cultural factors cease to influence health.

**259.** What does the paragraph suggest about the various factors influencing women's health?
(A) They function independently of one another.
(B) Economic factors are solely responsible for all health disparities.
(C) They intersect to create multiple layers of vulnerability.
(D) Environmental factors have the least significant impact.

**260.** What is the overarching implication for policy and intervention based on the source?
(A) Interventions must address the underlying socio-cultural and economic determinants of health.
(B) Focusing only on providing food

NODIA

**295.** What is the overall conclusion of the paragraph regarding National Health Policies and women's health?
(A) The policies have been perfectly implemented and have solved all issues.
(B) The policy framework has not evolved at all over the decades.
(C) While the policy framework has improved, translating it into effective outcomes is a major challenge.
(D) Socio-cultural barriers have been completely eliminated by the new policies.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*National Population Policies and their associated programmes in India have undergone a significant transformation, with direct consequences for women's health and autonomy. Historically, many programmes were driven by a top-down, target-based approach, which prioritized demographic goals for population stabilization over individual health and rights. This often led to coercive methods in family planning and a narrow focus on female sterilization, placing the onus of contraception almost entirely on women. Recognizing the limitations and ethical issues of this approach, a major policy shift occurred, moving towards a framework that is more client-centered and rights-based. The contemporary approach, aligned with the Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) philosophy, emphasizes meeting the unmet needs for contraception, expanding the range of available choices (the "cafeteria approach"), and improving the quality of care. The focus has shifted from achieving sterilization targets to empowering individuals, particularly women, to make informed and voluntary decisions about their reproductive lives. This new paradigm links population policy with broader development goals, positing that improvements in women's education, health, and status are the most effective and sustainable ways to achieve population stabilization, thus transforming the role of women from mere targets of policy to active agents in their own health and family planning.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

NODIA

**296.** What was a primary characteristic of historical population programmes in India?
(A) A client-centered and rights-based framework.
(B) An emphasis on men's responsibility in family planning.
(C) A wide variety of contraceptive choices for all.
(D) A top-down, target-based approach focused on demographics.

**297.** What was a major criticism of the older, target-based family planning approach?
(A) It placed the primary burden of contraception on women.
(B) It was too slow in achieving results.
(C) It failed to focus on female sterilization.
(D) It ignored demographic goals entirely.

**298.** The contemporary, rights-based population policy is aligned with which broader health philosophy?
(A) The original Maternal and Child Health (MCH) approach.
(B) The Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) approach.
(C) A disease-centric model of public health.
(D) A policy focused solely on gerontological care.

**299.** What does the term "cafeteria approach" imply in the context of modern family planning programmes?
(A) Providing meals at family planning centers.
(B) Allowing individuals to choose from a wide range of contraceptive options.
(C) Offering a limited, pre-selected contraceptive method.
(D) A system where providers choose the method for the client.

**300.** How has the role of women been reconceptualized in the new population policy paradigm?
(A) As active agents making informed decisions about their reproductive health.
(B) As passive recipients of family planning services.
(C) As targets for achieving demographic numbers.
(D) As individuals who should not be involved

8. (A) Government policies promoting the girl child have completely eradicated the problem.
The declining child sex ratio remains a critical demographic challenge in India, driven by deep-seated cultural preferences for male children. While government policies and legal frameworks like the PC-PNDT Act aim to address this issue, the problem persists due to the misuse of technology for sex selection. Socio-economic factors and the devaluation of girls contribute to this trend, which is often visible in economically prosperous regions.

9. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Widowhood in the Indian context is frequently accompanied by significant social and economic marginalization. Many women lose their financial security and property rights upon the death of their spouse. Cultural stigmas and restrictions on social participation further isolate them, leading to psychological distress and poverty. These interrelated factors create a condition of extreme vulnerability where the lack of social support directly results in social decline.

10. (A) Higher incidence of musculoskeletal disorders and pesticide exposure.
Women working in the unorganized sector, particularly in agriculture, face significant occupational hazards due to the lack of protective equipment and ergonomic workplaces. Manual labor involving repetitive tasks and prolonged exposure to chemical pesticides leads to chronic health issues. These workers often suffer from musculoskeletal pain, respiratory problems, and toxicities. The absence of formal health benefits and safety regulations in these sectors exacerbates the physical risks.

11. (D) The burden of communicable and degenerative diseases coupled with social neglect.
Elderly women in India face unique health challenges characterized by a high prevalence of chronic and degenerative conditions like arthritis and cardiovascular diseases. This physiological burden is often worsened by social factors such as widowhood, economic dependency, and neglect within the family. Limited access to specialized geriatric care and the lack of social security networks further increase their vulnerability, making geriatric health a significant public priority.

12. (A) (a), (b), and (d)
The Reproductive and Child Health approach provides a comprehensive framework that integrates fertility regulation, safe motherhood, and child survival. It also addresses reproductive tract infections and sexually transmitted diseases. Unlike traditional models, RCH is a target-free, client-centered approach that recognizes the specific health needs of various groups, including adolescents. It moves beyond just focusing on married women to ensure health services are available throughout different life stages.

13. (C) Promotion of physical, mental, and social well-being for all workers.
Occupational health is a multi-disciplinary field focused on protecting the safety, health, and welfare of people engaged in work. It encompasses the prevention of work-related injuries and diseases by controlling risks in the workplace environment. For women, this involves addressing ergonomic issues, chemical exposures, and psychosocial stress. The goal is to ensure that work environments are conducive to maintaining the highest degree of well-being for all employees.

14. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
Access to safe and private sanitation is a critical determinant of health and dignity for women and girls. Poor sanitation infrastructure disproportionately impacts their safety, health, and education, often leading to school dropouts after puberty. This issue is not restricted to urban areas; it is a significant concern in rural regions where open defecation remains prevalent. Hygiene facilities are essential for managing menstruation and preventing various reproductive infections.

15. (A) 4, 1, 2, 3
Public health policy in India has evolved through distinct phases. Initially, maternal and child health services were integrated into general health services. This was followed by the targeted Child Survival and Safe Motherhood programme. Later, the Reproductive and Child Health Phase I introduced a broader approach. Finally,

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

# ANSWERS

1. (B) Health is a continuum where events at each life stage influence subsequent outcomes.
The life cycle approach acknowledges that health is a continuous process from birth to death. Each stage of a woman's life, including infancy, adolescence, and the reproductive years, is interconnected. Health interventions or deficiencies in one stage significantly impact health status and outcomes in the following stages. This holistic perspective moves beyond a narrow focus on reproductive years, ensuring comprehensive care throughout every developmental phase.

2. (A) Women face a dual burden of diseases, often worsened by socio-economic factors.
Women in India experience a complex health profile characterized by the simultaneous existence of communicable and non-communicable diseases. This dual burden is often aggravated by socio-economic disparities, cultural norms, and limited access to healthcare resources. Factors such as poverty, lack of education, and gender-based discrimination play a vital role in shaping their health outcomes, leading to significant variations across different states and social groups.

3. (C) High levels of female literacy and economic independence.
Nutritional status is primarily influenced by social and economic determinants that affect food access and consumption. Intra-household food distribution often favors male members, leading to nutritional deficiencies in women. Frequent pregnancies and early marriage further deplete nutritional reserves. However, improved literacy and economic independence are positive factors that empower women to make better health choices and access diverse, nutrient-rich foods, thereby improving their nutritional well-being.

4. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
The transition from Maternal and Child Health to Reproductive and Child Health represents a significant paradigm shift in public health policy. This move replaced a narrow, target-driven demographic approach with a client-centered model that focuses on the quality of care. RCH is broader in scope as it includes adolescent health, family planning, and the management of reproductive tract infections, rather than being restricted solely to pregnancy.

5. (C) The Life Cycle Approach to health.
Providing nutritional supplements and counseling to adolescent girls is a strategic application of the life cycle approach. This principle recognizes that health in one stage, like adolescence, directly influences future health during the reproductive years. By addressing anemia early, health programs prevent complications during future pregnancies and ensure better birth outcomes. This proactive strategy focuses on long-term wellness by intervening at critical developmental milestones.

6. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
Health issues are uniquely linked to specific stages of a woman's life cycle. Anemia is frequently associated with the onset of menstruation during adolescence. Osteoporosis is a major concern in old age due to hormonal changes and bone density loss. Infancy is a critical period where low birth weight vulnerability is apparent. Risks of perinatal mortality are primarily addressed during the reproductive age through obstetric care.

7. (D) Targeted interventions to reduce maternal and infant mortality rates.
Traditional Maternal and Child Health programs were primarily designed as vertical health initiatives with specific demographic objectives. Their core focus was the provision of clinical services to ensure the survival of mothers and infants during the perinatal period. These programs concentrated on reducing mortality through immunization, antenatal care, and basic healthcare services, viewing women mainly in their reproductive roles rather than addressing their lifelong health needs.

NODIA

problems can have long-term consequences if not addressed. Proper education and access to sanitary products are essential to reduce these risks and ensure the dignity and well-being of adolescent girls and women.

**53.** (C) Reducing maternal and child mortality with a focus on rural health and underserved groups.
RCH-II, a key component of the National Health Mission, was designed to improve health outcomes for mothers and children, particularly in rural and underserved areas. Its primary objectives include reducing the Maternal Mortality Ratio and the Infant Mortality Rate through strengthened public health systems. The program emphasizes institutional deliveries, immunization, and emergency obstetric care. By focusing on high-priority districts, RCH-II aims to bridge regional disparities and ensure that essential health services reach the most vulnerable populations.

**54.** (B) Lifelong gender discrimination in nutrition and healthcare, plus higher rates of widowhood.
The poorer health status of elderly women compared to men is often the result of cumulative disadvantages throughout their lives. Lifelong gender discrimination in food allocation and healthcare access leads to poorer physical reserves. Additionally, women have higher rates of widowhood, which often brings social isolation and economic dependency. These social factors, combined with biological changes during aging, create a complex web of vulnerability that negatively impacts their health and limits their access to necessary care.

**55.** (C) 3, 2, 4, 1
A woman's life cycle consists of distinct biological and social stages that follow a specific chronological order. It begins with infancy, followed by the rapid growth and changes of adolescence. The next stage is the reproductive age, during which pregnancy and childbirth typically occur. Finally, the cycle moves into the post-reproductive phase, marked by menopause and old age. Understanding this sequence is vital for the life cycle approach, as health in each earlier stage influences outcomes in the later stages.

**56.** (A) Over-nutrition and under-nutrition within the population.
The dual burden of malnutrition refers to the simultaneous existence of under-nutrition and over-nutrition within the same community or population. While many women in India continue to suffer from calorie and micro-nutrient deficiencies, leading to anemia and stunting, there is also a rising trend of obesity and related non-communicable diseases. This complex nutritional profile requires public health interventions that address both the lack of adequate food and the consumption of unhealthy, energy-dense diets across different socio-economic groups.

**57.** (C) An occupational health hazard.
Chronic back pain in a construction worker is a clear example of an occupational health hazard. It often results from the physical demands of the job, such as heavy lifting, repetitive movements, and prolonged standing. These activities put significant strain on the musculoskeletal system, leading to long-term injuries. Occupational hazards include any workplace condition that can cause illness or injury. Addressing these risks through better workplace design and safety training is essential for protecting the health of manual laborers.

**58.** (A) Swachh Bharat Mission
The Swachh Bharat Mission is a major national initiative aimed at improving sanitation and hygiene across India. Its primary goals include eliminating open defecation through the construction of household and community toilets. By providing safe and private sanitation facilities, the mission directly impacts public health, reducing the transmission of water-borne and waste-related diseases. For women, it specifically enhances safety, dignity, and menstrual hygiene management, making it a critical intervention for both health and social well-being.

**59.** (D) Patrilineal and patriarchal social structures.
The persistence of son preference is deeply embedded in patrilineal and patriarchal social structures where male children are valued for lineage, inheritance, and providing old-age support. These cultural norms often lead to the devaluation of girls, manifesting in gender-biased sex selection and a declining child sex ratio. Legal

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

the National Health Mission was launched, incorporating RCH-II to strengthen rural health infrastructure and provide comprehensive care across maternal and child sectors.

**16.** (B) Empowerment by meeting needs for contraception, health infrastructure, and child survival.
The National Population Policy focuses on achieving population stabilization through a voluntary and rights-based approach. Its core objective regarding women's health is empowerment by ensuring access to reproductive health services, diverse contraceptive choices, and quality health infrastructure. By prioritizing child survival and maternal well-being, the policy aims to meet the unmet needs of citizens, thereby allowing them to make informed decisions about their reproductive lives.

**17.** (B) Postpartum depression
Postpartum depression is a significant mental health condition that affects women following childbirth. It involves persistent feelings of extreme sadness, anxiety, and exhaustion that can interfere with a mother's ability to care for herself and her newborn. This condition is linked to hormonal shifts, physical changes, and the psychological stress of new parenthood. Recognizing and treating this issue is vital for the well-being of both mother and child.

**18.** (A) (a), (b), (c), and (d)
Women in the informal sector are highly vulnerable to occupational health risks due to several interconnected factors. They often lack formal employment contracts, which deprives them of social security and health benefits. Long working hours and low wages contribute to chronic fatigue and malnutrition. Additionally, exposure to hazardous materials without proper protective gear and a general lack of awareness regarding safety norms further increase their susceptibility to workplace injuries.

**19.** (C) Early marriage - Higher risk of obstetric complications
Early marriage is a critical social determinant that negatively impacts women's reproductive health. When young girls marry and become pregnant before their bodies are fully developed, they face a significantly higher risk of obstetric complications, including obstructed labor and pregnancy-induced hypertension. This often leads to poor maternal and neonatal outcomes. Addressing early marriage is essential to improving reproductive health and breaking the cycle of maternal morbidity and mortality.

NODIA

**20.** (D) Nutritional status
Intra-household food distribution patterns in many traditional communities often reflect gender-based discrimination. When women eat last and receive smaller or less nutritious portions compared to male family members, their overall nutritional status is severely compromised. This practice contributes to widespread micro-nutrient deficiencies and anemia among women. Such cultural norms regarding food consumption prioritize the needs of men and boys, directly leading to poor health outcomes for females.

**21.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The shift from Maternal and Child Health to Reproductive and Child Health represents a move toward a more holistic, client-centered health model. While MCH focused primarily on demographic targets and survival, the RCH approach encompasses a broader range of health issues. By including adolescent health, management of reproductive tract infections, and family planning within a quality-of-care framework, RCH addresses the diverse health needs of individuals throughout their lives.

**22.** (B) A social condition characterized by increased vulnerability, poverty, and psychological distress.
In the context of women's health studies, widowhood is understood as a complex social condition rather than just a legal status. It is often marked by a significant increase in socio-economic vulnerability due to the loss of a spouse's income and potential exclusion from property rights. The psychological distress resulting from grief and social marginalization, combined with neglect of physical health, makes widows a particularly high-risk group in society.

**23.** (D) To achieve universal health coverage and deliver quality health care services to all at affordable costs.
The National Health Policy provides a strategic framework to strengthen the healthcare

**38.** (A) (a) and (b) only
A declining child sex ratio leads to significant social imbalances, most notably a surplus of men in the marriageable age group. This demographic shift can result in a 'marriage squeeze' and contributes to increased crimes against women, including trafficking and violence. Contrary to improving empowerment, a scarcity of women often strengthens patriarchal controls. It does not lead to an automatic improvement in status; instead, it reflects and reinforces deep-seated gender discrimination and the devaluation of females.

**39.** (D) Implementation of nutritional interventions across all stages from infancy through lactation.
Improving women's nutritional status requires a comprehensive life cycle approach. Interventions must start in infancy and continue through adolescence, pregnancy, and lactation. Ensuring adequate nutrition at each stage prevents the intergenerational cycle of malnutrition. For example, a healthy adolescent girl is more likely to become a healthy mother who gives birth to a healthy baby. This continuous support is far more effective than isolated interventions during pregnancy alone for long-term health outcomes.

**40.** (A) PC & PNDT Act - Encouraging the use of pre-natal diagnostic techniques for any purpose.
Government health policies and acts are designed with specific protective objectives. The PC-PNDT Act was enacted to prohibit the misuse of pre-natal diagnostic techniques for sex-conscious abortion, thereby addressing the declining child sex ratio. In contrast, the National Health Mission focuses on strengthening the public health system. Janani Suraksha Yojana promotes institutional deliveries to reduce maternal mortality, and ICDS provides essential nutrition and care to young children to ensure healthy early development.

**41.** (C) Stigma, lack of awareness, and the cultural prioritization of visible physical ailments.
Mental health issues in women often go undiagnosed due to several socio-cultural barriers. Pervasive social stigma makes it difficult for women to discuss psychological distress without fear of judgment. Additionally, there is often a lack of awareness regarding mental health symptoms, leading families to prioritize visible physical illnesses. Cultural norms also play a role, as women may suppress their feelings to avoid being seen as a burden, resulting in the neglect of their emotional well-being.

**42.** (B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Public health concepts address different aspects of well-being across the population. The life cycle approach views health as a continuum from birth to old age. The child sex ratio specifically measures the number of girls per 1000 boys in the young age group. Maternal and Child Health focuses on the medical needs of pregnant women and young children. Lastly, occupational health is concerned with the safety and well-being of individuals within their work environments.

**43.** (D) Osteoporosis
Osteoporosis is a major health concern for post-menopausal and elderly women, characterized by decreased bone density and increased fragility. This condition is often linked to the decline in estrogen levels after menopause, which accelerates bone loss. As bones become more brittle, the risk of fractures from minor falls increases significantly. Managing this risk through adequate calcium and vitamin D intake, along with regular weight-bearing exercise, is essential for maintaining mobility in older age.

**44.** (B) The International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), Cairo, 1994.
The shift from the Maternal and Child Health approach to the Reproductive and Child Health approach was largely influenced by the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo. This conference established a global consensus that population policies should focus on individual rights and well-being rather than just demographic targets. It emphasized the need for comprehensive reproductive health services that are client-centered, gender-sensitive, and available to people at all stages of their life cycle.

**45.** (C) Healthy adolescents are more likely to become healthy mothers with healthy newborns.
From a life cycle perspective, adolescence is a critical period that shapes future health outcomes. Proper nutrition and healthcare during these years ensure that girls reach their full physical and reproductive potential. A

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

health status directly influences future maternal health.

**31.** (A) The number of girls per 1000 boys in the 0-6 age group.
The child sex ratio is a critical demographic indicator that measures the number of girls for every 1000 boys in the age group of zero to six years. A declining ratio indicates a significant imbalance, often caused by gender-biased sex selection and female foeticide. This trend reflects deep-seated social prejudices and the devaluation of the girl child. Monitoring this ratio is essential for assessing gender equality and the effectiveness of social policies.

**32.** (B) Integration of reproductive health for men and adolescents, which was outside the MCH scope.
A key distinction between the traditional Maternal and Child Health approach and the Reproductive and Child Health approach is the expanded scope of the latter. While MCH focused almost exclusively on pregnant women and infants, RCH integrates the health needs of adolescents and men. It also addresses reproductive tract infections and sexually transmitted diseases. This shift recognizes that reproductive health is a broader concept involving various community members and life stages beyond motherhood.

**33.** (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
The National Population Policy, 2000, explicitly rejects coercive measures for family planning. Instead, it emphasizes a target-free, voluntary approach based on the informed choice and consent of citizens. The policy focuses on empowering individuals by providing access to a wide range of reproductive health services and meeting unmet needs for contraception. It recognizes that sustainable population stabilization is best achieved through improved health infrastructure, child survival, and the empowerment of women.

**34.** (A) Musculoskeletal disorders and urinary tract infections.
The lack of private and safe sanitation facilities forces many rural women to delay urination and defecation until dark. This practice leads to significant health risks, including a higher incidence of urinary tract infections due to prolonged retention. Additionally, the physical strain of waiting or traveling to distant areas can cause musculoskeletal disorders. Furthermore, being forced to use secluded areas at night poses a direct threat to their physical safety and overall dignity.

**35.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The health status of women is determined by a complex interplay of biological, social, and economic factors. While biological differences are important, social determinants such as poverty and low literacy levels significantly restrict women's access to nutrition and healthcare. Cultural norms and gender-based discrimination also limit their decision-making power regarding their own health. These factors collectively create barriers that impact health outcomes, making it necessary to address social issues alongside medical interventions.

NODIA

**36.** (D) Old-age pension schemes.
The Reproductive and Child Health Programme is a comprehensive initiative focused on maternal care, child survival, and family planning. It includes services for safe motherhood, neonatal care, and the prevention of reproductive and sexually transmitted infections. While these programs address various stages of the life cycle, old-age pension schemes are social security measures managed under different welfare policies. RCH specifically focuses on the health and reproductive aspects of women and children within the community.

**37.** (C) Exposure to cotton dust leading to respiratory problems.
Occupational health hazards are risks faced by workers due to the nature of their work environment. In garment factories, workers are often exposed to high levels of cotton dust and textile fibers. Prolonged inhalation of these particles can lead to chronic respiratory conditions such as byssinosis or asthma. These risks are exacerbated by poor ventilation and the lack of protective gear. Addressing these hazards is essential for protecting the long-term health of industrial workers.

system and improve health outcomes for the entire population. Its primary objective is the attainment of universal health coverage, ensuring that all citizens have access to essential health services without facing financial hardship. By emphasizing preventive, promotive, and curative care at affordable costs, the policy aims to bridge disparities and provide quality services across all socio-economic groups.

**24.** (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Various national programs focus on specific health and social objectives. Janani Suraksha Yojana promotes institutional deliveries to reduce maternal mortality. The Integrated Child Development Services focus on early childhood care and nutrition. The PC-PNDT Act is a legal measure to prevent sex-selective abortions and address the declining child sex ratio. Lastly, the National Health Mission provides the overarching structure to strengthen rural health infrastructure and deliver essential community services.

**25.** (C) Physiological changes of aging combined with socio-economic dependency.
The vulnerability of elderly women to health problems arises from an intersection of biological and social factors. Physiological changes associated with aging increase the risk of chronic degenerative diseases. In many cases, these physical challenges are compounded by socio-economic dependency, as women may lack personal income or property. This dependency often leads to social neglect and limited access to healthcare, resulting in poorer health outcomes compared to elderly men.

**26.** (A) Investment in stock markets.
From a public health perspective, hygiene for women encompasses a range of practices essential for preventing disease and maintaining well-being. This includes menstrual hygiene management, which is vital for reproductive health. Personal cleanliness and safe food handling are also core components that protect against infections. While financial literacy and investments are important for economic security, they are not categorized as physical hygiene practices within the traditional scope of public health interventions.

**27.** (D) Pregnant women and children, typically up to the age of five.
Maternal and Child Health programs specifically target the health needs of women during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period, as well as the needs of infants and young children. The focus is usually on children up to five years of age, as this is the most vulnerable period for growth and survival. These programs prioritize interventions such as immunization, nutrition, and safe delivery to reduce maternal and infant mortality rates.

**28.** (B) Seeking help for mental health is widely accepted and free of stigma for women across all sections of Indian society.
Mental health issues among women are significant but often go untreated due to pervasive social stigma and a lack of awareness. While factors like domestic violence and hormonal changes are known triggers for depression and anxiety, the cultural environment often discourages women from seeking professional help. Seeking psychiatric care is frequently viewed with shame, leading many to suffer in silence. Overcoming this stigma is a major challenge for public health initiatives.

**29.** (C) Old age, widowhood, and health vulnerability.
This situation highlights the intersectional challenges faced by elderly women who live alone. The combination of old age and widowhood often leads to severe economic hardship and social isolation. Chronic conditions like arthritis further decrease mobility and independence. These factors collectively create a state of high health vulnerability, where the lack of financial resources and family support prevents the individual from accessing necessary medical care and maintaining an adequate quality of life.

**30.** (A) (a) and (c)
Adolescent girls in India face specific health risks that require targeted interventions. Nutritional anemia is a major problem in this age group, often due to poor dietary intake and the onset of menstruation. Social factors like early marriage further exacerbate health risks and lead to the premature termination of education. Contrary to neglect, they are a priority group under the life cycle approach, which recognizes that their

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

healthy adolescent is less likely to suffer from anemia and other deficiencies during pregnancy, which reduces the risk of maternal complications and low birth weight in newborns. Investing in adolescent health is essential for breaking the intergenerational cycle of poor health.

**46.** (D) Provision of facilities for the safe disposal of human urine and biological feces.
Sanitation in public health primarily refers to the infrastructure and services required for the safe management and disposal of human waste. This includes the provision of toilets and sewage systems to prevent the contamination of water sources and the environment. Effective sanitation is a fundamental requirement for preventing water-borne diseases and maintaining community health. For women, it also involves ensuring safety and dignity by providing private facilities for personal hygiene and menstrual management.

**47.** (A) Provides a framework and strategic direction for the health sector's development.
The National Health Policy serves as a comprehensive guiding document that outlines the government's goals and strategies for improving the health system. It provides a long-term vision for achieving universal health coverage and addressing public health challenges. While it is not a legally binding act, it informs budget allocations, program design, and the integration of various health services. It aims to ensure that healthcare is accessible, affordable, and of high quality for all citizens.

**48.** (B) (b) and (c)
Widowhood in India often brings significant social and economic challenges. Many widows face strict cultural restrictions regarding their diet, clothing, and participation in social ceremonies, which are frequently seen as auspicious only for married women. Furthermore, the loss of a spouse can lead to severe economic hardship, especially if the woman lacks property rights or employment opportunities. These factors combine to create a state of dependency and vulnerability that adversely impacts their physical and mental health.

**49.** (B) Repetitive strain and exposure to toxic substances in poorly ventilated environments.
Women working in home-based or informal industries, such as beedi-rolling, face specific occupational risks due to the nature of their work environments. These tasks often involve repetitive movements and prolonged sitting in awkward positions, leading to musculoskeletal disorders. Additionally, working with materials like tobacco or chemicals in poorly ventilated spaces increases the risk of respiratory problems and toxic exposure. The lack of ergonomic design and safety regulations in these sectors significantly impacts their long-term health.

**50.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The declining child sex ratio is a grave social issue that indicates deep-seated gender discrimination. It reflects the pervasive devaluation of the girl child in society, often driven by a strong cultural preference for sons. This demographic imbalance is primarily caused by human interventions such as sex-selective abortions. Understanding the CSR as a symptom of social malaise is essential for developing policies that address the root causes of gender inequality and promote the rights of females.

**51.** (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
The life cycle approach to health is a dynamic model that recognizes that health needs change as individuals grow. It does not provide the same interventions to everyone; instead, it tailors healthcare to the specific vulnerabilities of different stages, such as infancy, adolescence, and old age. By addressing stage-specific requirements, such as immunization in childhood or geriatric care in later life, this approach ensures more effective and comprehensive health outcomes throughout a woman's entire lifetime.

**52.** (D) Increased risk of Reproductive Tract Infections (RTIs).
Poor menstrual hygiene management is a significant public health issue that directly impacts women's reproductive health. The use of unhygienic materials and the lack of private facilities for cleaning can lead to a higher incidence of reproductive tract infections and urinary tract infections. These health

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

in family planning decisions.

www.nodia.in

NODIA

measures alone are often insufficient to change these mindsets. Addressing the problem requires a fundamental shift in social values to recognize the equal status and rights of girls and women.

**60.** (C) (b), (c), (d), and (e)
The Reproductive and Child Health approach is a holistic model that extends beyond simple family planning. It includes essential services for safe motherhood, neonatal care, and child survival. Furthermore, it addresses the management of reproductive tract infections and recognizes the health needs of both men and women. The approach is characterized by a commitment to client-centered, quality-oriented service delivery. It moves away from rigid targets, focusing instead on meeting the diverse health and rights-based needs of individuals and communities.

**61.** (C) Non-communicable diseases like hypertension, diabetes, and arthritis are major concerns.
Health issues in old age for women are increasingly dominated by non-communicable diseases such as hypertension, diabetes, and degenerative conditions like arthritis. As life expectancy increases, the burden of these chronic illnesses grows, requiring long-term management and geriatric care. Mental health is also a significant concern, often linked to social isolation. Despite these needs, access to specialized healthcare remains a challenge for many elderly women, especially those in rural areas or from lower socio-economic backgrounds.

**62.** (D) Hygienic practices are essential for preventing diseases and maintaining good health.
Health and hygiene are closely interrelated concepts in public health. While health refers to a state of overall well-being, hygiene involves the practices and conditions conducive to maintaining that state and preventing disease. Regular hygienic practices, such as handwashing and safe sanitation, are essential for interrupting the transmission of infectious agents. Good hygiene acts as a primary preventive measure, ensuring that individuals remain healthy and communities are protected from the spread of communicable illnesses.

**63.** (A) Bring the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) to replacement levels by 2010.
The National Population Policy, 2000, established clear objectives for population stabilization. Its medium-term objective was to bring the total fertility rate to replacement levels through a voluntary approach. This involved improving the reach and quality of reproductive and child health services. By achieving replacement-level fertility, where each couple has enough children to replace themselves, the policy aimed to ensure a stable population growth that is consistent with the country's socio-economic development and environmental sustainability goals.

**64.** (B) Increased vulnerability to poverty, malnutrition, and significant psychological distress.
From a public health perspective, widowhood is a major social determinant that negatively impacts women's health. The loss of a spouse often leads to economic destitution, particularly if the woman has limited access to property or formal employment. This financial hardship directly results in poor nutrition and health neglect. Furthermore, the social marginalization and grief associated with widowhood contribute to significant psychological distress, including depression and anxiety, making widows a highly vulnerable group requiring social support.

**65.** (B) International currency exchange rates
Women's health status in India is influenced by several direct social and economic determinants. Caste and class often dictate access to resources and the quality of healthcare available. Geographical location also plays a role, with rural women frequently facing greater barriers than those in urban areas. Level of education is another key factor, as literacy empowers women to make informed health choices. However, international currency exchange rates are macro-economic factors that do not directly determine an individual woman's health outcomes.

**66.** (A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
Health concepts encompass various aspects of human well-being and environmental conditions. Mental health is a state of well-being where an individual can cope with life's stresses. Sanitation refers to environmental conditions like waste disposal and clean water that prevent disease.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

healthy lifestyles, improving sanitation, and strengthening primary care to prevent illnesses before they occur. By prioritizing health promotion and disease prevention, the policy aims to reduce the overall burden of disease, lower healthcare costs, and improve the long-term health and productivity of the entire population.

**81.** (B) Adolescence
Adolescence is a pivotal stage in the life cycle, marked by the onset of menstruation and significant physical and psychological transformations. During this period, girls have unique nutritional requirements to support rapid growth and development. It is also a time of heightened vulnerability to social pressures and health risks. Providing targeted health education and nutritional support during adolescence is essential for ensuring a healthy transition into adulthood and improving future reproductive health outcomes for women.

**82.** (A) A more comprehensive and integrated model of health care.
The transition from the Maternal and Child Health approach to the Reproductive and Child Health approach represented a significant expansion in public health strategy. RCH moved beyond the narrow focus on maternal and infant survival to offer a more comprehensive model. This integrated approach includes adolescent health, family planning, and the management of reproductive tract infections. By addressing these diverse needs within a single framework, RCH ensures that health services are more holistic, client-centered, and responsive to community needs.

**83.** (C) Their health is often neglected, and they suffer from high rates of malnutrition and depression.
Widows in many parts of India are a highly vulnerable group whose health is frequently neglected due to social and economic factors. They often face marginalization within the family, leading to poor access to nutritious food and medical care. The loss of a spouse and the resulting social isolation also contribute to high rates of psychological distress, including depression. Addressing the specific health and social needs of widows is essential for promoting their dignity and ensuring their well-being in old age.

**84.** (A) (a), (b), (c), and (e)
The life cycle approach views health as a cumulative process where each stage of life is interconnected. It emphasizes targeting interventions at critical periods, such as childhood or pregnancy, to ensure the best long-term outcomes. This approach recognizes inter-generational links, such as how a mother's health affects her newborn. It also acknowledges that social and economic determinants impact health at every stage. By taking this holistic view, health programs can more effectively promote lifelong wellness and break cycles of poor health.

**85.** (C) Musculoskeletal disorders
Home-based workers, such as those doing embroidery or garment work, are at high risk for musculoskeletal disorders. This is due to the nature of their work, which often requires spending long hours in fixed, hunched positions with repetitive hand movements. Such physical strain can lead to chronic pain in the back, neck, and wrists. The lack of ergonomically designed workspaces in home settings exacerbates these risks. Addressing these ergonomic issues is essential for preventing long-term physical impairment among home-based laborers.

**86.** (B) Cultural taboos, silence, and lack of access to hygienic products and private facilities.
Improving menstrual hygiene among adolescent girls is often hindered by deep-seated cultural taboos and the silence surrounding the topic. These social barriers prevent open discussion and education, leading to a lack of awareness about hygienic practices. Furthermore, many girls in rural or low-income areas lack access to affordable sanitary products and private, safe toilets in schools. These factors collectively impact their health, dignity, and school attendance, making menstrual hygiene management a critical area for public health intervention.

**87.** (D) A target-free approach that promotes voluntary and informed choice in reproductive health.
The National Population Policy, 2000, aims for population stabilization by prioritizing individual rights and needs. It moves away from coercive

NODIA

reduces the risk of future complications such as anemia during pregnancy or giving birth to low-birth-weight infants. Such early interventions break the intergenerational cycle of poor health and contribute to long-term wellness.

**74.** (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
The Reproductive and Child Health program is a comprehensive health initiative that provides care at multiple stages. It is not limited to child health after birth; instead, it encompasses a full continuum of maternal care. This includes antenatal care during pregnancy, ensuring safe delivery practices, and providing postnatal care for both the mother and the newborn. By addressing these critical periods, the RCH program aims to improve survival rates and long-term health outcomes for women and children alike.

**75.** (D) Widowhood and empty-nest syndrome.
Mental health problems like social isolation and depression in elderly women are often linked to changes in their social environment. Widowhood can lead to a sudden loss of companionship and financial security. Additionally, the 'empty-nest syndrome,' where children move away for work or marriage, can leave older women feeling lonely and purposeless. In a changing society where traditional family support systems may weaken, these factors significantly increase the risk of psychological distress and social neglect among the elderly.

**76.** (B) All workers, including women in both formal and informal sectors like agriculture, construction, and home-based work.
Occupational health is a broad concept relevant to everyone in the workforce, regardless of their sector or income level. While formal industry risks are often recognized, women in the informal sector, such as agriculture, construction, and home-based work, face significant and often invisible hazards. These include ergonomic strain, chemical exposure, and lack of social security. Ensuring workplace safety and health promotion for all workers is essential for maintaining a healthy population and protecting the well-being of marginalized laborers.

**77.** (C) The drudgery and physical strain of collecting water from distant sources.
Lack of access to clean water has a multi-dimensional impact on women's health. Beyond the risk of waterborne diseases, women in many rural areas bear the primary responsibility for water collection. This involves spending hours traveling long distances and carrying heavy loads, leading to chronic physical strain and musculoskeletal problems. This drudgery also takes time away from education, productive work, and rest. Addressing water accessibility is therefore a critical intervention for improving both the physical health and time-poverty of women.

**78.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Providing safe and hygienic sanitation is a vital public health intervention for women. The lack of private facilities often leads to unhygienic practices, increasing the risk of reproductive and urinary tract infections. Furthermore, when women are forced to use secluded outdoor areas, especially at night, it poses a serious risk to their physical safety and exposes them to violence. Ensuring access to toilets is therefore essential for protecting women's health, ensuring their dignity, and safeguarding their security.

**79.** (A) The responsibility of both paid work in the formal or informal sector and unpaid domestic labor and caregiving.
The 'double burden' refers to the dual responsibility many women face by participating in the labor force while also managing almost all unpaid domestic tasks and caregiving. This situation often leads to chronic fatigue, stress, and a lack of time for personal health and rest. The physical and mental strain of balancing these roles can negatively impact a woman's overall well-being. Recognizing and addressing this unequal distribution of labor is important for promoting gender equality and improving women's health.

**80.** (B) Disease prevention, health promotion, and wellness.
A key goal of the National Health Policy is to shift the focus of the healthcare system from a purely curative model to one that emphasizes prevention and wellness. This involves promoting

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**108.** (A) (a), (b), (c), and (d)
The National Health Policy aims to transform the healthcare system by increasing public spending and focusing on preventive and promotive care. A central goal is to reduce out-of-pocket expenditure, which often leads to financial hardship for individuals. The policy also strives to achieve universal health coverage, ensuring that all citizens have access to quality services. By strengthening the public health infrastructure and providing essential care at the community level, the government seeks to improve health equity and long-term population well-being.

**109.** (C) The mother's health and nutritional status before and during pregnancy.
The health of a newborn is most directly determined by the mother's health and nutritional status. If a mother is anemic or malnourished before and during pregnancy, she is at a higher risk of giving birth to a low-birth-weight baby. Such infants are more vulnerable to infections and developmental issues. This intergenerational link highlights the importance of the life cycle approach, where ensuring the well-being of adolescent girls and pregnant women is essential for the health of future generations.

**110.** (A) The Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC & PNDT) Act, 1994
The PC-PNDT Act is a critical piece of legislation enacted to address the declining child sex ratio in India. It prohibits the use of pre-conception and pre-natal diagnostic techniques for determining the sex of a fetus, thereby banning sex-selective abortions. By regulating the misuse of medical technology for gender discrimination, the act aims to protect the rights of the girl child and ensure a more balanced demographic structure. Effective implementation of this law is essential for social justice and gender equality.

**111.** (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
The health of an adolescent girl has profound implications for future generations. This intergenerational link means that a girl who is anemic or malnourished during her youth is more likely to remain so during her reproductive years. Such a mother has a significantly higher chance of giving birth to a low-birth-weight baby, who may then face health challenges and grow up to be a malnourished adult. Breaking this cycle requires prioritizing the health and nutrition of girls during adolescence.

**112.** (B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
National health and social schemes target different beneficiary groups across the life cycle. Integrated Child Development Services provide care for young children and pregnant or lactating mothers. Janani Suraksha Yojana specifically promotes institutional delivery for pregnant women. The National Social Assistance Programme provides essential support to destitute elderly individuals and widows. Lastly, the Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram is a comprehensive health program for adolescents. These targeted interventions ensure that different vulnerable groups receive the specific support they need for their well-being.

**113.** (A) Increased life expectancy leading to longer exposure to risk factors.
The higher prevalence of non-communicable diseases among elderly women is partly due to their increased life expectancy. As women live longer, they have a longer duration of exposure to various risk factors for chronic conditions like cardiovascular disease and diabetes. Additionally, age-related biological changes, such as post-menopausal hormonal shifts, increase the risk of osteoporosis and heart problems. Managing these chronic conditions requires specialized geriatric care and long-term health management strategies that are accessible and affordable for older women in the population.

**114.** (B) Examining how gender roles and norms affect health outcomes and access for all.
Gender analysis in health is a critical tool that moves beyond simple biological differences. it involves examining how socially constructed gender roles, norms, and power relations influence the health outcomes and access to services for both men and women. For example, it looks at how women's limited decision-making power might affect their ability to seek healthcare. By understanding these social determinants, public health policies can be designed more effectively to address gender-based disparities and ensure more equitable health outcomes for everyone.

NODIA

demographic targets and instead emphasizes voluntary and informed choice in reproductive health matters. By improving access to a wide range of contraceptive options and strengthening health infrastructure, the policy seeks to empower citizens to make their own decisions. This rights-based approach recognizes that sustainable population growth is best achieved through education, empowerment, and quality healthcare services for all.

**88.** (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Each stage of a woman's life is associated with specific health and social concerns. During infancy and childhood, girls may face gender discrimination in nutrition and healthcare access. Adolescence is marked by the onset of menarche and a high risk of nutritional anemia. The reproductive age brings concerns like maternal mortality and obstetric complications. In old age, women often face neglect and a higher vulnerability to non-communicable diseases. Recognizing these stage-specific issues is essential for a comprehensive life cycle health approach.

**89.** (C) The incidence of illness, disease, or injury in a population.
Morbidity is a key statistical measure in public health that refers to the incidence or prevalence of illness, disease, or injury within a specific population. It provides information about the health status of a community and the burden of different conditions. High morbidity rates indicate a need for targeted health interventions and improved medical services. Unlike mortality, which measures death rates, morbidity focuses on the quality of life and the physical challenges people face due to various health conditions.

**90.** (A) It results from the preferential care of male children and elimination of female fetuses.
The declining child sex ratio is a clear indicator of son preference because it is driven by human actions that prioritize male survival over female. This includes the misuse of diagnostic technologies for sex-selective abortions and the preferential allocation of food and medical care to male infants. These practices reflect deep-seated social prejudices that devalue the girl child. Addressing the declining ratio requires not only legal enforcement but also social movements to change cultural attitudes toward gender equality.

**91.** (D) A state of well-being where an individual works productively and copes with life stresses.
Mental health is a vital component of overall well-being, defined as a state where an individual can realize their potential and cope with the normal stresses of life. It involves the ability to work productively and contribute to the community. Good mental health is not just the absence of mental illness; it is about emotional resilience and social functioning. Recognizing the importance of mental health is essential for a holistic approach to healthcare, as it directly impacts physical health and social stability.

**92.** (B) A top-down, target-driven approach that viewed women primarily in their role as mothers.
The traditional Maternal and Child Health approach was often criticized for its narrow perspective and top-down implementation. It viewed women primarily through their reproductive roles, focusing almost exclusively on pregnancy and childbirth to meet demographic targets. This model frequently ignored the broader health needs and rights of women beyond motherhood. The shift to a more client-centered approach was a response to these limitations, aiming to provide more holistic and respectful care that addresses women's health throughout their entire lives.

**93.** (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
The lack of adequate sanitation facilities in schools is a gender-specific issue that significantly impacts girls' education. After reaching puberty, the need for private and hygienic toilets becomes even more critical for managing menstruation. In many rural areas, the absence of such facilities leads to increased absenteeism and eventually forces many girls to drop out of school. This highlights the importance of providing gender-sensitive sanitation infrastructure as a key intervention for promoting girls' health, dignity, and educational attainment.

**94.** (C) (a), (b), and (c)
Elderly women in India face a range of health challenges that are often interconnected. They are at higher risk for degenerative conditions

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

Hygiene involves personal practices conducive to maintaining health through cleanliness. Nutritional status is the physiological condition resulting from the balance of nutrient intake and expenditure. Each concept is a vital component of a comprehensive public health framework.

**67.** (C) Her own health, the success of her pregnancies, and the well-being of her children.
A woman's health during her reproductive years is of pivotal importance as it has far-reaching consequences. Good health ensures her own physical well-being and productivity. It also directly influences the success of pregnancies, reducing the risk of complications. Furthermore, a mother's nutritional and health status determines the birth weight and early development of her children. This intergenerational link highlights why investing in women's reproductive health is essential for the well-being of the entire family and future generations.

**68.** (D) Improving the quality of care to ensure services meet the actual needs of the people.
The transition from a target-based Maternal and Child Health approach to a client-centered Reproductive and Child Health approach was intended to prioritize quality. In the past, health workers were often focused on meeting demographic quotas, such as sterilization targets. The RCH approach shifts the focus to meeting the actual health needs and preferences of the people. By improving the quality of care and ensuring a rights-based perspective, the program aims to encourage more voluntary and effective utilization of health services.

**69.** (C) Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), depression, and anxiety.
Domestic violence has severe and long-lasting mental health consequences for women. Survivors frequently experience post-traumatic stress disorder, characterized by flashbacks and extreme hyper-vigilance. The chronic stress of an abusive environment often leads to clinical depression and persistent anxiety disorders. These mental health issues can severely impair a woman's ability to function and care for herself or her children. Providing supportive services and addressing the root causes of violence are essential for restoring the mental well-being of survivors.

**70.** (B) Regions with higher economic prosperity and literacy sometimes exhibit more skewed sex ratios.
The issue of the declining child sex ratio reveals a social contradiction in India. While economic development and literacy are generally expected to improve women's status, some prosperous regions show highly skewed ratios. This suggests that increased wealth and access to technology are sometimes misused for sex-selective abortions to fulfill a traditional son preference. This phenomenon indicates that demographic trends are deeply influenced by cultural values that may persist or even adapt despite improvements in socio-economic indicators.

**71.** (D) Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA)
The Accredited Social Health Activist is a key figure in India's National Health Mission. ASHAs are trained female community health workers who act as a bridge between the community and the public health system. They promote institutional deliveries, immunization, and basic hygiene practices within their villages. By providing doorstep health services and counseling, ASHAs play a vital role in improving maternal and child health outcomes, especially in rural and underserved areas, ensuring that government programs reach every household.

**72.** (C) (a), (b), and (c)
Women's health is influenced by a diverse set of factors that extend beyond biology. Biological susceptibility to certain conditions, such as reproductive health issues, is fundamental. However, socio-cultural norms and gender roles significantly impact their access to food, education, and healthcare. Economic status also determines their ability to afford medical services and nutritious food. These factors together shape the health outcomes of women, requiring an integrated approach that addresses social, economic, and physical aspects of well-being.

**73.** (C) Good nutrition in infancy ensures she grows into a healthy adolescent and adult mother.
The life cycle approach emphasizes that health at one stage is a foundation for subsequent stages. A prime example is ensuring good nutrition during infancy and childhood. A well-nourished girl is more likely to grow into a healthy adolescent and reach her full reproductive potential. This

NODIA

timely and age-appropriate interventions, such as immunization in childhood or nutritional support during pregnancy, health programs can address specific vulnerabilities more effectively. This proactive model prevents small issues from becoming major chronic problems later in life. It ensures a continuous flow of care that supports long-term wellness and breaks intergenerational cycles of poor health and malnutrition.

**102.** (B) A patriarchal ideology that subordinates women's needs.
A major socio-cultural determinant of women's poor health in India is the pervasive patriarchal ideology. This social structure often prioritizes the needs and desires of men over those of women and girls. This results in gender-based discrimination in food distribution, education, and access to medical care. Women may also have limited autonomy in making decisions about their own health and reproductive lives. Addressing these deep-seated patriarchal norms is essential for achieving gender equality and improving health outcomes for women.

**103.** (D) Including the reproductive health of adolescents and men, and management of RTIs/STIs.
The term 'Reproductive and Child Health' is more encompassing than the earlier 'Maternal and Child Health' approach because it broadens the scope of services. RCH recognizes that reproductive health concerns apply to adolescents and men, not just mothers. It also integrates the prevention and management of reproductive tract infections and sexually transmitted diseases into the main health framework. This more inclusive approach ensures that the needs of various community members are met throughout different stages of their life cycle.

**104.** (A) Increased risk of depression and other mental health problems.
Social isolation is a significant consequence of widowhood that directly impacts mental health. When widows are marginalized or excluded from community activities due to cultural stigmas, they lose essential social support networks. This isolation, combined with the grief of losing a spouse, can lead to chronic feelings of loneliness and a higher risk of developing depression and anxiety. Addressing the social needs of widows and promoting their inclusion is vital for protecting their psychological well-being and overall quality of life.

**105.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Women working in the unorganized agricultural sector are exceptionally vulnerable to occupational health hazards. This vulnerability arises from their daily environment, which involves prolonged exposure to toxic pesticides and the physical strain of repetitive manual labor. Furthermore, these workers often lack access to essential safety equipment and formal healthcare services. The combination of hazardous working conditions and the absence of social security and regulatory protections makes agricultural labor a high-risk occupation for women's long-term physical health.

**106.** (B) Creating supportive social environments and reducing stigma around seeking help.
Promoting mental health for women involves more than just medical treatment; it requires a supportive social environment. Reducing the stigma associated with mental illness is essential for encouraging women to seek professional help without fear of judgment. Public health initiatives should focus on raising awareness, providing community-based support, and integrating mental health services into general primary care. By fostering an environment where emotional well-being is valued and discussed, we can improve the prevention and management of psychological distress among women.

NODIA

**107.** (C) Reducing the incidence of water-borne and sanitation-related diseases.
Programs focused on health, hygiene, and sanitation have the direct public health objective of reducing the burden of preventable diseases. By improving access to clean water and safe sanitation facilities, these initiatives interrupt the transmission of pathogens that cause water-borne illnesses like diarrhea and cholera. Promoting hygienic behaviors, such as handwashing, further protects individuals and communities from infections. These interventions are fundamental for improving overall health outcomes, reducing mortality rates, and ensuring a better quality of life for all citizens.

like osteoporosis and arthritis due to biological changes. Mental health issues, such as depression and loneliness, are also prevalent, often resulting from social isolation. Furthermore, their vulnerability is compounded by social factors like widowhood and economic dependency. Addressing these issues requires a multi-faceted approach that integrates specialized geriatric medical care with social support systems to ensure their well-being.

**95.** (A) The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and the National Urban Health Mission (NUHM).
The National Health Mission is a major umbrella program launched by the Indian government to provide accessible and affordable healthcare. It was formed by subsuming the National Rural Health Mission and the National Urban Health Mission. The mission aims to strengthen the public health system across both rural and urban areas, with a focus on improving maternal and child health, controlling communicable and non-communicable diseases, and ensuring universal health coverage through a decentralized and community-based approach.

**96.** (B) The overall development and social well-being of a society.
The health status of women is a critical indicator of a nation's social development and overall well-being. It reflects the extent to which a society values and protects the rights of its female citizens. High rates of maternal mortality or nutritional deficiencies among women often indicate broader issues like gender discrimination, poverty, and limited access to education and healthcare. Improving women's health is therefore not just a medical goal but a fundamental requirement for achieving social justice and sustainable development.

**97.** (B) The socio-cultural practice of intra-household food allocation.
A woman's nutritional status is deeply influenced by cultural practices within the home, particularly how food is distributed among family members. In many traditional households, men and boys are served first and receive the most nutritious portions, while women and girls eat last and often receive less. This intra-household bias leads to chronic micro-nutrient deficiencies and anemia among females. Addressing these deeply ingrained social norms is essential for improving women's nutrition and overall health across their entire life cycle.

**98.** (A) Reproductive health is a state of complete well-being, not just the absence of disease.
The Reproductive and Child Health approach is based on a holistic definition of health that encompasses physical, mental, and social well-being. It recognizes that reproductive health is a fundamental right and a key component of overall health throughout a person's life. This philosophy moves beyond simple demographic control to emphasize the importance of individual choice, dignity, and the provision of high-quality, comprehensive services. The goal is to ensure that everyone has the right to a safe and healthy reproductive life.

**99.** (A) 3, 2, 1, 4
Public health and social policies in India have evolved through various milestones over the decades. The National Health Policy provided the early strategic framework for the sector. Later, the Reproductive and Child Health Phase I introduced a more integrated approach to maternal and child well-being. This was followed by the launch of the National Rural Health Mission to strengthen the rural health system. Most recently, the Swachh Bharat Mission was initiated to address nationwide sanitation and hygiene challenges.

**100.** (D) Fecal-oral route
The primary public health goal of improving sanitation is to break the cycle of disease transmission, particularly those spread through the fecal-oral route. This occurs when pathogens from human waste contaminate water, soil, or food and are subsequently ingested. Diseases like cholera, typhoid, and various diarrheal illnesses are transmitted this way. By ensuring the safe disposal of excreta and promoting handwashing, hygienic sanitation facilities effectively prevent these infections, leading to significantly better health outcomes for the entire community.

**101.** (C) Allows for timely and age-appropriate interventions.
The life cycle approach is highly effective because it recognizes that health needs vary at different stages of development. By providing

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**115.** (C) Family planning, maternal health, child health, and RTI/STI services.
A key innovation of the Reproductive and Child Health approach was the integration of several previously separate programs. This involved combining family planning, maternal and child health services, and the management of reproductive and sexually transmitted infections into a single, comprehensive framework. By moving away from separate 'vertical' programs, the RCH approach ensured that individuals could receive a range of related health services from the same provider. This integration improves efficiency, increases service utilization, and provides more holistic care for the community.

**116.** (D) Women express psychological distress through physical symptoms like aches and pains.
Somatization is a common phenomenon in mental health where psychological distress is expressed as physical symptoms. In many cultural contexts, including parts of India, women may find it easier to report physical ailments like headaches or body aches rather than discussing emotional distress or depression. This occurs due to the stigma surrounding mental illness and a lack of vocabulary for emotional health. Recognizing somatization is essential for healthcare providers to correctly diagnose and treat underlying mental health issues that manifest as physical pain.

**117.** (C) It provides them with a safe, private, and hygienic space, especially during menstruation.
Improved sanitation has a direct and profound impact on women's dignity. Having access to private, safe, and hygienic household or community toilets eliminates the need for women and girls to wait until dark or use secluded areas. This is especially critical during menstruation, when privacy and hygiene are essential for managing health with dignity. Providing such facilities reduces the risk of harassment and physical harm, and ensures that women can manage their personal hygiene needs in a safe and respectful environment.

**118.** (B) (b) and (d)
The declining child sex ratio in India is a major demographic concern that reflects deep-seated son preference and gender-biased sex selection. It is not a natural phenomenon or caused by higher infant mortality; instead, it is driven by human interventions such as sex-selective abortions. The Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act was enacted specifically to curb this trend by banning the misuse of medical technology. Addressing this issue requires both strict legal enforcement and social change to value the girl child.

**119.** (C) The requirements of sustainable development, social development, and environmental protection.
The long-term goal of the National Population Policy, 2000, is to achieve population stabilization through a balanced and sustainable approach. It aims to reach a population level that is consistent with the requirements of social development and environmental protection. By focusing on education, the empowerment of women, and meeting reproductive health needs, the policy seeks to ensure that population growth does not exceed the carrying capacity of resources. This goal is fundamental for ensuring long-term prosperity and a healthy environment for future generations.

**120.** (A) Silicosis
Silicosis is a serious occupational lung disease caused by the inhalation of crystalline silica dust. Workers in stone quarries, construction, and mining are at exceptionally high risk. For women working in these environments without proper protective gear, prolonged exposure leads to inflammation and scarring in the lungs, which can be permanent and fatal. This condition is a significant health concern in the informal industrial sector. Preventing silicosis requires strict dust control measures, proper ventilation, and the use of respiratory protection by all workers.

**121.** (D) States, urban and rural areas, and different socio-economic classes.
The health status of women in India is not uniform but is marked by significant disparities. Women's health outcomes vary greatly across different states, between urban and rural populations, and among various socio-economic classes. Factors like poverty, education, and access to healthcare infrastructure play a critical role in these differences. Marginalized communities often face the highest burden of disease and malnutrition. Addressing these

NODIA

inequities is a major challenge for public health policy, requiring targeted interventions to reach the most underserved women.

**122.** (B) Adolescence
Adolescence is considered a crucial 'window of opportunity' for health interventions. This period of rapid growth is the best time to address nutritional deficiencies, such as anemia, and promote healthy behaviors. Improving the health of an adolescent girl has long-term benefits, as she is more likely to enter adulthood and motherhood in better health. This breaks the intergenerational cycle where malnourished girls grow up to be malnourished mothers of low-birth-weight infants. Investing in adolescent health is thus essential for future population wellness.

**123.** (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The transition from Maternal and Child Health to Reproductive and Child Health represents a significant evolution in health perspective. The earlier MCH approach was limited, viewing women primarily in their roles as mothers. In contrast, the RCH approach adopts a life cycle perspective, recognizing that women have diverse health needs from infancy through old age. By addressing reproductive health as a state of overall well-being throughout life, the RCH model provides a more comprehensive and rights-based framework for health services.

**124.** (D) The loss of a spouse, leading to social and economic dependency.
The vulnerability of elderly women is often greatly increased by the social and economic consequences of widowhood. In many cases, the loss of a spouse leads to a sharp decline in financial security and access to property. This economic dependency is often accompanied by social isolation and neglect within the family or community. These factors combine to limit their ability to access healthcare and maintain a decent quality of life. Providing social security and community-based support is essential for protecting the well-being of older widows.

**125.** (A) Depression
Depression is a common but serious mental health disorder characterized by persistent feelings of sadness, a loss of interest in activities once enjoyed, and a sense of hopelessness. For a diagnosis, these symptoms typically must last for at least two weeks and interfere with daily functioning. Women are statistically more likely to experience depression, which can be triggered by biological factors, social stressors, and life changes. Recognizing these symptoms and seeking professional care is essential for management and recovery, improving the overall well-being of the individual.

**126.** (B) To prevent the spread of infectious agents.
Personal hygiene is a fundamental public health practice aimed at maintaining cleanliness of the body and clothes to prevent illness. Regular activities like handwashing with soap, bathing, and maintaining dental health are essential for removing infectious agents like bacteria and viruses. By practicing good personal hygiene, individuals significantly reduce their risk of contracting and spreading diseases, such as diarrhea, influenza, and various skin infections. This simple yet effective measure is a primary defense in maintaining individual health and ensuring community-wide disease prevention.

**127.** (C) Reduction of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR).
The National Health Mission aims to strengthen the public health system to ensure accessible and affordable care for all. A primary goal is the significant reduction of the infant mortality rate and the maternal mortality ratio. These indicators are sensitive measures of the effectiveness of the healthcare system. By promoting institutional deliveries, immunization, and prenatal care, the mission strives to ensure that every pregnancy is safe and every child has a healthy start. These goals are central to the mission's broader commitment to health equity.

**128.** (D) Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) - Narrow focus on childbirth only
The Reproductive and Child Health approach is characterized by a broad and holistic perspective, rather than a narrow focus on childbirth. It encompasses a wide range of services including adolescent health, family planning, and the management of reproductive tract infections across the life cycle. In contrast, the earlier Maternal and Child Health approach was more restricted. The other pairs correctly link

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

the life cycle approach to holistic health, the declining child sex ratio to son preference, and occupational health to the safety of individuals in their workplaces.

**129.** (C) (b), (c), (d), and (e)
The National Population Policy focuses on achieving stabilization through empowerment and voluntary choices. Key strategies include meeting the unmet needs for contraception and health care, promoting delayed marriage for girls, and improving child survival rates to encourage smaller families. The policy also emphasizes making school education up to age 14 free and compulsory. By addressing these social and health determinants, the policy aims to achieve demographic goals without using coercion, instead focusing on the well-being and rights of all citizens in the country.

**130.** (B) Linking care provided at home, in the community, and at health facilities.
The 'continuum of care' in the RCH+A framework refers to a seamless delivery of health services across different locations and life stages. It ensures that care provided at the household level by family members is linked to services offered by community workers and specialized facilities. This model ensures that an individual, whether an adolescent or a pregnant woman, receives consistent support through all phases, from prevention to treatment. By bridging gaps between different levels of the healthcare system, the continuum of care improves overall health outcomes and efficiency.

**131.** (A) A combination of aging, psychological distress, and social and economic neglect.
The health problems faced by widows are often the result of multiple overlapping challenges. The biological process of aging brings physiological vulnerabilities, which are then compounded by the psychological distress of losing a spouse. Social marginalization and cultural stigmas often lead to a loss of status, while economic neglect can result in poverty and limited access to medical care. This combination of factors creates a state of extreme vulnerability, making the health of widows a complex socio-medical issue that requires targeted support and intervention.

**132.** (B) Reproductive Tract Infection
In the context of the Reproductive and Child Health program, RTI stands for Reproductive Tract Infection. RTIs are a significant public health concern for both men and women, encompassing various infections of the genital tract. These can lead to serious health consequences, including infertility and increased susceptibility to other diseases, if not diagnosed and treated promptly. A key objective of the RCH approach is the prevention, detection, and management of these infections within a comprehensive framework that promotes overall reproductive well-being and safe practices.

**133.** (C) A is true but R is false.
Poor nutritional status among women is a widespread public health problem in India, but it is not due to voluntary choices. Instead, it is driven by systemic factors such as poverty, lack of education, and gender-biased intra-household food distribution. Cultural norms often prioritize the nutritional needs of men and boys. Frequent pregnancies and early marriage further deplete women's nutritional reserves. Addressing this issue requires improving food security, promoting gender equality, and ensuring access to nutritional supplements and education for all women throughout their lives.

NODIA

**134.** (D) Promoting the construction of highways.
The National Health Policy is a comprehensive document focused on the improvement of the healthcare system. Its primary objectives include strengthening primary healthcare, increasing public health expenditure to improve infrastructure, and regulating the private health sector to ensure quality and affordability. While general infrastructure like highways is important for development, it falls under the purview of transportation and urban planning policies. The health policy focuses specifically on ensuring that every citizen has access to essential medical and wellness services throughout their entire life.

**135.** (C) Poor mental health can lead to poor physical health, and vice versa.
Mental health is an integral part of the overall definition of health because of the strong link between mind and body. Poor mental health, such as chronic stress or depression, can weaken the immune system and increase the risk of

physical illnesses. Similarly, suffering from chronic physical diseases can lead to significant psychological distress. A holistic approach to healthcare recognizes that both mental and physical well-being are essential for a productive life. Treating the individual as a whole ensures better overall outcomes and improved quality of life.

**136.** (B) Water sources and soil, leading to diseases.
Open defecation is a major public health challenge that leads to the widespread contamination of water sources and the soil. Pathogens from human waste can enter the local environment, causing the rapid spread of water-borne and soil-transmitted diseases such as cholera, typhoid, and parasitic infections. This environmental contamination affects the health of entire communities, particularly children. Promoting the use of toilets and ending open defecation through missions like Swachh Bharat are critical interventions for improving hygiene and reducing the burden of preventable infectious diseases.

**137.** (A) Access to education and economic opportunity.
Access to education and economic opportunity are fundamental determinants of women's health status. Literacy empowers women with the knowledge to make informed health choices and seek timely medical care. Economic independence allows them to afford nutritious food and necessary healthcare services, and often increases their decision-making power within the household. These social and economic factors are more critical than macro-economic fluctuations or social events in shaping the long-term health outcomes and overall well-being of individual women across various communities and socio-economic groups.

**138.** (B) Reproductive role as mothers.
The traditional Maternal and Child Health approach primarily viewed women through a restricted biological lens, focusing on their reproductive roles as mothers. This model prioritized clinical interventions for pregnancy, delivery, and infant care to meet demographic goals. While these services were essential for survival, the approach often neglected the broader health needs and rights of women in other stages of their lives. The evolution to a more holistic framework was driven by the need to address women as individuals with lifelong health requirements beyond just their maternal function.

**139.** (C) The peripartum period (during and immediately after childbirth).
The peripartum period, which includes labor, delivery, and the immediate hours after birth, is the most vulnerable time for a woman in terms of maternal mortality. Most maternal deaths occur during this window due to complications like hemorrhage, infection, or hypertension. Ensuring access to skilled birth attendants and emergency obstetric care during this critical time is the most effective way to reduce the maternal mortality ratio. Providing high-quality medical intervention during childbirth is a primary objective of safe motherhood programs and public health initiatives.

**140.** (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Different factors impact women's health in distinct ways. Widowhood often leads to social isolation and economic dependency. The declining child sex ratio is a manifestation of extreme gender discrimination and son preference. Poor sanitation facilities significantly increase the risk of urinary tract infections and compromise physical safety. Occupational hazards, particularly in the informal sector, often result in musculoskeletal disorders or exposure to toxic substances. Recognizing these specific implications is essential for developing targeted interventions that address the diverse health and social challenges women face throughout their lives.

**141.** (D) To integrate mental health services into primary health care.
A key strategy for addressing mental health among women is to integrate these services into the existing primary healthcare system. This makes mental health support more accessible and helps to normalize seeking help, thereby reducing social stigma. By training community health workers and primary care doctors to recognize and manage common mental health issues like depression and anxiety, the public health system can provide timely interventions at the grassroots level. This holistic approach

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

ensures that mental well-being is treated as an essential component of overall health.

**142.** (B) Collaboration between the health sector and other sectors like education, nutrition, and sanitation to improve health outcomes.
Inter-sectoral convergence is a principle emphasizing that health outcomes are influenced by factors beyond medical care. It involves the collaboration of the health sector with other government departments such as education, water, sanitation, and nutrition. For example, improving girls' education and providing clean water are critical for better community health. By working together, these sectors can address the social determinants of health more effectively. This integrated approach ensures that various public programs complement each other, leading to more sustainable improvements in the overall health and well-being of the population.

**143.** (C) The birth weight and initial health of her child.
From a life cycle perspective, a woman's health during pregnancy is critical because it directly determines the health of her newborn. Maternal nutrition and the absence of infections ensure that the fetus develops properly. A mother who is anemic or malnourished is at high risk of giving birth to a low-birth-weight baby, who then faces a higher risk of neonatal mortality and long-term developmental challenges. Ensuring maternal well-being is therefore the primary intervention to break the intergenerational cycle of poor health and ensure a healthy start for every child.

**144.** (D) A marriage squeeze, where a large number of men are unable to find female partners.
A severely skewed child sex ratio leads to significant long-term demographic consequences, most notably a 'marriage squeeze.' This occurs when a surplus of men in the marriageable age group cannot find female partners within their community. This imbalance can lead to social instability, an increase in crimes against women, and the trafficking of women across regions. This phenomenon highlights how gender discrimination and sex-selective practices create profound social problems that extend far beyond individual families, impacting the structure and stability of the entire society for decades to come.

**145.** (C) (a), (b), and (c)
Health and hygiene are closely related concepts essential for disease prevention. Personal hygiene involves maintaining the cleanliness of the body and clothes. These practices are highly effective at preventing infectious diseases such as diarrhea and respiratory infections. Access to safe water is a fundamental prerequisite for maintaining these hygienic standards. Hygiene is not just a hospital concern; it is relevant for every household and community. By adopting good hygiene practices, individuals can significantly protect their own health and contribute to the overall well-being of their families and the broader community.

**146.** (B) Women in poor rural and urban communities.
Women in poor rural and urban communities often face a 'triple burden' of responsibilities. This includes productive work in the formal or informal labor force, reproductive work involving childcare and domestic chores, and community management roles in providing local support. This intense workload often leads to chronic physical and mental fatigue, leaving little time for self-care or rest. The cumulative strain of these multiple roles, combined with limited access to resources, significantly impacts their overall health and well-being, making them a high-priority group for supportive social and health interventions.

NODIA

**147.** (C) 184 high-focus districts with weak public health indicators.
The RCH-II program, as part of the National Health Mission, specifically targeted 184 high-focus districts characterized by poor maternal and child health indicators. These districts were prioritized to receive additional resources and strengthened infrastructure to reduce regional disparities. The goal was to ensure that essential services like immunization and institutional delivery reach the most underserved and vulnerable populations. By focusing on these high-need areas, the program aimed to achieve a more significant and equitable impact on national health statistics, such as the maternal mortality ratio and the infant mortality rate.

**148.** (A) The exclusion of the widow from auspicious social and religious functions.
The social stigma associated with widowhood in many traditional Indian communities often

improve maternal and infant survival rates for the next generation.

**161.** (C) The problem is complex and is not automatically solved by economic progress.
The fact that the adverse child sex ratio is pronounced in some affluent and literate regions highlights the complexity of the issue. It suggests that economic prosperity and education do not automatically eradicate deep-seated gender discrimination and son preference. In some cases, increased wealth and access to modern medical technology are misused to ensure the birth of sons through sex-selective practices. This phenomenon indicates that demographic trends are rooted in cultural values and patriarchal structures that may persist despite socio-economic growth, necessitating social change alongside legal and economic measures.

**162.** (B) It adopts a 'client-centered' or 'beneficiary-centered' perspective.
The Reproductive and Child Health approach is fundamentally characterized by its client-centered perspective. Unlike earlier programs that focused on meeting demographic quotas or targets, the RCH model prioritizes the quality of care and the actual health needs of the individuals. This approach respects the rights of the clients to make informed choices about their reproductive lives. By focusing on providing high-quality, comprehensive, and respectful services, the RCH program aims to improve the utilization of health services and achieve better health outcomes for both women and children.

**163.** (D) Both inadequate dietary intake of iron and poor bioavailability of iron from plant-based diets.
The high prevalence of anemia among Indian women is caused by a combination of factors. In many cases, there is an inadequate dietary intake of iron-rich foods due to poverty or intra-household food distribution patterns. Furthermore, many plant-based diets common in India have poor iron bioavailability, meaning the body cannot easily absorb the iron present. This problem is compounded by high requirements during menstruation, pregnancy, and lactation. Addressing anemia requires both improving dietary diversity and providing iron supplements, along with education on enhancing iron absorption for better health outcomes across the life cycle.

**164.** (B) Loss of access to healthcare due to economic dependency and social neglect.
Widowhood in rural India often presents a major challenge to accessing healthcare. The loss of a spouse frequently leads to economic dependency on other family members who may not prioritize the widow's medical needs. Social neglect and marginalization within the household can result in her health problems being ignored. Furthermore, the lack of personal income or property rights makes it difficult for her to afford medical expenses or travel to health facilities. Providing targeted social security and community-based health outreach is essential for ensuring that older widows receive the care and support they need for their well-being.

**165.** (C) A is true but R is false.
Women's mental health is a critical component of public health in India, but it is often neglected due to stigma and a lack of awareness. Contrary to the idea that women have lower mental morbidity, they are statistically more likely than men to suffer from certain conditions like depression and anxiety. These issues are often linked to social factors such as domestic violence, poverty, and gender-based discrimination. Recognizing the high burden of mental health problems among women is essential for designing effective public health interventions that provide accessible support and address the root causes of psychological distress.

**166.** (B) A repetitive strain injury, which is an occupational health issue.
Repetitive strain injury is a clear example of an occupational health issue common among home-based workers. Tasks like papad-making involve hours of repetitive movements and maintaining fixed, often awkward postures. This constant physical stress can lead to chronic pain and damage in the joints, muscles, and nerves of the wrists and back. Because these workers are often in the informal sector, they lack ergonomic training and safety regulations. Addressing these injuries requires improving workplace design and providing education on physical safety to protect the health of women engaged in manual home industries.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

so that they can remain active and independent for as long as possible. By delaying the onset of degenerative conditions, the period of intensive care and suffering is 'compressed' into a shorter period before death. This significantly improves the quality of life in old age and reduces the long-term burden on the healthcare system.

**155.** (A) Ergonomic benefits from proper seating.
Rag-picking is a highly hazardous occupation in the informal sector, primarily due to the lack of safety and regulation. Women engaged in this work are exposed to multiple health risks, including tetanus from injuries caused by sharp objects and various skin and respiratory infections from handling waste. They are also at high risk of exposure to hazardous biomedical waste. Far from receiving any ergonomic benefits, these workers spend long hours walking and bending in unhygienic environments. Providing protective gear and access to healthcare is essential for the basic well-being and safety of this vulnerable group.

**156.** (B) Experiencing or witnessing traumatic events like domestic violence or sexual assault.
Post-traumatic stress disorder is a severe mental health condition that can develop after a person experiences or witnesses a traumatic event. In the context of women's health, PTSD is frequently a consequence of domestic violence, sexual assault, or other forms of gender-based violence. Symptoms include persistent flashbacks, severe anxiety, and emotional numbness. These mental health challenges can significantly impair a woman's daily life and overall well-being. Providing a supportive environment, trauma-informed care, and specialized mental health services are essential for helping survivors recover and regain their stability and sense of safety.

**157.** (C) Providing access to household toilets, thereby ensuring safety, dignity, and hygiene.
The Swachh Bharat Mission has a profound impact on women's health and social status by promoting the construction and use of household toilets. Access to private sanitation facilities eliminates the need for women and girls to practice open defecation, which is often done at night for privacy. This directly improves hygiene and reduces the risk of water-borne infections. Furthermore, it significantly enhances their safety by reducing the risk of harassment or violence in secluded areas. Providing private toilets is thus a critical intervention for protecting women's health, ensuring their dignity, and safeguarding their physical security.

**158.** (B) (a), (b), and (d)
Several socio-cultural factors in India negatively impact women's health and nutritional status. Early age at marriage often leads to premature pregnancy before the body is fully developed, increasing maternal risks. A woman's low social status and lack of decision-making power often prevent her from seeking timely care or controlling her own health. Additionally, gender bias in intra-household food allocation means women and girls often receive less nutritious food. These interconnected factors create significant barriers to health, requiring integrated social and medical interventions to improve the well-being of women across all communities and regions.

**159.** (D) Payments made directly by individuals for health services, not covered by insurance or the state.
Out-of-pocket expenditure refers to the direct payments made by individuals at the time of receiving healthcare services. This includes costs for consultations, diagnostic tests, and medicines that are not reimbursed by insurance or provided free by the government. In India, high out-of-pocket spending is a major challenge, often pushing families into poverty due to the high cost of medical care. A key goal of the National Health Policy is to reduce this financial burden by strengthening the public health system and expanding universal health coverage, ensuring that healthcare is affordable for every citizen.

**160.** (A) Reducing maternal and child mortality in the future.
Improving the nutrition of adolescent girls is a strategic long-term investment under the life cycle approach. Ensuring that girls reach adulthood with adequate iron levels and overall good health significantly reduces the risk of complications during future pregnancies. A healthy mother is less likely to experience maternal mortality and is more likely to give birth to a healthy baby with a normal birth weight. By targeting this critical developmental stage, health programs can break the cycle of malnutrition and significantly

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

leads to the marginalization of the woman. Widows are frequently excluded from auspicious ceremonies and religious events, which are seen as favorable only for married women. This exclusion can cause deep psychological distress and a sense of isolation. Such cultural practices reinforce the woman's loss of social status and can lead to neglect of her health and well-being. Overcoming these social barriers is essential for ensuring that widows live with dignity and have access to necessary community support.

**149.** (C) Promoting voluntary and informed choice and citizen-centric services.
The National Population Policy, 2000, is built on the fundamental principle of voluntary and informed choice. It moves away from coercive demographic targets and instead focuses on providing quality health services that meet the needs of individuals. By emphasizing citizen-centric services and empowerment, the policy aims to achieve population stabilization through improved health infrastructure, better child survival, and increased access to a wide range of contraceptive options. This rights-based approach recognizes that sustainable development is best achieved when citizens are empowered to make their own reproductive health decisions in a supportive environment.

**150.** (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
The health status of women in India is characterized by wide disparities rather than uniformity. Women from marginalized communities, such as those in the poorest socio-economic groups or in less developed states, consistently face worse health outcomes. Factors like caste, class, and regional infrastructure play a major role in determining access to nutrition and medical care. These inequities mean that some women face a significantly higher burden of disease and mortality than others. Addressing these regional and social gaps is a primary challenge for ensuring equitable health for all women across the country.

**151.** (A) 3, 4, 1, 2
Public health strategy in India has progressed through several major milestones. In the early decades, Maternal and Child Health programs were part of the general five-year plans. In the 1990s, the Reproductive and Child Health Phase I introduced a more holistic framework. This was followed by the National Population Policy in 2000, which emphasized a target-free, rights-based approach. Finally, the National Health Mission was launched as an overarching framework to strengthen both rural and urban health systems, ensuring a more integrated and effective delivery of public health services nationwide.

**152.** (B) The inter-generational cycle of malnutrition.
The inter-generational cycle of malnutrition is a process where the nutritional deficiencies of a mother are passed to her children. A malnourished mother is more likely to give birth to a low-birth-weight baby. If that child is a girl, her early growth may be stunted, and if she remains undernourished during her youth, she will likely become a malnourished mother herself. This cycle perpetuates poor health across generations. Breaking this cycle requires strategic interventions focused on the nutrition of infant girls, adolescent girls, and pregnant women to ensure a healthier future for the entire community.

**153.** (C) Addressing the unmet needs for contraception and family planning.
A primary objective of the Reproductive and Child Health approach was to reduce the Total Fertility Rate by focusing on individual needs rather than demographic targets. This involved addressing the 'unmet need' for contraception, where people want to limit or space their children but lack access to services. By providing a wide range of contraceptive choices and quality reproductive care, the program aimed to empower individuals to make voluntary choices. This rights-based model assumes that meeting health needs and empowering women will naturally lead to more sustainable and desired population growth rates in the long term.

**154.** (D) Reducing the period of illness and disability at the end of life.
Morbidity compression is a key concept in geriatric health that refers to the goal of shortening the time an individual spends ill or disabled at the end of their life. For elderly women, this means improving health through prevention and management of chronic diseases

NODIA

**167.** (C) States have an obligation to ensure their availability and accessibility for all.
Recognizing access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation as a human right implies that these services are essential for human life and dignity. This principle places a clear obligation on the state to ensure that these facilities are available, accessible, and affordable for all citizens without discrimination. It moves away from viewing sanitation as a luxury or a private responsibility. Fulfilling this right is fundamental for preventing water-borne diseases, improving public health, and ensuring a decent quality of life, especially for women who are often most affected by the lack of these facilities.

**168.** (D) It is more cost-effective and equitable to prevent disease and provide basic care at the community level.
The emphasis on primary healthcare in the National Health Policy is based on the principle that basic medical services should be accessible to everyone where they live. Strengthening primary care is the most cost-effective and equitable way to manage a nation's health. It focuses on disease prevention, health promotion, and the treatment of common illnesses at the community level. This reduces the burden on expensive tertiary hospitals and ensures that even the most vulnerable populations can receive essential care. A strong primary healthcare system is the foundation for achieving universal health coverage and improving overall population wellness.

**169.** (A) A malnourished mother giving birth to a low-birth-weight daughter.
The intergenerational link in the life cycle approach highlights how health status is passed from one generation to the next. A prime example is maternal malnutrition, which directly affects the development of the fetus. A malnourished mother has a significantly higher risk of giving birth to a low-birth-weight baby. If that child is a girl, her poor start in life can have long-term consequences for her own growth and future reproductive health. Breaking this link requires interventions that improve the health and nutrition of women and girls at all stages of their life cycle.

**170.** (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Public health statistics provide essential information for monitoring a population's well-being. The maternal mortality ratio measures deaths per 100,000 live births. The infant mortality rate tracks deaths of infants per 1000 live births. The total fertility rate estimates the average number of children a woman will have in her lifetime. The child sex ratio specifically measures the balance between female and male children in the zero to six age group. These indicators are vital for evaluating the success of health programs and identifying areas that require targeted interventions for social and medical improvement.

**171.** (C) The health and well-being of individuals.
The shift from the Maternal and Child Health approach to the Reproductive and Child Health approach represented a fundamental change in focus. While MCH was often limited to specific demographic targets and maternal survival, the RCH model emphasizes the overall health and well-being of the individual. This broader approach recognizes the reproductive rights of all citizens and the importance of quality, respectful care across the entire life cycle. By focusing on the individual rather than just the quota, the RCH model aims to provide more effective, comprehensive, and rights-based healthcare services to the entire community.

**172.** (B) The lack of access to affordable and appropriate health care.
For elderly women who are poor and widowed, the lack of access to affordable and appropriate healthcare is a major concern. They often face a 'double burden' of physical vulnerability and economic hardship. Many lack personal income or property, making them dependent on others who may not prioritize their health. Furthermore, specialized geriatric care is often unavailable or too expensive. Addressing these barriers requires public health systems to provide subsidized or free geriatric services and ensure social security for the elderly, helping them manage chronic conditions and maintain their dignity in later life.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

**185.** (C) "Modernization" of patriarchy where technology is used to enforce traditional preferences.
The declining child sex ratio in India is an example of the modernization of patriarchy. It shows how modern medical technologies, intended for health improvement, are instead misused to fulfill traditional son preference through sex-selective practices. This phenomenon demonstrates that technological progress does not automatically lead to social progress if underlying patriarchal values remain unchanged. Addressing the declining ratio thus requires not only legal regulations on technology but also deep social and cultural changes to challenge the devaluation of the girl child and ensure equal rights and value for both genders in society.

**186.** (B) (a), (b), and (c)
Widows in many parts of India face a complex intersection of health and social challenges. They are often subjected to social marginalization and considered inauspicious, which can lead to deep psychological distress and isolation. Many widows also lose their rights to marital property, facing severe economic destitution and dependency. Furthermore, their physical and mental health is frequently neglected by the family and the state. Recognizing these multiple vulnerabilities is essential for developing social security and healthcare programs that specifically address the needs of widows and promote their dignity and well-being in later life.

**187.** (D) Persistent and excessive worry, fear, and nervousness.
Anxiety disorders are a common group of mental health conditions characterized by persistent and excessive feelings of worry, fear, and nervousness. These feelings are often out of proportion to the actual situation and can interfere with daily activities and social relationships. Symptoms can also include physical signs like a rapid heartbeat or restlessness. Anxiety disorders are among the most prevalent mental health issues for women and can be influenced by both biological factors and external social stressors. Early recognition and access to professional support and therapy are essential for effective management and improving the quality of life.

**188.** (A) Risks from poor workplace design, causing musculoskeletal problems.
Ergonomic hazards in the workplace refer to physical factors that can cause injury or strain to the musculoskeletal system. These risks often arise from poorly designed workstations, repetitive tasks, or activities that require maintaining fixed postures for long periods. In many industries, including garment manufacturing and IT, women are frequently exposed to these hazards. Prolonged strain can lead to chronic pain in the back, neck, and limbs. Preventing these injuries requires ergonomic interventions, such as providing adjustable seating and encouraging regular physical breaks, to ensure that the work environment is conducive to long-term health and productivity.

**189.** (C) Universal Health Coverage (UHC).
A central pillar of India's National Health Policy is the achievement of Universal Health Coverage. This means ensuring that all citizens have access to a full range of essential health services, including prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation, without facing financial hardship. By strengthening the public health system and expanding health insurance coverage, the policy aims to bridge the gap between different socio-economic groups. UHC is fundamental for achieving health equity and ensuring that every person can lead a healthy and productive life. It represents a commitment to the principle that healthcare is a fundamental right for all.

**190.** (A) Infant mortality and chronic diseases later in life.
Maternal malnutrition can lead to low birth weight, which is a critical health indicator for a newborn. Infants born with low birth weight face a significantly higher risk of neonatal mortality and various developmental complications. Furthermore, being born underweight can have long-term health consequences, including a higher susceptibility to chronic conditions like diabetes and cardiovascular disease later in life. This intergenerational link underscores why improving women's nutritional status before and during pregnancy is a vital public health priority. It ensures not only the immediate survival of the infant but also their long-term health and well-being.

NODIA

**179.** (C) Carpal tunnel syndrome and eye strain.
Women working in the IT sector face specific occupational health risks related to their work environment. Spending long hours in front of a computer screen can lead to digital eye strain and vision problems. Furthermore, the repetitive hand movements involved in typing and using a mouse can cause musculoskeletal disorders such as carpal tunnel syndrome. These risks are often exacerbated by poor ergonomic seating and inadequate lighting. Promoting awareness of workplace ergonomics and encouraging regular breaks are essential interventions for protecting the physical health and productivity of office workers in the modern formal sector.

**180.** (D) Health programs will be designed and managed at the state, district, and local levels, involving Panchayati Raj institutions.
The emphasis on decentralized planning in the National Population Policy means that health programs are tailored to the specific needs of local communities. Instead of a one-size-fits-all approach from the central government, states and districts have the autonomy to design and manage their own initiatives. This often involves the active participation of local bodies such as Panchayati Raj institutions. Decentralization allows for more effective monitoring, better utilization of resources, and ensures that health services are more responsive to the unique social and geographic challenges faced by diverse populations across the country.

**181.** (C) A state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being.
The World Health Organization provides a holistic definition of health that moves beyond the simple absence of disease. It is described as a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being. This broad perspective recognizes that health is influenced by a range of factors including our emotional state and our relationships within society. Achieving good health thus requires more than just medical treatment; it involves creating environments that support overall wellness. This definition serves as a guiding principle for public health policies that aim to improve the quality of life for all individuals.

**182.** (B) The behavioral change of the population to use and maintain sanitation facilities.
Ensuring good sanitation is about more than just building toilets; it critically depends on the behavioral change of the population. Even when facilities are available, people may continue with traditional practices like open defecation due to cultural habits or a lack of understanding of the health risks. Therefore, effective sanitation programs must include significant efforts in information, education, and communication to promote the regular use and proper maintenance of toilets. Sustained behavioral change is essential for interrupting the chain of disease transmission and achieving long-term improvements in community-wide hygiene and health.

**183.** (D) Stunted growth and be more susceptible to illness throughout her life.
Applying the life cycle approach, it is clear that early discrimination in health and nutrition has long-term negative consequences. A girl child who receives less food and medical care compared to her male siblings is likely to suffer from stunted growth and chronic micro-nutrient deficiencies. These early health deficits make her more susceptible to illness throughout her entire life. They can also impair her cognitive development and future reproductive health. Ensuring equal access to nutrition and healthcare for girls is thus a fundamental requirement for breaking the cycle of poor health and achieving gender equality.

**184.** (A) Consolidating and improving upon the MCH and family welfare services.
The Reproductive and Child Health Phase I program was launched with the primary objective of consolidating and expanding earlier maternal and child welfare initiatives. It aimed to provide a more integrated and client-centered framework for health services. By combining maternal care, child survival programs, and family planning within a single mission, RCH-I sought to improve the overall quality and reach of these essential services. This approach also introduced a greater focus on individual rights and choices, moving the healthcare system toward a more holistic and respectful model for delivering care to the community.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**173.** (D) The simultaneous prevalence of communicable diseases and rising rates of non-communicable or lifestyle diseases.
Indian women currently face a dual burden of disease, which is a major public health challenge. While traditional communicable diseases and maternal health issues continue to persist, there is also a rapid increase in non-communicable or lifestyle diseases such as diabetes, hypertension, and cancer. This complex health profile requires a multifaceted healthcare response that can simultaneously manage infectious diseases and provide long-term care for chronic conditions. Addressing both ends of the disease spectrum is essential for improving overall health outcomes and reducing mortality across all age groups and socio-economic classes in the country.

**174.** (A) Using ash or soil as an absorbent during menstruation.
Using materials like ash or soil as absorbents during menstruation is an unsafe hygiene practice that poses serious health risks. These materials can harbor bacteria and other pathogens, significantly increasing the likelihood of reproductive tract and urinary tract infections. Safe alternatives include clean cloth or commercially available sanitary pads. Promoting menstrual hygiene management involves not only providing safe products but also ensuring access to clean water and private facilities for personal hygiene. Educating women and girls about safe practices is essential for protecting their reproductive health and ensuring their dignity during their monthly cycles.

**175.** (C) Reduce the financial burden on individuals and improve public health infrastructure.
By aiming to increase public health expenditure as a percentage of the Gross Domestic Product, the National Health Policy seeks to strengthen the entire health system. This increased funding is intended to improve public health infrastructure, such as hospitals and clinics, and ensure a better supply of essential medicines. A key outcome is the reduction of out-of-pocket spending, which often prevents people from seeking necessary care. By making healthcare more affordable and accessible through the public system, the government aims to achieve better health equity and improve the overall well-being of all citizens.

**176.** (B) Higher levels of education are strongly correlated with better health outcomes for women and their children.
There is a strong and direct link between women's education and overall health status. Higher levels of literacy empower women with the knowledge to make healthier lifestyle choices and recognize the signs of illness. Educated women are also more likely to seek timely medical care and utilize reproductive health services. Furthermore, maternal education is a primary determinant of child health, as educated mothers are better informed about nutrition and immunization. Investing in female education is thus a critical intervention for improving health outcomes for both individual women and future generations in the community.

**177.** (A) (a) and (c)
Maternal and Child Health services traditionally focus on a specific range of clinical interventions designed to ensure the survival of both mother and child. Key components include antenatal care during pregnancy, safe delivery practices, and childhood immunization programs. The primary goal of these services is the reduction of maternal and infant mortality rates. While the later RCH approach expanded this scope to include issues like reproductive tract infections and adolescent health, the core mission of traditional MCH programs remains centered on providing essential medical support during the most vulnerable periods of pregnancy and early childhood.

**178.** (A) Increased sense of empowerment and freedom.
Widowhood in many traditional contexts rarely leads to an increased sense of empowerment; instead, it often brings significant psychological distress. The experience of grief from losing a spouse is frequently compounded by social isolation and cultural stigmas. Many widows face anxiety about their financial future and the well-being of their children, especially if they lose property rights. These combined factors can lead to long-term depression and a loss of self-esteem. Providing psychological support and promoting the social and economic inclusion of widows are essential for protecting their mental well-being and helping them live with dignity.

NODIA

**191.** (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
A woman's health status is determined by much more than just biological factors. Her position in society, access to education, and level of economic independence are all critical determinants of her health outcomes. For example, a woman with higher autonomy is better able to make decisions about her own healthcare and reproductive life. Conversely, those facing gender discrimination or poverty often have limited access to nutritious food and medical services. Recognizing these social determinants of health is essential for developing effective public policies that address the root causes of health inequities and promote women's empowerment and well-being.

**192.** (B) It had a very narrow focus on a limited set of services for mothers and children.
A significant limitation of earlier Maternal and Child Health programs was their restricted scope. They focused primarily on a limited set of clinical services, such as antenatal care and immunization, mainly to ensure maternal and infant survival. This narrow approach often ignored the broader health needs and rights of women at other stages of their lives, such as adolescence or old age. The transition to a more comprehensive framework was driven by the recognition that health services should be integrated and address the diverse needs of individuals throughout their entire life cycle, rather than just during motherhood.

**193.** (C) Increasing feminization of the elderly population and lack of essential social support.
The health of elderly women is a growing public health concern in India, primarily due to the increasing 'feminization of aging.' Because women have a higher life expectancy, they represent a larger portion of the elderly population. However, many older women lack personal income, property rights, and social support, particularly if they are widowed. This combination of physical vulnerability and economic dependency makes them highly susceptible to health neglect and social isolation. Addressing the specific needs of elderly women requires integrated strategies that provide both specialized geriatric medical care and social security to ensure their well-being.

**194.** (D) Lack of official recognition, social security, and access to affordable healthcare.
Women working in the unorganized sector, such as domestic help or agricultural labor, are particularly vulnerable to occupational health problems due to several systemic factors. Their work is often not officially recognized, which deprives them of legal protections and formal safety regulations. They typically lack social security benefits like sick leave or health insurance. Furthermore, low wages and long hours make it difficult for them to access or afford quality healthcare. This absence of a safety net, combined with physically demanding and often hazardous work environments, significantly increases the long-term risk to their physical and mental well-being.

**195.** (A) Health and hygiene, and preventing disease.
Handwashing with soap is one of the simplest yet most effective interventions for improving public health and hygiene. This practice helps to remove harmful bacteria and viruses from the hands, significantly reducing the risk of contracting and spreading infectious diseases such as diarrhea, pneumonia, and various skin infections. By interrupting the transmission of pathogens, handwashing protects both individuals and their families. Promoting this behavior through community education and ensuring access to clean water and soap are fundamental components of any comprehensive health program aimed at reducing the burden of preventable communicable diseases.

**196.** (B) Free and cashless services including delivery, C-sections, drugs, and diet in public health institutions.
The Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram is a critical initiative under the National Health Mission designed to eliminate out-of-pocket expenses for pregnant women. It entitles them to free and cashless services in public health institutions, including normal delivery, C-sections, and necessary diagnostic tests. The program also covers the cost of drugs, consumables, and a nutritious diet during the hospital stay. By removing financial barriers to institutional delivery, JSSK aims to reduce maternal and neonatal mortality and ensure that every woman can access safe medical care during

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

childbirth, regardless of her socio-economic background or financial situation.

**197.** (C) Infancy and Childhood
From a life cycle perspective, ensuring a girl child receives a full course of immunization is a critical health intervention during infancy and childhood. This early protection prevents serious infectious diseases like polio, measles, and tuberculosis, ensuring a healthy start in life. Immunization is a fundamental building block for future health, as a child protected from preventable diseases is more likely to grow into a healthy adolescent and adult. This stage-specific intervention is one of the most cost-effective ways to improve survival rates and long-term well-being, demonstrating the importance of prioritizing health needs from the earliest stages.

**198.** (C) A is true but R is false.
The declining child sex ratio in India is indeed an alarming trend with serious social and demographic consequences, but it is not a natural phenomenon. Instead, it is primarily caused by human interventions that reflect a deep-seated cultural preference for sons. This includes the misuse of pre-natal diagnostic techniques for sex-selective abortions and the neglect of female infants. Addressing this issue requires a combined effort of strict legal enforcement and social movements to value the girl child and ensure equal rights. The trend is a clear indicator of gender discrimination rather than a biological fluctuation in birth patterns.

**199.** (D) A wide range of clients including adolescents, men, and women, beyond just maternal and child pairs.
The holistic nature of the Reproductive and Child Health program is reflected in its expanded range of beneficiaries. It moves beyond the traditional maternal and child pairs to include adolescents, men, and women at all stages of their life cycle. By recognizing the reproductive health needs of these diverse groups, the RCH approach ensures a more comprehensive and inclusive healthcare system. This includes services for family planning, the management of reproductive tract infections, and health education. This broad scope is essential for addressing the health needs of the entire community and promoting overall reproductive and social well-being.

**200.** (B) Nutritional status and mental well-being.
Social and cultural restrictions imposed on widows in certain communities have a direct and negative impact on their well-being. Restrictions on diet and clothing can lead to chronic micro-nutrient deficiencies and a decline in overall nutritional status. Furthermore, the loss of social status and exclusion from community activities often lead to profound feelings of isolation, grief, and hopelessness, which severely impact mental health. These cultural practices create a state of extreme vulnerability for widows. Overcoming these restrictions and providing social and economic support are essential for protecting their health and ensuring they can live with dignity in society.

**201.** (C) Chronic diseases
Chronic diseases are health conditions that persist for a long duration, often requiring ongoing medical attention and management throughout a person's life. Examples include diabetes, hypertension, and various forms of arthritis. These conditions are typically non-communicable and are becoming a major part of the disease burden in India, especially among the aging population. Managing chronic diseases requires a shift in healthcare strategy toward long-term care and lifestyle management rather than just short-term treatment. Addressing these conditions is essential for improving the quality of life and reducing the long-term physical and financial impact on individuals and families.

NODIA

**202.** (B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
National acts and policies target specific social and health objectives. The National Population Policy aims for stabilization through voluntary choices. The Swachh Bharat Mission focuses on improving sanitation and ending open defecation. The PC-PNDT Act is a legal framework designed to combat gender-biased sex selection and protect the rights of the girl child. Finally, the National Health Policy provides the strategic vision for achieving universal health coverage. Together, these initiatives form a comprehensive approach to addressing the country's demographic, environmental, and medical challenges while ensuring more equitable health outcomes for the entire population.

**203.** (D) Autonomy and empowerment within the household and society.
A woman's ability to make decisions about her own health is deeply influenced by her level of autonomy and empowerment. In societies where women have limited decision-making power within the family, they may need permission to seek medical care or choose a contraceptive method. Education and economic independence are key factors that increase empowerment, allowing women to act on health information and access necessary services. Promoting gender equality and women's rights is thus not only a social goal but a critical public health strategy for improving health outcomes and ensuring that women can lead healthy and self-determined lives.

**204.** (A) It is an opportunity to inculcate healthy behaviors and address issues like nutrition and reproductive health before they become major problems.
Including adolescent health in the RCH framework is critical because this life stage is a vital window for intervention. During adolescence, young people develop many lifelong health behaviors. Addressing nutritional needs, such as anemia, and providing reproductive health education can prevent serious problems in adulthood and during future pregnancies. It is also an important time for addressing mental health and preventing risky behaviors. By focusing on adolescents, the healthcare system can promote long-term wellness and ensure a healthier transition into adulthood, eventually leading to better maternal health outcomes and a more productive future generation.

**205.** (C) (b), (c), and (d)
Occupational health for women involves several specific risks that are often overlooked. Exposure to certain chemicals or hazardous conditions in the workplace can have a direct impact on reproductive health and pregnancy outcomes. Furthermore, many women work in sectors where repetitive tasks and poor workstation design lead to chronic musculoskeletal disorders. Workplace environment also plays a role in mental health, where high stress or lack of support can lead to psychological distress. In contrast, the informal sector, where most women are employed, is frequently under-regulated, making these risks even more significant for the physical and mental well-being of the workers.

**206.** (B) Morbidity-mortality paradox.
The morbidity-mortality paradox describes the phenomenon where women statistically have a higher life expectancy than men but often report worse physical and mental health throughout their lives. While women may live longer, they frequently experience a higher burden of chronic, non-fatal illnesses such as arthritis, anemia, and depression. This paradox highlights that longevity does not always equal wellness. Public health policies must therefore focus not only on increasing survival rates but also on improving the quality of life by addressing the persistent morbidity and health inequities that women face across various stages of their life cycle.

**207.** (D) The rich and the poor.
A key goal of the National Health Mission is to reduce the significant gap in health outcomes between the rich and the poor. Inequities in access to nutrition, clean water, and quality medical care often lead to much worse health indicators for those in lower socio-economic groups. The mission aims to address these disparities by strengthening public health infrastructure and providing subsidized or free essential services. By focusing on the most underserved and vulnerable populations, the government seeks to ensure that every citizen can achieve a better state of health, regardless of their financial status or ability to pay for medical care.

**208.** (A) The right to decide freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children.
Reproductive rights, as established at the ICPD in Cairo, are based on the principle of individual autonomy and choice. This includes the fundamental right of all individuals and couples to decide freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children. To exercise this right, people must have access to the necessary information and a wide range of safe and affordable contraceptive methods. This rights-based approach rejects coercive population control and instead emphasizes the importance of empowerment and quality care. Protecting reproductive rights is essential for ensuring

NODIA

importance of empowerment, individual choice, and the provision of comprehensive care across the entire life cycle. It moves toward a more holistic approach that addresses the well-being of the whole person within their community environment.

**232.** (A) Socio-cultural determinant of health.
The social ostracism faced by widows in some communities is a clear example of a socio-cultural determinant of health. Cultural stigmas and traditional practices that marginalize widows lead to their social isolation and psychological distress. This social environment can result in the neglect of their physical health and limit their access to medical services. Determinants of health are the conditions in which people are born, grow, and age. Recognizing how these social factors impact well-being is essential for designing interventions that go beyond medical care to address the cultural and social barriers to health and dignity for marginalized groups.

**233.** (D) Education on safe pesticide handling and promoting better ergonomic tools.
An effective intervention for women's occupational health in agriculture involves addressing the specific risks of the work environment. This includes providing education on the safe handling and application of pesticides to prevent toxic exposure. Additionally, promoting the use of ergonomically designed tools and equipment can reduce the physical strain of manual labor and prevent musculoskeletal disorders. Such targeted strategies are essential in the informal sector, where safety regulations are often lacking. By improving physical safety and providing technical knowledge, health programs can significantly protect the long-term health and well-being of women engaged in agricultural labor and other manual occupations.

**234.** (B) Health, cleanliness, and sanitation.
The term 'hygiene' is historically rooted in the concept of wellness, derived from Hygieia, the ancient Greek goddess of health, cleanliness, and sanitation. This association reflects the long-standing understanding that maintaining cleanliness is fundamental to preserving health. Hygiene involves all the practices and conditions, such as personal cleanliness and safe environmental sanitation, that prevent the spread of disease. Modern public health continues to build on this principle, promoting hygienic behaviors as primary preventive measures. Ensuring access to clean water and promoting handwashing are contemporary applications of this ancient concept, essential for the well-being of individuals and the protection of entire communities.

**235.** (C) (a), (b), and (c)
National health programs in India are key instruments for implementing major health sector reforms. The National Health Mission provides the overarching framework for strengthening the public system. Within this, the Janani Suraksha Yojana uses conditional cash transfers to successfully promote institutional deliveries and reduce maternal mortality. Increasingly, these programs are focusing on the goal of achieving universal health coverage, ensuring that every citizen has access to quality services. These government-funded initiatives are essential for addressing regional disparities and providing basic care to the most vulnerable populations, reflecting a commitment to improving national health indicators and achieving long-term wellness for the whole population.

**236.** (D) Discrimination leads to poor access to nutrition, education, and essential healthcare.
The health status of women is a sensitive reflection of their standing in society because of the strong link between social value and access to resources. In societies where women face deep-seated discrimination, they often have less access to nutritious food, quality education, and timely medical care. This leads to higher rates of malnutrition and preventable illness. Furthermore, limited autonomy can prevent women from making their own health decisions. Therefore, improving women's health is not just a medical challenge but a social one, requiring efforts to eliminate gender-based discrimination and empower women to fully participate in their own healthcare and social life.

**237.** (A) Different stages of life, such as adolescence, pregnancy, and childbirth.
The 'continuum of care' in the life cycle approach is based on linking health services across different stages of an individual's life. It ensures that care provided during adolescence, for instance,

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

serious health consequences, including maternal anemia and low birth weight in newborns. Providing targeted nutritional supplements and counseling during these critical stages is a primary objective of reproductive health programs. Ensuring adequate nutrition is essential for reducing maternal mortality and breaking the intergenerational cycle of poor health.

**215.** (A) (a), (b), and (d)
The health status of women in India is marked by complex challenges. There are significant disparities in health outcomes between urban and rural areas due to differences in infrastructure and access. While traditional issues like malnutrition and anemia persist, there is also a rising burden of non-communicable diseases as major causes of mortality. Contrary to certain beliefs, mental health is a prevalent concern, and health needs continue throughout the entire life cycle beyond the reproductive years. Addressing these diverse issues requires a comprehensive healthcare approach that integrates services for infectious diseases, chronic conditions, and nutritional support to improve the wellness of women across all communities.

**216.** (B) 'Anthropocentric' model focusing on human rights and client needs.
The shift from the Maternal and Child Health approach to the Reproductive and Child Health approach represented a move toward an 'anthropocentric' or human-centered model. While earlier programs often used a 'technocentric' approach focused on demographic targets and clinical interventions, the RCH model prioritizes individual rights and the specific needs of the client. This shift recognizes that healthcare should be respectful, quality-oriented, and responsive to the choices of the people being served. By focusing on the individual as a whole person with rights, the RCH framework aims to provide more effective and equitable care that promotes overall reproductive and social well-being.

**217.** (C) Increased absenteeism and higher dropout rates, especially after attaining puberty.
The lack of safe and private sanitation facilities in schools is a major social and health barrier for adolescent girls. After reaching puberty, the need for hygienic facilities to manage menstruation becomes a daily necessity for maintaining health and dignity. In many rural areas, the absence of clean toilets leads to significant absenteeism during menstrual cycles. Over time, this often forces many girls to drop out of school entirely, prematurely ending their education. Providing gender-sensitive sanitation infrastructure is thus a critical public health and education intervention, essential for promoting girls' health, ensuring their dignity, and supporting their long-term social and economic empowerment.

NODIA

**218.** (D) The cumulative and continuous nature of health and disease processes.
The life cycle approach to health is built on the understanding that health is a continuous and cumulative process from birth to death. It recognizes that experiences and health interventions in one stage of life significantly influence health outcomes in subsequent stages. For example, poor nutrition in childhood can lead to chronic health problems in adulthood. By viewing health as a continuum, this approach allows for timely interventions that address specific needs at different developmental milestones. This holistic perspective is essential for breaking intergenerational cycles of poor health and ensuring long-term wellness and equity for individuals throughout their entire lives.

**219.** (C) Extreme gender inequality and violence against females that begins even before birth.
The declining child sex ratio is a critical indicator of deep-seated social issues. It is a symptom of extreme gender inequality where female life is systematically devalued. This discrimination often starts before birth with sex-selective practices and continues into infancy through the neglect of female children in terms of food and healthcare. This trend is not a natural fluctuation but a consequence of human choices driven by son preference. Addressing the declining ratio requires more than legal measures; it necessitates profound social change to challenge patriarchal values and ensure that the rights and value of girls are protected and celebrated in society.

**220.** (A) The color of the house they live in.
Women's nutritional status is determined by several direct physiological and social factors. Dietary intake and patterns are fundamental,

as is the presence of infections like parasites that can impair nutrient absorption. Socio-economic status and purchasing power also play a critical role in the ability to afford a diverse and nutrient-rich diet. These determinants are far more important than superficial environmental factors like house color in shaping long-term nutritional health. Addressing these core issues through improved food security, public health interventions, and economic empowerment is essential for improving the overall well-being and productivity of women across their entire life cycle.

**221.** (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
Occupational health risks for women are not restricted to heavy industries; they are prevalent across a wide range of occupations. Women working in agriculture face exposure to pesticides and physical strain, while those in garment manufacturing are at risk from textile fibers and repetitive stress. Even in formal sectors like IT, workers face risks such as eye strain and ergonomic injuries. Recognizing that every work environment has its own specific hazards is essential for protecting the health of the entire female workforce. Comprehensive occupational health policies must address the unique needs and risks associated with both formal and informal sectors of the economy.

**222.** (B) Empowering women, improving services, and promoting voluntary use of contraception.
The National Population Policy aims to promote small family norms through a voluntary and rights-based approach. The primary strategy is to empower women through education and economic independence, as this is strongly correlated with smaller family size. Additionally, the policy focuses on improving the reach and quality of health services and ensuring access to a wide range of contraceptive options. By providing citizens with the tools and information to make their own choices, the government aims to achieve population stabilization naturally. This approach recognizes that sustainable development is best achieved when reproductive health decisions are based on the informed choice and empowerment of individuals.

**223.** (D) Iron Deficiency Anemia
Iron deficiency anemia is the most common nutritional deficiency disorder among women in India, affecting all life stages from childhood through old age. It is particularly prevalent during adolescence, pregnancy, and lactation due to increased iron requirements. Anemia can lead to chronic fatigue, impaired cognitive development, and a higher risk of maternal mortality. This widespread problem is driven by inadequate dietary intake and poor iron absorption from common diets. Addressing anemia requires a comprehensive strategy that includes the provision of iron supplements, nutritional education to improve iron absorption, and efforts to enhance overall dietary diversity across the entire population.

**224.** (B) People-centered and gender-sensitive.
The Reproductive and Child Health approach was developed in response to a global consensus that development must be both people-centered and gender-sensitive. This perspective emphasizes that individual well-being and human rights should be at the heart of health and population policies. For reproductive health, this means moving away from impersonal targets toward providing high-quality care that respects individual choices and addresses gender-based disparities. By focusing on the diverse needs and rights of women and children, the RCH framework aims to achieve more sustainable and equitable health outcomes, ensuring that development benefits all members of society regardless of their gender or socio-economic background.

**225.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The health problems of elderly women are deeply influenced by the social context in which they live. In patriarchal societies, a woman's status and economic security are often tied to her husband. Upon his death, widowhood can lead to a significant loss of social standing and the withdrawal of family support. This social isolation and economic destitution often lead to the neglect of their physical and mental health. Recognizing how these social determinants compound physiological aging is essential for designing effective social security and geriatric

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

care programs that protect the dignity and well-being of older women in the community.

**226.** (B) Mental illness should be treated with the same level of urgency and importance as physical illness.
Mental health parity is the principle that mental and physical health conditions should be treated equally within the healthcare system. This means that mental illnesses should receive the same level of funding, specialized services, and insurance coverage as physical diseases. Historically, mental health has often been neglected or stigmatized, leading to insufficient care. Parity is essential for ensuring that people can access the treatment they need without discrimination. Recognizing the equal importance of mental well-being is fundamental for a holistic healthcare system that addresses the overall needs of the population and promotes total health and productivity for all.

**227.** (C) It has implications for both her own health and the health of the next generation.
In the context of the life cycle, a woman's reproductive years are of pivotal importance because they represent a critical intergenerational link. Her health during this period directly determines her own physical well-being and ability to work. Furthermore, her nutritional and health status before and during pregnancy significantly impacts the survival and early development of her children. A healthy mother is more likely to give birth to a healthy baby, breaking the cycle of poor health. Investing in reproductive health is thus essential not only for the individual woman but also for the long-term well-being and productivity of the entire future generation.

**228.** (D) Health
In the acronyms for major national programs like Maternal and Child Health, Reproductive and Child Health, and the National Health Mission, the letter 'H' stands for 'Health.' This reflects the core objective of these initiatives, which is to improve the physical, mental, and social well-being of the population. While these programs have different scopes and strategies, they all aim to ensure that healthcare is accessible and affordable. The focus on 'Health' underscores the fundamental principle that providing quality medical and preventive services is essential for social development and the overall quality of life for every citizen in the country.

**229.** (C) A significant decline in maternal and infant mortality rates.
A major achievement of the National Health Mission has been the significant and measurable decline in both maternal and infant mortality rates across the country. Through strategies such as the promotion of institutional deliveries, strengthened immunization programs, and the deployment of community health workers like ASHAs, the mission has made quality healthcare more accessible to millions. These reductions in mortality are sensitive indicators of a stronger public health system and better reach into rural and underserved areas. While challenges remain, these improvements represent a major step toward achieving national health goals and ensuring a healthier start for mothers and children.

**230.** (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Public health concepts address diverse aspects of wellness and social justice. The life cycle approach views health as a continuum through all stages of life. The Reproductive and Child Health philosophy emphasizes a client-centered and rights-based model of care. The declining child sex ratio is a critical indicator of gender-biased sex selection and son preference. Lastly, occupational health focuses on the safety and well-being of individuals in their workplace. Together, these frameworks provide a comprehensive understanding of the various factors that influence the health and development of individuals and the broader community throughout their lives.

NODIA

**231.** (B) A narrow biomedical approach was insufficient to address women's and children's health.
The shift from the Maternal and Child Health approach to the Reproductive and Child Health model was driven by the realization that a narrow, purely clinical focus was inadequate. Traditional programs often ignored the social determinants of health and the broader rights of individuals. The RCH model recognizes that reproductive health is influenced by social, economic, and cultural factors, not just biological ones. This broader perspective emphasizes the

gender equality and allowing individuals to lead healthy and self-determined reproductive lives.

**209.** (C) The belief that depression and loneliness are a normal part of aging.
A major barrier to addressing the mental health of elderly women is the pervasive cultural belief that feelings of sadness and social isolation are simply a normal part of the aging process. This misconception leads families and even some healthcare providers to ignore symptoms of clinical depression and chronic loneliness. Consequently, many elderly women suffer without receiving appropriate psychological support or treatment. Overcoming this barrier requires raising awareness that mental well-being is important at every age and that depression is a treatable condition. Promoting the social inclusion of the elderly is also essential for protecting their mental health and dignity.

**210.** (A) 4, 3, 2, 1
According to the life cycle approach, health interventions are strategically provided to address the specific needs of each stage of development. The sequence begins with childhood, where ensuring complete immunization is a fundamental building block for survival and future health. During adolescence, interventions like tetanus toxoid immunization are provided. The reproductive years follow, requiring essential support such as iron and folic acid supplementation during pregnancy. Finally, as a woman ages, health services focus on the management of menopausal and geriatric conditions. This continuous framework ensures that health is supported from infancy through old age, promoting lifelong wellness and equity.

**211.** (D) Construction of public libraries.
Sanitation in public health is a comprehensive term that refers to the facilities and services required for the safe management of human waste and the local environment. It includes the safe disposal of human excreta to prevent disease transmission, the effective management of solid waste, and the proper drainage and disposal of wastewater. These practices are essential for maintaining hygiene and preventing the spread of water-borne and environmental infections. While public libraries are vital for community education and social development, they are not part of the physical sanitation infrastructure designed to interrupt the chain of disease transmission within the community.

**212.** (B) Multiple health problems clustering together and exacerbated by social conditions.
The 'syndemic' nature of health refers to the clustering of two or more health conditions in a population, where these conditions interact with and exacerbate each other due to harmful social environments. For marginalized women, health problems like malnutrition, infectious diseases, and mental distress often occur together, worsened by factors such as poverty, lack of education, and gender discrimination. Addressing these issues requires more than treating a single disease; it necessitates a holistic approach that simultaneously tackles the medical conditions and the underlying social determinants that increase vulnerability. This perspective is essential for achieving equitable health outcomes for the most underserved groups.

**213.** (C) These are sensitive indicators of the quality and reach of the public health system.
National health programs prioritize reducing the maternal mortality ratio and the infant mortality rate because these figures are sensitive indicators of a healthcare system's overall performance. Low mortality rates generally reflect a system that provides good nutrition, effective immunization, and accessible emergency obstetric care. Conversely, high rates often indicate broader systemic issues such as poverty, lack of education, and poor infrastructure. By monitoring these indicators, the government can evaluate the reach of its programs and identify regions that require more targeted support. Improving these rates is thus a fundamental goal for enhancing the overall quality and equity of the public health system.

**214.** (D) Pregnancy and lactation.
The nutritional needs of a woman reach their highest levels during pregnancy and lactation. During these periods, the body requires significantly more calories, proteins, and micro-nutrients, such as iron and folic acid, to support both the mother's health and the rapid development of the fetus or infant. Failure to meet these increased requirements can lead to

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

is connected to the support received during pregnancy and childbirth. This model recognizes that health in one phase directly influences outcomes in the next. By providing continuous and integrated services, the healthcare system can address needs more effectively and prevent issues from escalating. This approach is fundamental for improving maternal and child health, as it provides a seamless flow of support that promotes wellness from the earliest stages of life into adulthood.

**238.** (C) Hypertension (High Blood Pressure)
Hypertension, or high blood pressure, is a major non-communicable disease that poses a significant health risk for women, particularly as they age. It is often called a 'silent killer' because it can have no symptoms while increasing the risk of heart disease and stroke. The prevalence of hypertension is rising due to lifestyle changes, including diet and stress. Managing this condition requires regular monitoring and long-term care, making it a key focus of geriatric health services. Public health initiatives to promote a healthy lifestyle and provide affordable screening are essential for reducing the burden of chronic diseases and improving long-term health outcomes for women.

**239.** (A) Information, education, and communication (IEC) activities to promote behavioral change.
The success of any sanitation program depends heavily on behavioral change, which is achieved through information, education, and communication activities. Simply building toilets is not enough if people do not understand the health benefits or if cultural habits lead them to prefer traditional practices. IEC campaigns aim to raise awareness about the link between sanitation and disease prevention, encouraging the consistent use and proper maintenance of facilities. Sustained social movements and community-based education are essential for transforming traditional hygiene practices, ensuring that sanitation infrastructure actually leads to improved public health outcomes and a cleaner, healthier environment for all members of the community.

**240.** (B) The focus is on quality of care and meeting clients' needs, rather than on achieving demographic quotas.
The 'target-free' approach adopted by the National Population Policy represents a paradigm shift in family planning. It means that health workers are no longer required to meet specific quotas for sterilization or contraceptive use. Instead, the focus has moved toward providing high-quality care and meeting the actual needs and reproductive goals of the clients. This rights-based model respects individual choice and informed consent. By prioritizing the quality of the client's experience and providing a wide range of contraceptive options, the policy aims to encourage more voluntary and sustainable use of services, ultimately leading to improved reproductive health and population stabilization.

**241.** (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
The health of elderly women is far more than just a medical issue concerning physical ailments. It is a complex socio-medical challenge that involves the intersection of biological aging with significant social factors. Poverty, widowhood, and the loss of social status can lead to chronic loneliness and a lack of access to necessary care. These social determinants often compound physical health problems, making elderly women a highly vulnerable group. Addressing their needs requires an integrated approach that provides specialized geriatric medical services alongside social security and community support to protect their health, dignity, and overall well-being in later life.

**242.** (C) (a), (b), (c), and (d)
Improving menstrual hygiene management requires a comprehensive and multifaceted approach. It begins with breaking the silence and taboo surrounding the topic through education and open discussion. Ensuring that all women and girls have access to safe and affordable menstrual absorbents is essential. Furthermore, providing access to clean water and private sanitation facilities in schools and public places is critical for managing health with dignity. Finally, establishing proper systems for the disposal of used products is a fundamental requirement for both personal and environmental hygiene.

NODIA

Together, these actions promote the health, education, and social participation of girls and women in the community.

**243.** (D) The implementation and quality of health services at the ground level.
The persistence of high maternal mortality in certain regions, despite various national programs, points to significant challenges at the ground level. These include gaps in the implementation of policies and variations in the quality of available health services. In many underserved areas, there is a lack of skilled birth attendants, a shortage of essential medicines, or inadequate facilities for emergency obstetric care. Regional socio-economic barriers can also prevent women from seeking timely care. Addressing these issues requires strengthening local health infrastructure, improving the training and supervision of health workers, and ensuring that high-quality services are consistently available and accessible to every woman, regardless of her location.

**244.** (A) morbidity (illness); mortality (death) in many age groups from external causes
There is a distinct difference in the health profiles of men and women. Women statistically tend to have higher rates of morbidity, meaning they experience more frequent and chronic illnesses such as anemia, arthritis, and depression across different life stages. Conversely, in many age groups, men have higher rates of mortality, often due to external causes such as accidents and violence, as well as certain lifestyle-related diseases. This morbidity-mortality gap highlights that while women may live longer, they often live with a higher burden of illness. Public health policies must address these specific gender-based health patterns to provide more effective and equitable medical and preventive care for everyone.

**245.** (C) Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK)
The Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram is a comprehensive national program dedicated to the health and well-being of adolescents aged 10 to 19. It moves beyond just reproductive health to address nutrition, mental health, substance misuse, and injuries. By recognizing adolescents as a distinct group with unique needs, the program provides counseling and health services through youth-friendly clinics and school-based interventions. This proactive approach is essential for inculcating healthy behaviors and addressing issues early in life, ensuring a healthier transition into adulthood and improving future social and medical outcomes for the next generation of men and women in the country.

**246.** (D) Maternal and neonatal mortality.
The provision of safe and clean delivery services is a primary objective of maternal and child health programs. By ensuring that childbirth occurs in a hygienic environment with skilled medical assistance, these services aim to significantly reduce the risk of life-threatening complications for both the mother and the newborn. Key interventions include the management of hemorrhage and infection, which are leading causes of death during the peripartum period. Reducing maternal and neonatal mortality is a sensitive indicator of the effectiveness of the healthcare system. Ensuring every birth is safe is fundamental for improving survival rates and promoting the health and well-being of families throughout the community.

**247.** (C) There are more elderly women than elderly men in the population, primarily due to women's higher life expectancy.
The 'feminization of aging' is a significant demographic phenomenon where women represent a larger and increasing proportion of the older population. This is primarily because women statistically have a higher life expectancy than men. However, this trend brings unique challenges, as elderly women are often more likely to be widowed, live alone, and face economic dependency. These social factors can lead to increased vulnerability to health neglect and social isolation. Addressing the feminization of aging requires public health and social policies that specifically focus on the geriatric needs, social security, and health protection of older women to ensure they can age with dignity and support.

**248.** (B) Empowerment through education, economic independence, and household autonomy.
In the long run, the most effective way to improve women's overall health status is through comprehensive empowerment. Education provides women with the knowledge to make

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

informed health choices, while economic independence allows them to afford nutritious food and quality healthcare. Greater autonomy within the household enables women to make decisions about their own reproductive lives and seek timely medical care without needing external permission. These social and economic factors are primary determinants of health that go far beyond medical interventions. Promoting gender equality and women's rights is thus a fundamental public health strategy, essential for achieving better and more equitable health outcomes across the entire population.

**249.** (A) Psychosocial hazards
Occupational health encompasses various types of risks, including psychosocial hazards that impact mental well-being. For women in the formal workforce, chronic stress, experiences of discrimination, and the 'glass ceiling' effect are significant psychosocial challenges. These factors can lead to anxiety, depression, and burnout, which then negatively impact physical health and productivity. Addressing these hazards requires promoting a supportive and equitable work environment, ensuring fair treatment, and providing resources for mental health. Recognizing and mitigating psychosocial risks is essential for a holistic approach to occupational health, protecting both the emotional and physical well-being of workers and ensuring a healthy and productive workforce for the community.

**250.** (B) Quality of life and well-being of its citizens.
The ultimate objective of national health and population policies is to ensure a better quality of life for the entire population. These policies move beyond mere demographic control to focus on comprehensive wellness, health equity, and sustainable development. By providing accessible healthcare, improving nutrition, and stabilizing the population through voluntary means, the government aims to create an environment where every citizen can achieve their full physical, mental, and social potential. Improving health and ensuring demographic balance are thus fundamental requirements for achieving broader social and economic progress, ensuring that every individual can live a healthy, dignified, and productive life in a flourishing society.

**251.** (B) Recognizing health as a continuum influenced by cumulative life events
The life cycle approach views health as a continuous process rather than a set of isolated events. It emphasizes that a woman's well-being at any stage is deeply affected by her previous experiences and health status. This perspective shifts focus from fragmented, disease-specific treatments to understanding the cumulative impact of biological and social factors throughout a person's life.

**252.** (A) A pattern of accumulated disadvantage across their lifespan
Viewing women's health through a life cycle lens reveals a pattern of accumulated disadvantage where early setbacks create lasting impacts. Issues like poor childhood nutrition lead to stunted growth, increasing adult childbirth risks. These cumulative challenges, often rooted in socio-economic factors, deplete health reserves and contribute to chronic illnesses that typically manifest during a woman's later years.

**253.** (C) Higher risk of complications during childbirth as an adult
Nutritional deficiencies during infancy and childhood have long-term biological consequences for women. Inadequate intake can lead to stunted physical growth, which specifically increases the likelihood of obstetric complications during the reproductive years. This example illustrates how health events in early life directly influence maternal outcomes and the overall safety of childbirth for women during their adulthood.

**254.** (D) The focus should shift to breaking the intergenerational cycle of poor health
Adopting a life cycle framework necessitates shifting health interventions toward breaking the intergenerational cycle of poor health. By targeting critical stages such as infancy and adolescence, practitioners can prevent the transmission of health disadvantages to future generations. This proactive strategy ensures that improvements in a girl's health translate into better outcomes for her and for her children.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

# CHAPTER 07

# Women Empowerment and Development

**1.** What is the primary focus of the Women in Development (WID) approach?
(A) Challenging the patriarchal structures of society.
(B) Integrating women into the existing development process.
(C) Creating separate development projects exclusively for women.
(D) Restructuring global economic relationships.

**2.** Read the following statements regarding the Women and Development (WAD) approach:
**Statement I :** The WAD approach originated as a critique of the modernization theory and the WID approach.
**Statement II :** WAD focuses on the relationship between patriarchy and women's subordination, ignoring economic structures.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

**3.** Which of the following statements correctly describes the Gender and Development (GAD) approach?
(A) It focuses solely on the economic integration of women into market structures.
(B) It views women as a homogenous group with identical needs across all cultures.
(C) It analyzes the social construction of gender roles and relations for both sexes.
(D) It is a welfare-centric approach that prioritizes financial doles for women.

**4.** Match the items in List I with those in List II regarding development approaches:
**List I :** (Development Approach)
P. WID (Women in Development)
Q. WAD (Women and Development)
R. GAD (Gender and Development)
S. Empowerment

**List II :** (Core Idea)
1. Focuses on unequal power relations and transformative potential.
2. Aims to make women more efficient participants in the existing economic system.
3. Argues that women have always been part of development, but their work is undervalued.
4. The process of gaining control and exercising power.

Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

**5.** In the context of Indian Five-Year Plans, the shift from a 'welfare' approach to a 'development' approach for women occurred around which period?
(A) First and Second Five-Year Plans
(B) Fourth and Fifth Five-Year Plans
(C) Sixth and Seventh Five-Year Plans
(D) Tenth and Eleventh Five-Year Plans

**6.** All of the following are key indices for measuring gender disparity EXCEPT:
(A) Gender Development Index (GDI)
(B) Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI)
(C) Gender Inequality Index (GII)
(D) Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI)

**7.** The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
**Assertion (A) :** The Gender and Development (GAD) approach represents a significant shift from the Women in Development (WID) approach.
**Reason (R) :** GAD focuses on gender relations and the social construction of roles, rather than

NODIA

components that were previously overlooked. One significant addition is the management of reproductive tract infections and sexually transmitted infections. This inclusion reflects a broader understanding of reproductive health that extends beyond basic maternal care to encompass the complex health needs of individuals throughout their entire reproductive years.

**264.** (D) Client-centered, demand-driven model
The shift from the Maternal and Child Health approach to Reproductive and Child Health represents a move toward a client-centered, demand-driven model. This philosophy prioritizes the quality of care and the specific needs and choices of the individual. It contrasts with earlier target-driven, provider-centric models by focusing on empowering health seekers to actively participate in their care.

**265.** (A) They are seen as active participants whose choices and needs are central
Under the Reproductive and Child Health framework, recipients are viewed as active participants in the healthcare process rather than passive subjects. Their individual choices, needs, and rights are central to the design and delivery of services. This perspective emphasizes providing high-quality, non-judgmental care that respects personal autonomy and recognizes the relational and social context of health for individuals.

**266.** (B) Strong societal preference for male children
The declining Child Sex Ratio in India is primarily driven by a deep-seated cultural preference for male children. In patriarchal societies, sons are often valued for lineage, inheritance, and performing religious rites. Conversely, daughters may be viewed as economic liabilities, leading to systemic discrimination that manifests in skewed demographic data and a lower survival rate for female children.

**267.** (B) Through the misuse of diagnostic tools for prenatal sex determination
While medical technology has advanced significantly, its misuse has negatively impacted the Child Sex Ratio. Diagnostic tools like ultrasonography are frequently used for prenatal sex determination, which is then followed by sex-selective abortion of female fetuses. This practice exploits scientific progress to reinforce traditional biases, leading to a significant and unnatural imbalance between the number of boys and girls.

**268.** (A) The low status and value accorded to women and girls
A declining Child Sex Ratio serves as a stark indicator of the low status and value society accords to women and girls. It reflects a fundamental failure to protect the right to life for female infants and children. This demographic trend highlights the persistence of gender-based discrimination and the urgent need for social change for all.

**269.** (C) A difficulty for a significant number of men to find marriage partners
The term marriage squeeze refers to the long-term demographic consequence of a skewed sex ratio. When there is a significant deficit of women in a population, many men may find it difficult to secure marriage partners. This imbalance can lead to various social issues, including increased crime, violence against women, and the exploitation of vulnerable populations through human trafficking.

**270.** (D) Combining legal enforcement with efforts to change cultural attitudes and empower women
Effectively addressing the declining Child Sex Ratio requires a multi-faceted strategy that combines legal action with social transformation. While strict enforcement of laws against sex determination is necessary, it must be paired with efforts to change deep-rooted cultural attitudes. Empowering women and promoting the inherent value of girls are essential steps toward correcting this demographic imbalance and fostering equality.

**271.** (C) The social and economic consequences of widowhood
For many women, the transition into old age is complicated by the severe social and economic impacts of widowhood. These consequences often exacerbate the natural physical decline associated with aging. Loss of status, financial insecurity, and social isolation contribute to a high-risk environment that negatively affects both the physical and mental health of elderly women in many communities.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

**255.** (C) The framework advocates for a proactive rather than a reactive approach to health
The text implies that health strategies should be proactive by intervening at various life stages before problems escalate. This approach moves beyond simply treating diseases as they occur to addressing their root causes throughout a person's life. Focusing on early nutrition and adolescent well-being demonstrates a commitment to preventing future health crises and ensuring long-term vitality.

**256.** (B) Socio-economic determinants
Socio-economic determinants such as poverty, literacy levels, and employment status are foundational influences on women's health and nutrition. These factors dictate the level of access to quality food, medical services, and essential information. When these foundational elements are lacking, women are often trapped in a cycle of poor health that persists across several different life stages.

**257.** (D) The custom of women eating after other family members
Cultural practices deeply impact nutritional outcomes, particularly through household food distribution norms. The tradition where women eat last and least often results in chronic undernutrition, as fewer resources remain for them. This practice is especially harmful during pregnancy and lactation, when women have higher nutritional requirements to sustain both their own health and the health of their children.

**258.** (A) They represent stages of particular vulnerability to nutritional deficiencies
A woman's nutritional status is dynamic and fluctuates throughout her life based on physiological changes. Adolescence, pregnancy, and post-menopause are identified as stages of heightened vulnerability where nutritional needs are critical. Failing to address these specific requirements during these periods can lead to lasting health damage and increased susceptibility to various chronic conditions and different infectious diseases.

**259.** (C) They intersect to create multiple layers of vulnerability
The various factors influencing women's health do not operate in isolation but rather intersect and overlap. Socio-economic, cultural, and environmental determinants combine to create complex layers of vulnerability that exacerbate health disparities. Understanding these intersections is essential for developing effective interventions that address the multifaceted nature of the health challenges faced by women in diverse social environments.

NODIA

**260.** (A) Interventions must address the underlying socio-cultural and economic determinants of health
Policy interventions must move beyond superficial treatments to address the deep-seated socio-cultural and economic determinants of health. Strategies that ignore these underlying factors are unlikely to produce sustainable improvements in women's nutritional and health status. Comprehensive planning requires integrating efforts across various sectors to dismantle the barriers created by poverty, illiteracy, and various types of restrictive social norms.

**261.** (D) Reducing maternal and infant mortality through a narrow set of services
The Maternal and Child Health approach was historically characterized by a narrow and vertical focus on reducing mortality rates. It primarily provided basic services like antenatal care, safe delivery assistance, and childhood immunizations. This model treated women and children as passive recipients of care, focusing on immediate survival rather than addressing the broader spectrum of reproductive health needs.

**262.** (B) It encompassed a broader spectrum of health needs beyond survival
The Reproductive and Child Health approach represents a fundamental expansion in scope compared to earlier models. It adopts a holistic framework that addresses reproductive health needs throughout the entire life cycle. By moving beyond a singular focus on survival, it integrates diverse services like adolescent health, family planning, and the management of reproductive tract infections into a comprehensive care system.

**263.** (C) Management of reproductive tract infections (RTIs)
The transition to the Reproductive and Child Health approach introduced several new

informal settings. Advocating for policies that ensure safe working conditions and provide social security for all women is essential for protecting their health throughout their lives.

**281.** (A) The societal expectation to fulfill multiple roles as caregivers and workers
Societal expectations often place a disproportionate burden on women by requiring them to manage multiple roles simultaneously. Balancing domestic responsibilities and caregiving with professional work creates a high-stress environment. This constant pressure to perform in various spheres without adequate support can lead to chronic stress, exhaustion, and mental burnout, significantly impacting a woman's overall health and well-being.

**282.** (B) Severe and long-lasting mental health issues
Gender-based violence is a critical determinant of mental health and a major risk factor for severe, long-term conditions. Survivors of domestic abuse, sexual assault, and harassment often suffer from post-traumatic stress disorder, chronic depression, and pervasive anxiety. The psychological impact of such violence is profound, requiring comprehensive support systems and specialized care to facilitate healing and long-term stability.

**283.** (B) The social stigma associated with mental illness
The social stigma surrounding mental illness is a significant barrier that prevents many women from seeking necessary help. This stigma is often more pronounced for women, leading to fears of judgment or social exclusion. Consequently, many mental health conditions remain untreated, perpetuating a cycle of suffering and preventing individuals from accessing the healthcare services and support networks they require.

**284.** (A) As a state of well-being, not just the absence of disease
Mental health is defined as a comprehensive state of well-being rather than simply the absence of a diagnosable mental illness. This perspective emphasizes the importance of a woman's ability to realize her potential, cope with normal life stresses, and contribute to her community. Promoting mental health involves fostering environments that support emotional resilience, personal empowerment, and positive connections.

**285.** (C) Challenging restrictive gender norms and ensuring protection from violence
Promoting women's mental health requires a multi-faceted strategy that addresses the root causes of distress. This includes challenging restrictive gender norms that limit autonomy and ensuring robust protection from all forms of violence. By fostering social support systems and providing accessible, non-judgmental healthcare, society can empower women and create an environment where their mental well-being is protected.

**286.** (D) Increased risk of urinary tract infections (UTIs)
The practice of open defecation poses several direct health risks to women. Because they often wait until dark to relieve themselves, they may limit their fluid intake to avoid the need to go during the day. This behavior can lead to chronic constipation and a significantly increased risk of urinary tract infections, demonstrating how inadequate sanitation directly impacts physical health.

**287.** (C) By increasing their risk of physical and sexual assault
Inadequate access to private sanitation facilities forces many women and girls to seek secluded spots, often under the cover of darkness. This necessity significantly increases their vulnerability to physical and sexual assault. The lack of safe toilets is therefore not just a health and hygiene issue but a critical safety concern that impacts the basic dignity and security of women.

**288.** (B) Because girls and women may be absent from school or work during menstruation
Poor menstrual hygiene management can severely disrupt education and employment for women and girls. Without access to private spaces, clean water, and sanitary products, many are forced to stay home during their menstrual periods. These recurring absences can lead to lower educational attainment and reduced economic productivity, further perpetuating the cycle of gender-based disadvantage in society and workforce.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**289.** (D) Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
The acronym WASH stands for Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene. These three components are essential for maintaining public health and individual well-being. In the context of women's health, ensuring universal access to WASH services is fundamental for managing menstrual hygiene, preventing infectious diseases, and safeguarding personal dignity and safety. It represents a critical area for developmental interventions.

**290.** (A) They are deeply intertwined with women's health, dignity, and gender equality
The main argument is that health, hygiene, and sanitation are deeply interconnected with women's overall well-being and gender equality. These are not merely infrastructural concerns but are fundamental to ensuring dignity and safety. Improving access to these facilities is a necessary step for empowering women, enabling their full participation in education and achieving broader health outcomes.

**291.** (C) From being subsumed under MCH to adopting a more holistic, life cycle approach
National Health Policies in India have shifted from a narrow focus on maternal and child health toward a more holistic, life cycle approach. This evolution reflects an increasing recognition that a woman's health needs extend beyond her reproductive years. Current policies attempt to address a wider range of issues, including nutrition and chronic diseases, through a gender-sensitive framework.

**292.** (A) Reducing maternal mortality and improving nutritional status
Modern National Health Policies commonly aim to reduce maternal mortality and morbidity while improving the nutritional status of women and girls. These objectives are central to enhancing overall public health and addressing gender-based health disparities. By focusing on these key areas, policies strive to ensure that women have the necessary support and resources to lead healthy and productive lives.

**293.** (D) Inadequate funding, infrastructure gaps, and socio-cultural barriers
Despite well-defined policy goals, the implementation of health programmes in India faces significant hurdles. These include chronic underfunding, gaps in physical infrastructure, and a shortage of trained medical personnel. Furthermore, persistent socio-cultural barriers often prevent women from accessing and utilizing available services. Overcoming these challenges is essential for translating national health policies into tangible and equitable outcomes for all.

**294.** (B) Care that is seamless across different stages of a woman's life
A continuum of care implies that healthcare services should be seamless and integrated across all stages of a woman's life. This approach ensures that health needs are addressed from adolescence through pregnancy and into old age. By providing consistent and connected care, health systems can better manage the cumulative impacts of various health factors and improve long-term outcomes.

**295.** (C) While the policy framework has improved, translating it into effective outcomes is a major challenge
The overall conclusion is that while India's health policy framework has become more sophisticated and gender-sensitive, effective implementation remains a major challenge. The transition from policy to practice is often hindered by systemic and cultural obstacles. Success requires not only well-crafted policies but also a sustained commitment to addressing the practical barriers that limit women's access to high-quality healthcare.

**296.** (D) A top-down, target-based approach focused on demographics
Historically, India's population programmes were characterized by a top-down, target-based approach that prioritized demographic goals over individual rights. These programmes often focused on achieving specific population stabilization numbers through standardized interventions. This model frequently neglected the diverse health needs of individuals, treating them as subjects to be managed rather than active participants in their own healthcare and family planning.

NODIA

**297.** (A) It placed the primary burden of contraception on women

A major criticism of the older, target-based family planning approach was that it disproportionately placed the burden of contraception on women. This focus often led to an over-reliance on female sterilization as the primary method for population control. Such strategies ignored the role of men in reproductive health and failed to provide women with range of choices.

**298.** (B) The Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) approach

Contemporary population policies in India are aligned with the Reproductive and Child Health approach. This rights-based framework moves away from coercive targets toward a client-centered model that emphasizes individual well-being. By integrating population goals with broader reproductive health services, this paradigm focuses on meeting unmet needs and empowering individuals to make informed decisions about their own reproductive lives.

**299.** (B) Allowing individuals to choose from a wide range of contraceptive options

The cafeteria approach in modern family planning refers to providing a wide range of contraceptive options for individuals to choose from. This model empowers clients to select the method that best fits their personal needs, health status, and life stage. By expanding choices, health programmes can improve the quality of care and ensure that decisions are voluntary and informed.

**300.** (A) As active agents making informed decisions about their reproductive health

In the new population policy paradigm, women are reconceptualized as active agents rather than passive targets of government policy. This shift emphasizes their empowerment and their right to make informed decisions about their reproductive health. By focusing on education and status, the policy recognizes that women's autonomy is essential for sustainable population stabilization and overall development.



Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

**272.** (B) A higher prevalence of mental health issues like depression
The emotional trauma and chronic stress associated with widowhood are significant risk factors for mental health disorders. Widowed women often face poverty and social ostracization, which can lead to severe depression and anxiety. These mental health challenges frequently go untreated due to lack of support, further deteriorating their overall well-being and quality of life during their later years.

**273.** (D) Financial constraints, lack of mobility, and dependency on others
Elderly women often encounter significant barriers when attempting to access healthcare services. Financial constraints and a lack of independent mobility are primary hurdles, especially for those who are economically dependent. This dependency on family members or others for care and transportation can lead to the neglect of health needs, particularly if the individual's well-being is not prioritized.

**274.** (A) As complex social problems with severe health implications
Widowhood and old age are not merely demographic statistics but are framed as complex social problems with profound health implications. The intersection of gender, age, and social status creates specific vulnerabilities that require targeted interventions. Recognizing these stages as socially constructed challenges allows for more effective policies that address the physical, mental, and economic needs of elderly women.

**275.** (C) Their prior financial dependence and potential disinheritance
Economic destitution among widows is often a direct result of their lifelong financial dependence on male family members. Upon the death of a husband, a woman may face disinheritance from property and a lack of access to financial resources. These systemic issues, combined with restrictive social customs, leave many widowed women without a safety net, leading to poverty.

**276.** (A) The absence of labor law protection and social security
Women working in the informal sector are particularly vulnerable because they lack the protection of labor laws and social security benefits. Occupations like agriculture and domestic work often operate outside of formal regulatory frameworks. This absence of legal safeguards means women have little recourse when facing health hazards, unfair wages, or unsafe working conditions, which impacts their well-being.

**277.** (D) Musculoskeletal disorders
Poor ergonomics in the workplace is a significant physical hazard that leads to various health problems. It is specifically linked to the development of musculoskeletal disorders, which affect the muscles, nerves, and tendons. For women engaged in repetitive manual labor or sedentary tasks, these disorders can cause chronic pain and long-term disability, highlighting the need for better workplace design.

NODIA

**278.** (B) Psychosocial stress from balancing work and family
In the formal sector, women frequently experience high levels of psychosocial stress arising from the dual burden of professional and domestic responsibilities. This constant pressure to balance career demands with caregiving roles can lead to burnout and anxiety. Addressing these challenges requires workplace policies that support work-life balance and provide a supportive environment for employees with family obligations.

**279.** (C) Inadequate workplace infrastructure, such as a lack of safe toilets
Occupational health risks for women are often exacerbated by inadequate workplace infrastructure. The lack of basic facilities, such as clean and safe toilets, poses significant hygiene and health challenges. For many women, especially those in the informal sector, these deficiencies can lead to infections and other health complications, while also compromising their personal safety, dignity, and productivity.

**280.** (D) Considering the diverse nature of women's work and ensuring safe conditions in all settings
A comprehensive approach to women's occupational health must recognize the diverse nature of their work across all economic sectors. This involves addressing both physical hazards and psychosocial stressors in both formal and

just integrating women into existing structures.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**8.** A government program that focuses on providing micro-credit to women to start small businesses, without addressing underlying social norms or their role in household decision-making, is most aligned with which approach?
(A) Women in Development (WID)
(B) Gender and Development (GAD)
(C) Women and Development (WAD)
(D) Post-structuralist Feminism

**9.** Which of the following statements about the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is incorrect?
(A) The SDGs have a dedicated goal for gender equality.
(B) The SDGs are a set of 17 global goals established by the United Nations.
(C) The principles of gender equality are only confined to Goal 5.
(D) The SDGs aim to be universally applicable to all countries.

**10.** What is the most appropriate definition of 'empowerment' in the context of women's development?
(A) The process through which women gain agency to make strategic life choices.
(B) The consistent provision of financial and material assistance to women.
(C) The mandatory inclusion of women in senior leadership roles in political parties.
(D) The establishment of special judicial courts for handling grievances of women.

**11.** Read the following statements regarding the Gender and Development (GAD) approach:
a. It focuses on the unequal power relations between men and women.
b. It seeks to transform unequal gender relations.
c. It considers men as partners in achieving gender equality.
d. It primarily aims for economic efficiency by integrating women.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) a and d only
(B) b and c only
(C) a, b, and c only
(D) a, b, c, and d

NODIA

**12.** The Gender Development Index (GDI) measures gender gaps in which of the following dimensions of human development?
(A) Political participation, economic opportunity, and health
(B) Health, knowledge, and command over economic resources
(C) Reproductive health, empowerment, and labour market participation
(D) Social, cultural, and legal rights

**13.** Which development approach is considered the most holistic as it addresses the root causes of gender inequality by examining the socially constructed roles of both men and women?
(A) Women in Development (WID)
(B) Welfare Approach
(C) Gender and Development (GAD)
(D) Women and Development (WAD)

**14.** Read the following statements regarding Indian women's development policies:
**Statement I :** The Ninth Five-Year Plan (1997-2002) in India marked a significant shift by adopting 'Empowerment of Women' as a key strategy.
**Statement II :** This plan advocated for the formulation of a National Policy for the Empowerment of Women.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

**15.** Consider the following approaches to women's development:
a. Welfare
b. Development
c. Empowerment
d. Equity
Which of the following represents the correct chronological order of their conceptual evolution in Indian Five-Year Plans?
(A) a, b, d, c

(B) a, c, b, d
(C) b, a, c, d
(D) d, c, b, a

**16.** Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?
(A) GDI - Measures empowerment in politics
(B) GII - Measures loss in achievement due to inequality
(C) GGGI - Measures gender-based violence
(D) WID - Focuses on changing gender relations

**17.** What is a primary effect of NGO intervention in the area of women's development?
(A) Replacing the role of the government entirely.
(B) Mobilizing women at the grassroots level and building their capacities.
(C) Focusing exclusively on international policy advocacy.
(D) Providing direct employment to all unemployed women.

**18.** The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
**Assertion (A) :** The Gender Inequality Index (GII) presents a more comprehensive picture of gender disparity than the Gender Development Index (GDI).
**Reason (R) :** GII incorporates dimensions like reproductive health and political empowerment, which are absent in the GDI's direct comparison.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**19.** The Women and Development (WAD) approach critiques the WID approach primarily for:
(A) Ignoring the productive role of women.
(B) Overemphasizing the reproductive role of women.
(C) Failing to question the exploitative nature of global economic structures.
(D) Not involving men in development programs.

**20.** Which statement is correct regarding women's leadership in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in India?
(A) The 73rd Amendment mandates 50% reservation for women in PRIs across every state.
(B) Women leaders in PRIs have faced no significant social challenges or political opposition.
(C) The role of women in PRIs is strictly limited to welfare activities like health and sanitation.
(D) The reservation policy ensures women's participation in local governance and decision-making.

**21.** Match the concepts in List I with the associated indices in List II:
**List I :** (Concept)
P. Disparity in human development
Q. Gap between men and women across four key areas
R. Loss of achievement due to gender inequality
S. Women's role in local self-governance
**List II :** (Associated Index)
1. Gender Inequality Index (GII)
2. Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI)
3. Gender Development Index (GDI)
4. Panchayati Raj Institutions
Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4

**22.** All of the following are characteristics of the Women in Development (WID) approach EXCEPT:
(A) It has an anti-poverty focus.
(B) It challenges the existing social and political structures.
(C) It promotes small-scale, income-generating projects.
(D) It treats women as a relatively homogenous group.

**23.** A development program aimed at sensitizing community leaders, both male and female, about unequal workloads and decision-making

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

powers within households, best exemplifies which approach?
(A) Welfare Approach
(B) Women in Development (WID)
(C) Women and Development (WAD)
(D) Gender and Development (GAD)

**24.** Consider the following dimensions measured by the Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI):
a. Economic Participation and Opportunity
b. Educational Attainment
c. Reproductive Health
d. Health and Survival
e. Political Empowerment
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) a, b, c, and d only
(B) a, b, d, and e only
(C) b, c, d, and e only
(D) a, c, d, and e only

**25.** Sustainable Development Goal 5 (SDG 5) explicitly aims to:
(A) Eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere.
(B) Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education.
(C) Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
(D) Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.

**26.** The term 'empowerment' in the context of women's development fundamentally refers to a shift from:
(A) Being passive recipients of welfare to active agents of change.
(B) Rural to urban areas.
(C) Agricultural to industrial employment.
(D) Domestic roles to public roles exclusively.

**27.** Read the following statements regarding the Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI):
**Statement I :** The GGGI ranks countries based on the absolute levels of women's attainment.
**Statement II :** The GGGI is designed to measure gender-based gaps in access to resources and opportunities in individual countries.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

**28.** The conceptual framework of the Women and Development (WAD) approach is most closely linked to:
(A) Modernization Theory
(B) Dependency Theory
(C) Liberal Feminism
(D) Post-modernism

**29.** Which of the following is NOT a component of the Gender Inequality Index (GII)?
(A) Maternal mortality ratio.
(B) Share of parliamentary seats held by females.
(C) Female to male literacy rate.
(D) Female and male labor force participation rates.

**30.** The transition in Indian Five-Year Plans from viewing women as targets of 'welfare' to recognizing their role in 'development' signifies:
(A) A complete rejection of welfare schemes.
(B) A shift from family-centric to women-centric approach.
(C) An adoption of the GAD framework.
(D) A focus on their economic contribution.

NODIA

**31.** The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
**Assertion (A) :** The establishment of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) is a key strategy for women's empowerment at the grassroots level.
**Reason (R) :** SHGs primarily focus on providing political training to women to contest elections.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**32.** The 'efficiency argument' is a common justification used by which development approach?
(A) Gender and Development (GAD)
(B) Women in Development (WID)
(C) Women and Development (WAD)
(D) Empowerment Approach

**33.** NGOs often play a crucial 'watchdog' role in women's development by:

(A) Replacing local government bodies.
(B) Monitoring the implementation of government policies and programs.
(C) Providing formal education to all girls.
(D) Funding large-scale infrastructure projects.

**34.** Which of the following best represents the shift from WID to GAD?
(A) From focusing on women in isolation to focusing on gender relations.
(B) From a focus on poverty to a focus on political power.
(C) From a critique of capitalism to an acceptance of it.
(D) From a grassroots approach to a top-down policy approach.

**35.** Read the following statements regarding indices measuring gender equality:
a. GDI is a standalone measure of gender inequality.
b. GII measures the loss to human development due to gender inequality.
c. GGGI focuses on the gap between men and women, not the levels of attainment.
d. GDI uses the same dimensions as the Human Development Index (HDI).
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) a only
(B) a and c only
(C) b and d only
(D) a, c, and d

**36.** The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act is significant for women's leadership because it:
(A) Guaranteed women the right to vote.
(B) Established a National Commission for Women.
(C) Provided for free legal aid to women.
(D) Mandated reservation of seats for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions.

**37.** A key critique of the WID approach is that it is 'integrationist'. What does this imply?
(A) It integrates the needs of men and women into a single administrative framework.
(B) It integrates economic and social development policies with high national efficiency.
(C) It integrates women into an unchanged and often inequitable development model.
(D) It promotes the social and economic integration of both rural and urban women.

**38.** Read the following statements regarding the Gender Development Index (GDI):
**Statement I :** The Gender Development Index (GDI) is calculated as the ratio of female HDI to male HDI.
**Statement II :** A GDI value of 1.0 indicates perfect gender equality in the dimensions of human development.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

**39.** The concept of 'strategic gender needs' as opposed to 'practical gender needs' is central to which development approach?
(A) Women in Development (WID)
(B) Welfare Approach
(C) Gender and Development (GAD)
(D) Women and Development (WAD)

**40.** Match the Five-Year Plans in List I with the key approach or event for women in List II:
**List I :** (Five-Year Plan)
P. Fifth Plan (1974-78)
Q. Seventh Plan (1985-90)
R. Ninth Plan (1997-2002)
S. First Plan (1951-56)
**List II :** (Key Approach/Event for Women)
1. Bringing women into the mainstream of national development.
2. Empowerment of women as a key objective.
3. Women viewed as objects of welfare policies.
4. Publication of the 'Towards Equality' Report.
Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4

**41.** The role of NGOs in facilitating women's leadership in Panchayati Raj often includes:
(A) Contesting elections on behalf of women candidates.
(B) Overriding the decisions made by elected women representatives.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(C) Limiting their interaction to only the Sarpanch.
(D) Providing training on governance, leadership skills, and rules of PRIs.

**42.** Which index is specifically designed to measure gender-based gaps in resources and opportunities rather than the actual levels of these resources?
(A) Human Development Index (HDI)
(B) Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI)
(C) Gender Development Index (GDI)
(D) Gender Inequality Index (GII)

**43.** The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
**Assertion (A) :** The Women and Development (WAD) approach emphasizes that women's work, both productive and reproductive, is central to the maintenance of society.
**Reason (R) :** WAD emerged from a liberal feminist perspective, similar to the WID approach.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**44.** Which of the following is an example of a policy promoting women's development based on the GAD approach?
(A) A program distributing sewing machines to women.
(B) A project building separate wells for women.
(C) A scheme providing nutritional supplements to expectant mothers only.
(D) A law ensuring equal inheritance rights for sons and daughters.

**45.** Which of the following policies or programs in India most directly reflects the "Empowerment" approach adopted in later Five-Year Plans?
(A) The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts.
(B) Establishment of Central Social Welfare Board in the First Plan.
(C) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme.
(D) The Mid-day Meal Scheme in schools.

**46.** Read the following statements regarding the Gender Inequality Index (GII):
a. A higher GII value indicates greater gender inequality.
b. It is a composite measure reflecting disadvantage for women in three dimensions.
c. It measures the gender gap in economic participation and opportunity.
d. The health dimension is measured by the maternal mortality ratio and adolescent birth rate.
e. It was introduced by the World Economic Forum.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) a, b, and c only
(B) a, b, and d only
(C) c, d, and e only
(D) a, b, c, and e only

**47.** The 'alternative' approaches to development like WID, WAD, and GAD emerged primarily as a critique of:
(A) The over-emphasis on cultural factors in development.
(B) The declining role of the state in welfare activities.
(C) Traditional theories that were gender-blind.
(D) The failure of grassroots movements.

**48.** A key feature of the 'women's component plan' introduced in Indian planning was to:
(A) Create a separate budget for women's ministry.
(B) Provide direct cash transfers to all women.
(C) Fund only NGOs working for women.
(D) Earmark a certain percentage of funds in all sectoral budgets for women.

NODIA

**49.** Read the following statements regarding the GAD approach:
**Statement I :** The GAD approach focuses on practical needs of women, such as access to water and food.
**Statement II :** The GAD approach also addresses strategic gender interests, such as challenging the sexual division of labor.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.

(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

**50.** The concept of 'Panchayati Raj' in India for strengthening women's leadership is an example of:
(A) Economic empowerment.
(B) Political empowerment.
(C) Social empowerment.
(D) Cultural empowerment.

**51.** Consider the following indices measuring gender equality:
a. Gender-related Development Index (GDI)
b. Gender Inequality Index (GII)
c. Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI)
What is the correct chronological order of their conceptual introduction?
(A) a, c, b
(B) c, a, b
(C) b, c, a
(D) a, b, c

**52.** The WID perspective was largely influenced by which major development paradigm of its time?
(A) Dependency Theory
(B) Modernization Theory
(C) World Systems Theory
(D) Post-Development Theory

**53.** Which of the following is NOT a dimension of the Gender Development Index (GDI)?
(A) A long and healthy life
(B) Knowledge
(C) Political Participation
(D) A decent standard of living

**54.** The shift in focus from 'women' to 'gender' in development discourse implies:
(A) A primary focus on biological differences rather than on changing social roles.
(B) A policy belief that women's issues no longer require important intervention.
(C) A specific strategy to include only men in future national development projects.
(D) Development issues affect men and women differently due to socially constructed roles.

**55.** Match the indices in List I with their primary focus in List II:
**List I :** (Index)
P. GDI
Q. GII
R. GGGI
S. SDG Goal 5
**List II :** (Primary Focus)
1. Measures loss of achievement due to inequality
2. Compares female HDI with male HDI
3. Aims to achieve gender equality and empower all women
4. Measures gaps in outcomes between women and men
Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4

**56.** The role of NGOs in promoting women's leadership can be best described as:
(A) Authoritative
(B) Facilitative
(C) Coercive
(D) Obstructive

**57.** Which Five-Year Plan in India first explicitly mentioned the need to bring women into the 'mainstream' of national development?
(A) Third Five-Year Plan
(B) Fifth Five-Year Plan
(C) Ninth Five-Year Plan
(D) Seventh Five-Year Plan

**58.** Read the following statements regarding the Women in Development (WID) approach:
a. It emerged in the early 1970s.
b. It was influenced by liberal feminist thought.
c. It critiques the fundamental structures of patriarchy.
d. It advocates for integrating women into the existing economic system.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) a, b, and d only
(B) a and c only
(C) b, c, and d only
(D) a, b, c, and d

**59.** The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**Assertion (A) :** Reservations for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have automatically led to their substantive empowerment.
**Reason (R) :** Structural changes like reservations are often insufficient without accompanying social and capacity-building support.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**60.** The "Health and Survival" sub-index of the Global Gender Gap Index measures:
(A) Sex ratio at birth and healthy life expectancy.
(B) Maternal mortality rates and life expectancy.
(C) Access to basic nutrition and sanitation for women.
(D) Adolescent birth rate and access to contraception.

**61.** What is the fundamental difference between GDI and GII?
(A) GDI is a measure of gender gap, while GII is a measure of absolute achievement.
(B) GDI measures the loss in human development due to gender inequality, while GII compares male and female HDI values.
(C) GDI compares male and female HDI values, whereas GII measures losses due to specific inequality dimensions.
(D) GDI focuses on political empowerment, while GII focuses on increasing levels of economic participation.

**62.** The 'welfare approach' to women's development, predominant in the early Five-Year Plans of India, viewed women primarily as:
(A) Beneficiaries of social services.
(B) Active partners in development.
(C) Agents of economic growth.
(D) Political leaders.

**63.** Read the following statements regarding the Women and Development (WAD) approach:
**Statement I :** The WAD approach sees women as an isolated category and fails to analyze their relationship with men.
**Statement II :** WAD's primary contribution is linking women's issues to the critique of neo-colonialism and global economic inequalities.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

**64.** Many NGOs work to empower women by forming Self-Help Groups (SHGs). The primary purpose of these SHGs is to:
(A) Provide a platform for political campaigning.
(B) Promote collective savings, credit, and enterprise development.
(C) Offer formal university-level education.
(D) Directly run and manage local government bodies.

**65.** The inclusion of 'empowerment' as a dimension in the Gender Inequality Index (GII) is measured through which two indicators?
(A) Literacy rate and primary school enrolment.
(B) Share of parliamentary seats and attainment in secondary and higher education.
(C) Labour force participation rate and wage equality.
(D) Access to land ownership and property rights.

**66.** A key limitation of the Women and Development (WAD) approach is that it tends to:
(A) Pay insufficient attention to the nature of gender relations and patriarchy.
(B) Overemphasize the role of patriarchy within the household.
(C) Focus too much on individual women's success stories.
(D) Underplay the role of class and global economic structures.

**67.** Which of the following is NOT a target under Sustainable Development Goal 5 (Gender Equality)?
(A) End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.
(B) Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls.
(C) Ensure universal primary education for all girls.
(D) Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources.

NODIA

measures whether countries are distributing their resources and opportunities equitably between men and women.

**Statement II :** A country with low overall levels of education can still have a high rank on the educational attainment sub-index if the gender gap is small.

(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

**104.** Match the terms in List I with their descriptions in List II:

**List I :** (Term)
P. Practical Gender Needs
Q. Strategic Gender Needs
R. Gender Analysis
S. Gender Mainstreaming

**List II :** (Description)
1. Needs related to challenging women's subordinate position in society.
2. The process of assessing the differential impact of policies on men and women.
3. Immediate, perceived necessities like food, water, and shelter.
4. Integrating a gender perspective into all policies and programmes.

Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

**105.** One of the main criticisms leveled against the reservation for women in Panchayats is the phenomenon of 'Sarpanch Pati', which implies that:
(A) The woman Sarpanch's husband becomes the de facto leader.
(B) Women Sarpanches are more effective than their male counterparts.
(C) The Sarpanch's husband provides supportive assistance.
(D) The post of Sarpanch is rotated between husband and wife.

**106.** The GAD framework emphasizes the importance of understanding the 'triple role' of women. This includes:
(A) Traditional mother, wife, and daughter roles within households.
(B) Productive, reproductive, and community managing roles.
(C) Formal economic, social, and political leadership roles.
(D) Professional worker, manager, and strategic leader roles.

**107.** Which of the following is the most accurate statement regarding the relationship between WID, WAD, and GAD?
(A) They are mutually exclusive and competing theories.
(B) WAD is a more radical version of WID, while GAD is a return to welfare.
(C) Gender and Development (GAD) emerged as a development of, and a critique of, WID and WAD.
(D) They all share the same basic assumptions about development.

**108.** The 'reproductive health' component of the Gender Inequality Index (GII) is measured by:
(A) Sex ratio at birth and life expectancy for females.
(B) Contraceptive prevalence rate and female literacy rate.
(C) Total fertility rate and infant mortality rate.
(D) Maternal mortality ratio and adolescent birth rate.

**109.** What was the major conceptual shift concerning women in the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980-85) of India?
(A) A specific chapter on 'Women and Development' was included for the first time.
(B) From welfare to empowerment.
(C) From development to welfare.
(D) The concept of gender budgeting was introduced.

**110.** The role of an NGO as a 'catalyst' for women's development implies that it:
(A) Provides all the necessary resources directly.
(B) Initiates and stimulates change processes that can become self-sustaining.
(C) Takes over the functions of local government.
(D) Focuses only on changing government policies.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

**77.** The Gender Development Index (GDI) is considered a "distribution-sensitive" measure because it:
(A) Only measures the distribution of income between men and women.
(B) Is distributed freely to all governments.
(C) Measures the distribution of women across different occupations.
(D) Adjusts the HDI for gender inequality, penalizing for disparities.

**78.** Read the following statements regarding the WID approach:
**Statement I :** The WID approach has been criticized for being "add women and stir".
**Statement II :** This criticism implies that the approach simply adds women to existing development projects without questioning the projects' underlying assumptions or goals.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

**79.** In the context of the GII, what does the 'empowerment' dimension seek to measure?
(A) Women's control over their reproductive health.
(B) Women's access to primary education.
(C) Women's ability to participate in economic and political life.
(D) Women's ownership of property and assets.

**80.** Match the Indian Five-Year Plans in List I with the dominant themes for women in List II:
**List I :** (Indian Five-Year Plan)
P. First Plan (1951-56)
Q. Sixth Plan (1980-85)
R. Eighth Plan (1992-97)
S. Tenth Plan (2002-07)
**List II :** (Dominant Theme for Women)
1. Focus on health, education, and employment. A separate chapter on Women and Development.
2. Empowerment as a strategy, with a focus on convergence of services.
3. Welfare of women, linked to family welfare. Role of Central Social Welfare Board.
4. Setting up of National and State Resource Centres for women.
Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

**81.** The central argument of the Women and Development (WAD) school is that:
(A) Women's problems will be solved automatically with economic development.
(B) Patriarchy is the sole cause of women's subordination.
(C) Development projects should be designed and managed exclusively by women.
(D) Women have always been integrated into development, but on unequal terms.

**82.** Which of the following is an example of addressing 'strategic gender needs' through policy?
(A) Providing clean drinking water.
(B) Amending inheritance laws to ensure gender equality.
(C) Setting up a maternal health clinic.
(D) Distributing food rations.

**83.** The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
**Assertion (A) :** The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are more comprehensive regarding gender equality than the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).
**Reason (R) :** The SDGs include a standalone goal on gender equality and also integrate gender-specific targets across other goals.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**84.** The 'Political Empowerment' sub-index in the Global Gender Gap Index is measured by the ratio of women to men in:
(A) Judicial and high-level civil service roles.
(B) Local government bodies and as heads of state.
(C) Voters and political party members.
(D) Ministerial positions and parliamentary

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

seats.

**85.** Which of the following best describes the role of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in women's development?
(A) They serve as a critical link between the community and the state.
(B) They act as a parallel government.
(C) They focus solely on international funding and policy.
(D) They are primarily profit-making institutions.

**86.** Which of the following are the three main dimensions of the Gender Inequality Index (GII)?
(A) Political Participation, Economic Opportunity, and Education
(B) Reproductive Health, Empowerment, and Labour Market
(C) Education, Health, and Standard of Living
(D) Health, Empowerment, and Economic Status

**87.** Read the following statements regarding the evolution of approaches to women's development:
a. The WID approach focused on integrating women into the economic sphere.
b. The WAD approach emerged from a dependency theory perspective.
c. The GAD approach focuses on transforming unequal gender relations.
d. The welfare approach saw women as passive beneficiaries.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) a and b only
(B) c and d only
(C) a, c, and d only
(D) a, b, c, and d

**88.** A key objective of the women's development approach in the Seventh Five-Year Plan of India was to:
(A) Introduce the concept of empowerment for the first time.
(B) Focus solely on the welfare of women and children.
(C) Create a separate plan and budget for women.
(D) Integrate women into the mainstream of national development.

**89.** "Empowerment" as a concept in development is multi-dimensional. Which of the following is NOT typically considered a core dimension of women's empowerment?
(A) Geographical
(B) Economic
(C) Social
(D) Political

NODIA

**90.** Read the following statements regarding the Gender Development Index (GDI):
**Statement I :** A low GDI value (significantly less than 1.0) indicates a greater disparity in human development favoring men.
**Statement II :** GDI cannot be interpreted as a measure of the gender gap in human development.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

**91.** Which approach would most likely advocate for projects that challenge the traditional division of labour in the household?
(A) Women in Development (WID)
(B) Welfare Approach
(C) Anti-poverty Approach
(D) Gender and Development (GAD)

**92.** The reservation for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions is a form of:
(A) Economic subsidy.
(B) Affirmative action.
(C) Social boycott.
(D) Cultural reform.

**93.** The concept of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) emphasizes "leaving no one behind." How does this relate to women's development?
(A) It suggests that women should stay behind in traditional roles.
(B) It focuses only on environmental sustainability, excluding social issues.
(C) It implies that development benefits must reach the most marginalized, including women and girls.
(D) It is a slogan for increasing migration from rural areas.

**94.** The 'Educational Attainment' sub-index of the Global Gender Gap Report measures the gap between women and men in:
(A) The quality of education received.
(B) The subjects studied by men and women.
(C) The return on investment in education.
(D) Access to basic and higher levels of education.

**95.** The ideological underpinning of the Women in Development (WID) approach is primarily:
(A) Liberal feminism
(B) Radical feminism
(C) Marxist feminism
(D) Socialist feminism

**96.** Which Indian Five-Year Plan is associated with the preparation of a 'National Perspective Plan for Women (1988-2000)'?
(A) Sixth Five-Year Plan
(B) Seventh Five-Year Plan
(C) Eighth Five-Year Plan
(D) Ninth Five-Year Plan

**97.** The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
**Assertion (A) :** NGOs play a significant role in empowering women elected to Panchayats.
**Reason (R) :** They often provide crucial training and support networks that help women representatives navigate the political and administrative system effectively.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**98.** The GAD approach's focus on 'power relations' refers to the unequal distribution of power between:
(A) Men and women in society.
(B) The state and the citizen.
(C) The developed and developing world.
(D) The employer and the employee.

**99.** Which of the following statements about the Gender Inequality Index (GII) is incorrect?
(A) It ranges from 0 to 1, where 0 indicates perfect gender equality.
(B) It is published by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).
(C) It includes economic participation as one of its three core dimensions.
(D) It considers the inequality in educational attainment between men and women at the secondary level and above.

**100.** Read the following statements regarding the Women and Development (WAD) approach:
a. It focuses on the relationship between women and development processes.
b. It assumes that once international structures become more equitable, women's position will improve.
c. It originated in the late 1970s as a critique of WID.
d. It places a strong emphasis on transforming patriarchal relations within the household.
e. It draws heavily from dependency theory.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) a, b, c, and d only
(B) a, b, c, and e only
(C) a, c, and d only
(D) b, d, and e only

**101.** Consider the following development approaches:
a. Gender and Development (GAD)
b. Women in Development (WID)
c. Welfare Approach
d. Women and Development (WAD)
What is the correct sequence of their emergence in development discourse?
(A) c, b, d, a
(B) b, c, a, d
(C) c, d, b, a
(D) a, b, c, d

**102.** The concept of "empowerment" gained prominence in the official discourse on women's development in India primarily starting from the:
(A) Ninth Five-Year Plan
(B) Fifth Five-Year Plan
(C) Sixth Five-Year Plan
(D) Eighth Five-Year Plan

**103.** Read the following statements regarding the Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI):
**Statement I :** The Global Gender Gap Index

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

**68.** The concept of 'gender budgeting' or 'gender-responsive budgeting' adopted in India is a practical application of the principles derived from which approach?
(A) Women in Development (WID)
(B) Welfare Approach
(C) Trickle-down theory
(D) Gender and Development (GAD)

**69.** Which of the following statements correctly represents the philosophy of the GAD approach?
(A) Women must be changed to fit into development policies.
(B) Only economic growth will solve the problems of women.
(C) Development policies must be changed to remove gender biases.
(D) Women's problems are separate from men's problems.

**70.** The Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI) is annually published by:
(A) The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).
(B) The World Economic Forum (WEF).
(C) The World Bank.
(D) The International Monetary Fund (IMF).

**71.** The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
**Assertion (A) :** The WID approach was successful in highlighting the neglect of women in development plans.
**Reason (R) :** It proposed radical changes to the patriarchal social structure and the international economic order.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**72.** The term "double burden" or "second shift" often discussed in gender studies is directly addressed by which approach's focus on both productive and reproductive roles?
(A) Gender and Development (GAD)
(B) Women in Development (WID)
(C) Modernization Theory
(D) Welfare Approach

**73.** The shift from 'women's development' to 'gender and development' was a move from:
(A) A political issue to a social issue.
(B) A rural issue to an urban issue.
(C) An issue of numbers to an issue of relations.
(D) An issue of economics to a cultural issue.

**74.** Read the following statements regarding the role of NGOs in women's development:
a. Advocating for policy changes.
b. Implementing development projects at the grassroots.
c. Conducting research and documenting women's issues.
d. Acting as a substitute for the state's responsibilities.
e. Capacity building of community-based organizations.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) a, b, c, and d only
(B) b, c, d, and e only
(C) a, b, c, and e only
(D) a, c, and d only

NODIA

**75.** The constitutional basis for women's leadership in urban local bodies in India is provided by the:
(A) 74th Amendment Act
(B) 73rd Amendment Act
(C) 42nd Amendment Act
(D) 44th Amendment Act

**76.** Consider the following conceptual milestones in the Indian women's movement and policy:
a. The report 'Towards Equality' is published.
b. The concept of 'Empowerment of Women' is adopted as a key objective in a Five-Year Plan.
c. The National Commission for Women is set up.
d. The 73rd Amendment providing reservation for women in Panchayats is passed.
What is the correct chronological order of these events?
(A) a, b, c, d
(B) a, c, d, b
(C) c, a, d, b
(D) a, d, b, c

**111.** Read the following statements regarding the Gender Development Index (GDI):
a. It is a direct measure of gender gaps.
b. It is an HDI adjusted for gender inequality.
c. A higher GDI value signifies a smaller gap between women and men.
d. It was introduced in the 1995 Human Development Report.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) a and c only
(B) b, c, and d only
(C) a, b, and d only
(D) b and d only

**112.** The underlying assumption of the Women in Development (WID) approach is that women's exclusion from the economy is a primary cause of their subordination and that development is:
(A) A harmful process that needs to be resisted.
(B) An unproblematic process that women need to be included in.
(C) A process that is inherently patriarchal.
(D) A process that only benefits the elite.

**113.** The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
**Assertion (A) :** The GAD approach analyzes the division of labor, activities, access and control over resources between men and women.
**Reason (R) :** GAD aims to ensure that both men and women are involved in and benefit from development, leading to greater equality.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**114.** The Sustainable Development Goals framework has a strong emphasis on 'disaggregated data'. In the context of women's empowerment, this is important because it:
(A) Makes data collection simpler and cheaper.
(B) Aggregates all data at the national level for easy comparison.
(C) Focuses only on collecting economic data.
(D) Helps in identifying and addressing the specific disadvantages faced by different groups of women.

**115.** A key difference in methodology between the GGGI and the GII is that:
(A) GGGI measures gaps, while GII measures loss of potential.
(B) GGGI uses perception data, while GII uses hard data.
(C) GGGI is produced by the UN, while GII is produced by the WEF.
(D) GGGI includes reproductive health, while GII does not.

**116.** The concept of 'political space' for women leaders in Panchayats refers to:
(A) The physical office space allocated to them.
(B) The opportunity and ability to effectively participate and influence decision-making processes.
(C) The number of seats reserved for them.
(D) The geographical area of their constituency.

**117.** The Indian government's policy shift towards 'empowerment of women' in the Ninth Plan was a direct outcome of:
(A) International pressure from funding agencies.
(B) The recommendations of the 'Towards Equality' report of 1974.
(C) The culmination of a long-term shift from welfare to development to recognizing women's agency.
(D) The failure of all previous welfare schemes.

**118.** Which statement best distinguishes the WAD approach from the WID approach?
(A) WAD focuses on the household, while WID focuses on the state.
(B) WAD is based on liberal feminism, while WID is based on Marxist feminism.
(C) WAD advocates for small projects, while WID advocates for large-scale change.
(D) WAD focuses on global inequalities and class, while WID focuses on integrating women into the existing system.

**119.** All of the following are typically roles of NGOs in furthering women's development EXCEPT:
(A) Enacting and enforcing legislation
(B) Service Delivery
(C) Capacity Building
(D) Advocacy and Lobbying

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**120.** Which of the following indices is designed to be a measure of gender-based achievement in three basic dimensions of human development: health, knowledge, and command over economic resources?
(A) Gender Inequality Index (GII)
(B) Gender Development Index (GDI)
(C) Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI)
(D) Human Poverty Index (HPI)

**121.** Read the following statements regarding women's leadership in Panchayati Raj:
a. Reservation is a necessary but not sufficient condition for effective leadership.
b. NGOs often provide crucial capacity-building support to elected women.
c. The presence of women has led to a greater focus on issues like water, health, and education.
d. The phenomenon of 'Sarpanch Pati' has been completely eliminated.
e. All states in India have legislated 50% reservation for women in PRIs.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) a, b, c, and e only
(B) a, b, and c only
(C) c, d, and e only
(D) a, d, and e only

**122.** Consider the following primary approaches toward women in Indian Five-Year Plans:
a. A chapter on 'Women and Development' is introduced.
b. 'Empowerment of Women' is stated as a central objective.
c. Women are seen as beneficiaries of welfare measures.
What is the correct chronological sequence of these approaches?
(A) a, b, c
(B) c, b, a
(C) c, a, b
(D) b, a, c

**123.** The WID approach is often criticized for being 'instrumentalist'. This means it views women's involvement in development as:
(A) A fundamental right.
(B) A process of empowerment in itself.
(C) A way to challenge patriarchal structures.
(D) A means to achieve other goals like economic growth or population control.

**124.** Read the following statements regarding the Gender Inequality Index (GII):
**Statement I :** The Gender Inequality Index (GII) is an inequality-adjusted measure.
**Statement II :** A GII value of zero means that women and men fare equally in all measured dimensions.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

NODIA

**125.** The core idea of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is the integration of which three dimensions of development?
(A) Economic, Social, and Political
(B) Cultural, Political, and Environmental
(C) Economic, Social, and Environmental
(D) Regional, National, and Global

**126.** Match the index dimensions in List I with the indicators used in GII in List II:
**List I :** (Index Dimension)
P. Health
Q. Empowerment
R. Labour Market
S. Empowerment (Additional indicator)
**List II :** (Indicator used in GII)
1. Labour force participation rate
2. Share of parliamentary seats
3. Maternal mortality ratio
4. Secondary and higher education attainment
Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

**127.** The concept of 'Gender Mainstreaming' is a key strategy associated with which development approach?
(A) Women in Development (WID)
(B) Gender and Development (GAD)
(C) Women and Development (WAD)
(D) Welfare Approach

**128.** What does a Gender Development Index (GDI) value of 0.950 signify?

(A) That the female HDI is 95% of the male HDI.
(B) That women have achieved 95% of their development potential.
(C) That the gender gap has been reduced by 95%.
(D) That the male HDI is 95% of the female HDI.

**129.** The Indian Five-Year Plans witnessed a paradigm shift from 'development' to 'empowerment' for women. This implies a focus on:
(A) Women as mere contributors to the economy.
(B) Providing basic amenities and welfare services.
(C) Enabling women to have agency and decision-making power.
(D) Protecting women from social evils.

**130.** The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
**Assertion (A) :** The WAD approach failed to gain widespread acceptance in policy circles compared to WID.
**Reason (R) :** WAD's critique of the international economic system and its links to dependency theory made it too radical for mainstream development agencies.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**131.** Which of the following is an example of a programme focused on 'practical gender needs'?
(A) A campaign to change inheritance laws.
(B) A workshop on political leadership for women.
(C) A drive to end gender-based violence.
(D) A project to install a handpump in a village to reduce women's drudgery.

**132.** The 'empowerment' indicator in the GII combines measures of:
(A) Education and political representation.
(B) Health and education.
(C) Political and economic representation.
(D) Health and economic representation.

**133.** Read the following statements regarding the Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI):
a. It benchmarks various countries annually.
b. It is based on the rationale that empowering women is an economic imperative.
c. It measures levels of female achievement, not gaps.
d. It has four sub-indexes: Economic, Education, Health, and Political.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) a, b, and d only
(B) a and c only
(C) b, c, and d only
(D) a, b, c, and d

**134.** How did the GAD approach reconceptualize the 'problem' in women's development?
(A) The problem is not women, but the unequal power relations between men and women.
(B) The problem is the lack of income for women.
(C) The problem is the lack of education for women.
(D) The problem is women's unwillingness to participate in development.

**135.** The primary role of women's leadership in Panchayati Raj is to:
(A) Ensure the implementation of national policies without local adaptation.
(B) Focus exclusively on generating revenue for the local Panchayat.
(C) Address community priorities, including specific needs of women and girls.
(D) Compete with established male leaders for total control over village resources.

**136.** Read the following statements regarding Indian planning:
**Statement I :** The first Five-Year Plan of India focused on women's empowerment through political participation.
**Statement II :** The plan established the Central Social Welfare Board to promote welfare activities for women and children.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

**172.** Read the following statements regarding the Gender Inequality Index (GII):
a. It measures the human development costs of gender inequality.
b. The health dimension is measured by life expectancy and sex ratio.
c. The empowerment dimension is measured by parliamentary representation and educational attainment.
d. The labour market dimension is measured by labour force participation.
e. It was developed by the World Economic Forum.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) a, c, and d only
(B) a, b, and e only
(C) b, c, and d only
(D) a, d, and e only

**173.** The GAD approach differs significantly from WID because it is:
(A) Integrationist and apolitical.
(B) Based on trickle-down economics.
(C) Transformative and relational.
(D) Focused only on women's economic roles.

**174.** The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
**Assertion (A) :** The Women in Development (WID) approach was the first to systematically highlight women's contribution to the economy.
**Reason (R) :** It argued that ignoring women's productive role was inefficient for overall development.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**175.** The term 'gender' in the GAD approach refers to:
(A) The socially constructed roles, responsibilities, and identities assigned to women and men.
(B) The biological differences between males and females.
(C) A person's sex as registered at birth.
(D) A grammatical category in language.

NODIA

**176.** Which of the following best describes the role of an NGO in capacity building for women?
(A) Providing financial grants without any conditions.
(B) Enhancing their skills, knowledge, and confidence to take greater control of their lives.
(C) Constructing buildings and infrastructure for women's groups.
(D) Taking over the leadership of women's groups permanently.

**177.** The shift from a 'welfare' to a 'development' focus for women in Indian Five-Year Plans was heavily influenced by:
(A) The success of poverty alleviation programs.
(B) The findings and recommendations of the 'Towards Equality' Report (1974).
(C) A directive from the World Bank.
(D) The rise of environmental movements.

**178.** Read the following statements regarding the Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI):
**Statement I :** The Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI) helps countries to identify areas for policy intervention to close gender gaps.
**Statement II :** A country cannot score high on the GGGI if its overall level of economic development is low.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

**179.** The concept of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is built upon the foundation of which previous global framework?
(A) The Bretton Woods Agreement
(B) The Kyoto Protocol
(C) The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
(D) The Washington Consensus

**180.** The Women in Development (WID) approach primarily focuses on which type of needs?
(A) Strategic gender needs
(B) Both practical and strategic needs equally
(C) Needs defined by men for women
(D) Practical gender needs

**146.** Which of the following statements represents the core principle of the Women and Development (WAD) approach?
(A) The inclusion of women in development is essential for economic efficiency.
(B) The relationship of women to the development process is rooted in international and class structures of inequality.
(C) Patriarchy within the household is the primary obstacle to women's development.
(D) Women should have their own separate development projects.

**147.** A core tenet of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is 'universality'. This means the goals apply to:
(A) Only developing countries.
(B) Only the least developed countries.
(C) Only countries that receive foreign aid.
(D) All countries, regardless of their development status.

**148.** Read the following statements regarding the approaches to women's development:
a. WID seeks to make women's development more efficient.
b. WAD argues that women are already integrated, but in an exploitative way.
c. GAD focuses on gender relations as the core problem.
d. The welfare approach views women as mothers and wives.
e. GAD ignores the role of men in achieving equality.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) a, b, c, and e only
(B) b, c, d, and e only
(C) a, b, c, and d only
(D) a, c, and e only

**149.** The 'trickle-down' theory of development was implicitly criticized by which of these approaches for failing to benefit women?
(A) Women in Development (WID)
(B) Modernization Theory
(C) GAD and WID both
(D) Neo-liberalism

**150.** Read the following statements regarding representation in Panchayati Raj:

NODIA

**Statement I :** The reservation of seats for women in Panchayati Raj aims at descriptive representation.
**Statement II :** The ultimate goal is to achieve substantive representation, where women's interests and perspectives are actively articulated and influence outcomes.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

**151.** Which of the following correctly pairs an index with the organization that created it?
(A) GDI - World Economic Forum
(B) GII - World Bank
(C) GGGI - United Nations Development Programme
(D) GII - United Nations Development Programme

**152.** Match the development approaches in List I with their key critiques in List II:
**List I :** (Development Approach)
P. Welfare Approach
Q. WID Approach
R. WAD Approach
S. GAD Approach
**List II :** (Key Critique)
1. Fails to challenge existing development paradigms; integrationist.
2. Underestimates the role of patriarchy in subordinating women.
3. Treats women as passive recipients of benefits, reinforcing dependency.
4. Can be complex to implement and requires fundamental societal change.
Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

**153.** The Eighth Five-Year Plan (1992-97) in India aimed to ensure that development benefits for women:
(A) Did not just 'trickle down' but were enabled to flow to them directly.
(B) Were limited to welfare schemes.
(C) Were channeled exclusively through NGOs.

**137.** Which index measures the relative achievements of women and men in basic dimensions of human development?
(A) Gender Inequality Index (GII)
(B) Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI)
(C) Gender Development Index (GDI)
(D) Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)

**138.** Which of the following is NOT a criticism of the WID approach?
(A) It has an instrumentalist approach, using women for development goals.
(B) It is apolitical and does not challenge existing power structures.
(C) It treats women as a homogenous group, ignoring class and race differences.
(D) It focuses on the reproductive and community roles of women.

**139.** The success of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in achieving gender equality heavily relies on:
(A) Strong political will, adequate funding, and multi-stakehiplder partnerships.
(B) A top-down approach dictated by the UN.
(C) The exclusive efforts of national governments.
(D) The work of international NGOs alone.

**140.** Which of the following best captures the essence of the 'empowerment' approach to women's development?
(A) Providing women with protection and welfare benefits.
(B) Enhancing women's capabilities and agency to make choices and act on them.
(C) Integrating women into the workforce to increase GDP.
(D) Seeing women as a vulnerable group in need of charity.

**141.** The shift from WID to GAD is often described as a shift from focusing on women's 'involvement' to women's 'empowerment'. This means:
(A) Moving from large infrastructure projects to very small, localized community projects.
(B) Moving from including women in projects to enabling their control and influence.
(C) Moving from a primary economic focus to a purely social and cultural one.
(D) Moving from a state-led development approach to an exclusively NGO-led one.

**142.** Consider the following steps related to the evolution of women's development in India's planning process:
a. Formulation of a National Policy for the Empowerment of Women.
b. The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments.
c. The Report of the Committee on the Status of Women in India ('Towards Equality').
d. Introduction of a chapter on 'Women and Development' in the plan document.
What is the correct chronological order of these events?
(A) c, d, b, a
(B) d, c, a, b
(C) c, a, d, b
(D) a, b, c, d

**143.** Which of the following is a key component for measuring 'empowerment' in the Gender Inequality Index (GII)?
(A) Labour force participation rate
(B) Life expectancy at birth
(C) Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments
(D) Literacy rate

**144.** An NGO organizing legal literacy camps for women to make them aware of their rights is an example of which kind of empowerment?
(A) Economic empowerment
(B) Political empowerment
(C) Cultural empowerment
(D) Social and legal empowerment

**145.** The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
**Assertion (A) :** The GDI is not a measure of gender inequality itself.
**Reason (R) :** It is a ratio of the HDI calculated separately for females and males to show the gender gap.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(D) Gender issues are separate from issues of race and class.

**163.** The role of NGOs in empowering women in Panchayats is crucial for overcoming which of the following challenges?
(A) Lack of constitutional provisions for reservation.
(B) Lack of interest among women to participate in politics.
(C) Lack of funding for Panchayat activities from the government.
(D) Lack of knowledge, confidence, and exposure to governance procedures.

**164.** Read the following statements regarding the GII:
**Statement I :** A GII value of 1 indicates the highest possible gender inequality.
**Statement II :** A GII value of 0 indicates perfect gender equality where women fare as well as men across all dimensions.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

**165.** What is the overarching philosophy of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?
(A) Economic growth at all costs.
(B) A focus on poverty reduction in Africa only.
(C) A universal, integrated, and transformative agenda for a sustainable world.
(D) A framework for environmental conservation exclusively.

**166.** A major critique of the Women and Development (WAD) approach is its failure to adequately analyze:
(A) The impact of colonialism.
(B) The role of patriarchy in perpetuating women's subordination.
(C) The dynamics of class struggle.
(D) The structure of the global economy.

**167.** The concept of 'empowerment' involves gaining 'power over', 'power to', 'power with', and 'power within'. Which of these refers to a woman's sense of self-worth and self-knowledge?
(A) Power within
(B) Power over
(C) Power to
(D) Power with

**168.** Which of the following is NOT one of the four key areas measured by the Global Gender Gap Index?
(A) Economic Participation and Opportunity
(B) Educational Attainment
(C) Health and Survival
(D) Social and Cultural Norms

NODIA

**169.** Which of the following is a primary role of NGOs in the context of women's development policies?
(A) To replace the government in service delivery.
(B) To generate profit for their stakeholders.
(C) To act as a pressure group to advocate for more gender-sensitive policies.
(D) To enforce laws related to women's rights.

**170.** Match the plan periods in List I with the key features of women's development in List II:
**List I :** (Plan Period)
P. 1951-1974
Q. 1974-1985
R. 1985-2002
S. 2002-Present
**List II :** (Key Feature for Women's Development)
1. Shift from welfare to a focus on development and integration.
2. Era of empowerment and gender mainstreaming.
3. Period dominated by the welfare approach.
4. Focus on mainstreaming and introducing women's component plans.
Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

**171.** The 73rd Amendment to the Indian Constitution, which provides for reservation for women in Panchayats, is a significant step towards:
(A) Economic liberalization
(B) Centralization of power
(C) Social stratification
(D) Political decentralization and empowerment

(D) Focused only on their political empowerment.

**154.** A development policy that focuses on paternity leave for fathers and promoting shared household responsibilities aligns most closely with which framework?
(A) Women in Development (WID)
(B) Gender and Development (GAD)
(C) Women and Development (WAD)
(D) Welfare Approach

**155.** Which of the following is a measure of the 'labour market' dimension in the Gender Inequality Index (GII)?
(A) Ratio of female to male earned income.
(B) Women's share of seats in parliament.
(C) Female and male labour force participation rates.
(D) Female and male literacy rates.

**156.** The effectiveness of women leaders in Panchayats is often enhanced by the presence and support of:
(A) International funding agencies.
(B) National political parties controlling them from above.
(C) Male family members making decisions for them.
(D) Women's collectives and federations at the local level.

**157.** Which of the following is the best description of the Gender Development Index (GDI)?
(A) A measure of the gap between women and men in key dimensions of empowerment.
(B) A measure of the loss in human development due to inequality between achievements.
(C) A ratio of the Human Development Index (HDI) values for females to that of males.
(D) A composite index of political, economic, and social rights of women.

**158.** The shift in perspective from WID to GAD is a shift from a focus on 'women' as a category to a focus on 'gender' as a:
(A) Biological attribute.
(B) Principle of social organization.
(C) Fixed identity.
(D) Private, household matter.

**159.** The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
**Assertion (A) :** The Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI) is not a measure of women's well-being or empowerment in an absolute sense.
**Reason (R) :** It is a relative measure that only captures the magnitude of the gender gap in a given country.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**160.** Which Indian Five-Year Plan recommended the adoption of 'Gender Budgeting' to ensure the translation of policy commitments into budgetary ones?
(A) Eighth Plan
(B) Ninth Plan
(C) Eleventh Plan
(D) Tenth Plan

**161.** Read the following statements regarding the characteristics of the WID approach:
a. It is non-confrontational and works within existing systems.
b. It focuses on women's productive roles to improve efficiency.
c. Its main goal is to challenge and overthrow patriarchy.
d. It often leads to the creation of 'women-only' projects.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) a, b, and d only
(B) a and c only
(C) b, c, and d only
(D) a, b, c, and d

**162.** The concept of 'intersectionality' is a valuable addition to the GAD approach because it helps to understand that:
(A) All women experience oppression in the same way.
(B) Gender intersects with other social identities like caste, class, and race to create unique experiences of discrimination.
(C) The intersection of roads is a major site of accidents for women.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

**181.** A country where women's HDI is 0.700 and men's HDI is 0.800 would have a GDI of:
(A) 0.875
(B) 1.142
(C) 0.100
(D) 0.750

**182.** Which of the following is a defining feature of the GAD approach?
(A) It assumes development is a neutral process.
(B) It focuses on the unequal power relations between women and men.
(C) It advocates for separate, women-only projects.
(D) It sees women's subordination as a result of their exclusion from the market.

**183.** One of the major contributions of NGOs to women's development is their ability to:
(A) Legislate new laws for women's protection.
(B) Provide long-term, stable employment to all women.
(C) Reach marginalized communities that are often left out by state programs.
(D) Directly control and disburse government funds.

**184.** The introduction of the 'Women's Component Plan' and 'Gender Budgeting' in India are policy tools primarily aimed at:
(A) Creating a separate welfare state for women.
(B) Funding women's travel abroad.
(C) Providing tax exemptions for all women.
(D) Ensuring financial resources are allocated to address gender disparities.

**185.** A key difference between the GAD and WAD approaches is that:
(A) GAD emphasizes transforming gender relations, while WAD does not sufficiently address patriarchy.
(B) GAD ignores class, while WAD focuses on it.
(C) GAD is a top-down approach, while WAD is a bottom-up approach.
(D) GAD is older than WAD.

**186.** Which of the following is NOT an indicator used in the calculation of the Gender Inequality Index (GII)?
(A) Female to male ratio in tertiary education enrollment
(B) Maternal mortality ratio
(C) Adolescent birth rate
(D) Female share of seats in national parliament

**187.** The term 'empowerment' is best understood as a:
(A) One-time event.
(B) Top-down process of giving power.
(C) A process of gaining agency and control.
(D) A state of being completely independent of others.

**188.** Which of these approaches would see a lack of access to credit for women as a problem of 'market failure' that needs correction for efficiency?
(A) Gender and Development (GAD)
(B) Women and Development (WAD)
(C) Post-development theory
(D) Women in Development (WID)

**189.** Which of the following Five-Year Plans had 'Empowerment of Women' as one of its nine primary objectives?
(A) Ninth Plan
(B) Seventh Plan
(C) Eighth Plan
(D) Tenth Plan

**190.** Read the following statements regarding development approaches:
**Statement I :** The WID, WAD, and GAD approaches are not rigid, sequential stages, and elements of each can be found in contemporary development practice.
**Statement II :** The GAD approach is now universally accepted and has completely replaced the WID and WAD perspectives in all development agencies.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

**191.** Read the following statements regarding the dimensions of the Global Gender Gap Index:
a. Economic Participation includes labour-force participation and wage equality.
b. Educational Attainment includes literacy rate and enrolment in various levels of

NODIA

education.
c. Health and Survival includes sex ratio at birth and life expectancy.
d. Political Empowerment includes seats in parliament and years with a female head of state.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) a, b, and c only
(B) a, c, and d only
(C) b and d only
(D) a, b, c, and d

**192.** The effectiveness of women's leadership in Panchayats is an indicator of which type of empowerment?
(A) Political empowerment
(B) Economic empowerment
(C) Psychological empowerment
(D) Cultural empowerment

**193.** The concept of Sustainable Development, which underpins the SDGs, seeks to balance the needs of the present with:
(A) The demands of international markets.
(B) The profitability of corporations.
(C) The needs of future generations.
(D) The goals of national governments.

**194.** Match the concepts in List I with the most relevant development approach in List II:
**List I :** (Concept)
P. Anti-poverty focus, efficiency
Q. Linking patriarchy and capitalism
R. Relational focus on power, transformation
S. Maternal and child health focus
**List II :** (Most Relevant Approach)
1. Women and Development (WAD)
2. Welfare Approach
3. Women in Development (WID)
4. Gender and Development (GAD)

Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

**195.** The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
**Assertion (A) :** The GAD approach advocates for mainstreaming gender concerns in all development policies and programs.
**Reason (R) :** It believes that creating separate 'women's projects' often leads to marginalization and is less effective than transforming mainstream institutions.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**196.** The GDI is part of which family of indices?
(A) World Economic Forum's Gap Indices
(B) UNDP's Human Development Report Indices
(C) World Bank's Development Indicators
(D) UNICEF's Child Welfare Indices

**197.** The reservation for women in PRIs has been crucial in challenging:
(A) The economic policies of the central government.
(B) The monopoly of men in public decision-making spaces.
(C) The role of the judiciary in local matters.
(D) International trade agreements.

**198.** The 'Leave No One Behind' promise of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is particularly relevant for women's empowerment because:
(A) It ensures that policies must address the needs of the most marginalized women, including those facing multiple forms of discrimination.
(B) It suggests that women should be the last to receive development benefits.
(C) It focuses development efforts only on countries that are lagging behind.
(D) It is an environmental slogan with no social dimension.

**199.** What does the 'Health' dimension in the Gender Development Index (GDI) measure?
(A) Maternal mortality
(B) Adolescent fertility rate
(C) Life expectancy at birth, for females and males.
(D) Access to health insurance

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**200.** The concept of 'empowerment' for women implies a process of change at which level?
(A) Individual only
(B) Community only
(C) Institutional only
(D) Individual, community, and institutional levels

**201.** Which one of the following is NOT a dimension of the Gender Inequality Index (GII)?
(A) Reproductive Health
(B) Empowerment
(C) Economic Participation
(D) Labour Market

**202.** The Women and Development (WAD) approach's main argument is that women's subordination is a result of:
(A) Patriarchal attitudes within the family.
(B) The nature of international economic and class relations.
(C) Their exclusion from the development process.
(D) Their lack of education and skills.

**203.** Read the following statements regarding the WID and GAD approaches:
**Statement I :** The GAD approach is more challenging to implement than the WID approach.
**Statement II :** GAD requires fundamental changes in social, economic, and political structures, whereas WID works within the existing system.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

**204.** Which of the following is a primary objective of policies and programmes for women under the Sustainable Development Goals framework?
(A) To provide welfare benefits to women as passive recipients.
(B) To create separate economic systems for women.
(C) To focus solely on women's reproductive roles.
(D) To ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership.

**205.** The advocacy role of NGOs in women's development primarily involves:
(A) Influencing public opinion and policy decisions in favor of gender equality.
(B) Implementing government schemes at the local level.
(C) Providing direct financial aid to individual women.
(D) Running for political office.

**206.** Which of the following is an example of an indicator for the 'Economic Participation and Opportunity' sub-index of the GGGI?
(A) Sex ratio at birth
(B) Female labour force participation rate
(C) Female representation in parliament
(D) Female literacy rate

**207.** Consider the following events related to women's development in India:
a. The Ninth Five-Year Plan identifies 'Empowerment of Women' as a strategic objective.
b. The 73rd Amendment Act is passed.
c. The Sixth Five-Year Plan includes a chapter on 'Women and Development'.
d. The Committee on the Status of Women in India submits its report.
What is the correct chronological sequence of these events?
(A) d, c, b, a
(B) c, d, a, b
(C) d, b, c, a
(D) a, b, c, d

NODIA

**208.** The term 'gender-blind' policies refers to policies that:
(A) Are specifically designed to help blind women.
(B) Acknowledge and address the different needs of men and women.
(C) Are formulated by both men and women.
(D) Ignore the different impacts they may have on men and women, often reinforcing existing inequalities.

**209.** The 'empowerment' dimension of the GII is a proxy for women's participation in:
(A) Political and educational spheres
(B) Economic activities only
(C) Social and cultural life

(A) Create a society where gender is no longer a basis for discrimination and inequality.
(B) Provide temporary relief to women in distress.
(C) Ensure women are represented in all international forums.
(D) Increase the national GDP by utilizing women's labor.

**246.** Read the following statements regarding women in Panchayati Raj:
a. The 73rd Amendment mandated a reservation of not less than one-third of seats for women.
b. The presence of women has diversified the agenda of local governance.
c. NGOs have played a role in training elected women representatives.
d. The 'Sarpanch Pati' phenomenon highlights a key challenge to women's effective leadership.
e. Reservation has not yet fully eradicated patriarchal control in local politics.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) a, b, and e only
(B) c, d, and e only
(C) a, b, and d only
(D) a, c, and d only

**247.** The concept of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is characterized by its:
(A) Focus on a few select developing countries.
(B) Division between environmental and social goals.
(C) Integrated and indivisible nature, where all goals are interlinked.
(D) Exclusive reliance on government action for implementation.

**248.** The WID approach focused on the 'productive' role of women. The GAD approach expanded this to a 'triple role', which includes:
(A) Productive, Political, and Social
(B) Economic, Social, and Cultural
(C) Personal, Familial, and Public
(D) Reproductive, Productive, and Community Management

**249.** Which of the following statements is an INCORRECT representation of the development approaches?
(A) GAD is an apolitical, technical approach to development.
(B) WID focuses on integrating women into the existing economic system.
(C) WAD critiques the global economic system's impact on women.
(D) GAD focuses on transforming gender relations between men and women.

**250.** Read the following statements regarding Indian planning:
**Statement I :** The concept of women's empowerment in Indian Five-Year Plans evolved from a welfare-centric view.
**Statement II :** The Ninth Five-Year Plan officially declared 'Empowerment of Women' as a key objective, marking a significant policy shift.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*The Women in Development (WID) approach, which gained prominence in the 1970s, marked the first systematic attempt to integrate women into the broader development agenda. Influenced by liberal feminist thought and modernization theory, WID's central premise was that women had been largely excluded from the economic and social benefits of development. The primary problem, as diagnosed by WID proponents, was not the development model itself, but the oversight of not including women within it. Consequently, the proposed solution was to design projects and programs specifically targeting women to enhance their productivity and efficiency, primarily through access to education, credit, and technology. This approach focused on 'adding women' to existing development frameworks without questioning the underlying patriarchal structures or the nature of the development process. Critics of the WID approach argue that it often instrumentalized women, viewing them as an untapped resource for economic growth rather than as agents of their own change. By focusing on integration into the existing system, WID inadvertently reinforced traditional gender roles and failed to address the root causes of women's*

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(B) The political maturity of a country.
(C) The success of family planning programs among older women.
(D) The health and educational opportunities available to young women.

**219.** The concept of "empowerment" became a central tenet of women's development in India during which plan period?
(A) The period of empowerment approach (9th Plan onwards).
(B) The period of welfare approach (1st-5th Plans).
(C) The period of development approach (6th-8th Plans).
(D) It has been a central tenet since the First Plan.

**220.** Match the indices in List I with what they measure in List II:
**List I :** (Index)
P. GDI
Q. GII
R. GGGI
S. HDI
**List II :** (What it Measures)
1. Measures the size of the gender gap in 4 key areas.
2. Measures the loss in development due to gender inequality.
3. Measures average achievement in 3 basic dimensions of human development.
4. Measures the gender gap in basic human development achievements.
Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4

**221.** One of the primary functions of leadership, including women's leadership in PRIs, is:
(A) Maintaining status quo
(B) Agenda setting
(C) Following instructions from higher authorities
(D) Personal enrichment

**222.** The GAD approach emphasizes that for development to be sustainable, it must be:
(A) Economically profitable
(B) Environmentally sound
(C) Gender-equitable
(D) Politically stable

**223.** What is a key limitation of relying solely on indices like GDI, GII, and GGGI to understand women's status?
(A) They are too complex to calculate.
(B) They are based on unreliable data.
(C) They are only published once a decade.
(D) They provide a quantitative snapshot but may miss qualitative nuances like social norms, agency, and violence.

**224.** Read the following statements regarding development approaches:
a. WID seeks to integrate women into development.
b. WAD critiques the modernization theory.
c. GAD seeks to transform unequal gender relations.
d. WID and WAD are relational, whereas GAD is not.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) a, b, and c only
(B) b and d only
(C) a and c only
(D) a, b, c, and d

**225.** The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
**Assertion (A) :** The SDGs represent a more holistic approach to development than the MDGs.
**Reason (R) :** They integrate the economic, social, and environmental dimensions and apply to all countries, not just developing ones.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**226.** The "standard of living" or "command over economic resources" dimension in the GDI is measured using:
(A) Labour force participation rate.
(B) Gross National Income (GNI) per capita.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(C) Asset ownership.
(D) Access to credit.

**227.** A key challenge to effective women's leadership in Panchayats, despite reservations, is:
(A) Lack of constitutional validity.
(B) Absence of any eligible women candidates.
(C) Refusal of women to accept leadership roles.
(D) Patriarchal social norms and institutional barriers.

**228.** Which approach is most likely to analyze how development projects might increase women's workload (the 'double burden')?
(A) The Gender and Development (GAD) Approach
(B) The Welfare Approach
(C) The Women in Development (WID) Approach
(D) The Modernization Approach

**229.** Read the following statements regarding the Gender Inequality Index (GII):
**Statement I :** The GII is a measure of the gap between women and men on various indicators.
**Statement II :** The GII is a measure of the loss to a country's potential achievement due to gender disparities.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

**230.** The policy of 'Gender Budgeting' adopted by the Indian government is an attempt to:
(A) Create a separate budget for women.
(B) Reduce the overall budget of the country.
(C) Analyse the government budget from a gender perspective to assess its impact on women.
(D) Provide budgets only for schemes run by women.

**231.** The WAD approach emerged as a critique of WID's failure to:
(A) Consider women's reproductive roles.
(B) Involve women in projects.
(C) Focus on poverty.
(D) Analyze the relationship between patriarchy and the global economic system.

**232.** All of the following are targets under SDG 5 (Gender Equality) EXCEPT:
(A) Ensure universal access to clean water and sanitation.
(B) End all forms of discrimination and violence against women.
(C) Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health.
(D) Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work.

**233.** Which of the following is the most accurate description of empowerment?
(A) It is a zero-sum game where women's gain is men's loss.
(B) It is a multi-dimensional process that enables individuals to realize their full potential.
(C) It is a specific government scheme designed to provide financial and material aid.
(D) It is synonymous with holding a high-ranking national or international political office.

**234.** Read the following statements regarding the approaches to women's development:
a. WID focuses on efficiency and integration.
b. WAD focuses on class and international economic structures.
c. GAD focuses on transforming gender power relations.
d. GAD is a less political approach than WID.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) d only
(B) c and d only
(C) a and b only
(D) a, b, and c only

**235.** The provision for one-third reservation for women in Panchayats was made through:
(A) A policy resolution of the Parliament.
(B) A Supreme Court judgement.
(C) The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act.
(D) The recommendation of a Five-Year Plan.

**236.** The GDI measures gender gaps in the same dimensions as which other index?
(A) Gender Inequality Index (GII)
(B) Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI)
(C) Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)
(D) Human Development Index (HDI)

NODIA

**237.** The WID approach originated in the context of:
(A) The Second Wave Feminist movement in the West and the UN's First Decade for Women.
(B) The fall of the Berlin Wall and the rise of globalization.
(C) The post-development critique of the 1990s.
(D) The establishment of the United Nations after World War II.

**238.** Read the following statements regarding NGOs:
**Statement I :** NGOs can play a crucial role in bridging the gap between state policies and grassroots realities for women.
**Statement II :** NGOs are a part of the formal government structure.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

**239.** What is the key difference between GDI and GGGI?
(A) GDI measures attainment levels, while GGGI measures gaps.
(B) GDI measures gaps, while GGGI also measures gaps but focuses on opportunity rather than loss.
(C) GDI measures the gap in human development dimensions, while GGGI measures gaps in economic, political, education, and health outcomes.
(D) GDI is about loss of achievement due to inequality, GGGI is about the gap.

**240.** The concept of 'empowerment' in the context of women's development signifies a shift in focus from:
(A) Agency to structure
(B) Public to private
(C) Economy to culture
(D) Victimhood to agency

**241.** The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
**Assertion (A) :** The GAD approach is considered more comprehensive than WID and WAD.
**Reason (R) :** It analyzes the socially constructed roles of both men and women and seeks to transform unequal power relations, making it relational rather than focused on women in isolation.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**242.** The "mainstreaming" of women in the Seventh Five-Year Plan meant:
(A) Recognizing women's contribution and attempting to integrate them into all sectors of development.
(B) Creating separate women-only programs.
(C) Focusing on women's welfare in the family context.
(D) Empowering women through political reservations.

**243.** The "Health and Survival" subindex of the GGGI has the smallest gender gap globally. This indicates that:
(A) Women's health is no longer a concern.
(B) The indicators used are not relevant.
(C) Many countries have made significant progress in providing basic health and survival needs to both genders.
(D) Political empowerment is a bigger problem than health.

**244.** Match the indicators in List I with the indices they belong to in List II:
**List I :** (Indicator)
P. Adolescent birth rate
Q. Estimated earned income
R. Sex ratio at birth
S. Female years with head of state
**List II :** (Index it belongs to)
1. Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI)
2. Gender Inequality Index (GII)
3. Gender Development Index (GDI)
Select the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-1

**245.** The ultimate goal of women's development programmes and policies is to:

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

simply excluded.
(C) Both WAD and WID argued that women were completely excluded from development.
(D) Both WAD and WID argued that women's integration was beneficial but incomplete.

**255.** The WAD perspective drew its main theoretical inspiration from which of the following?
(A) Modernization theory and liberal feminism.
(B) Post-modernism and queer theory.
(C) Post-colonial theory and liberal humanism.
(D) Dependency theory and neo-Marxist feminism.

**256.** According to the WAD framework described in the paragraph, what is the primary cause of women's marginalization?
(A) The nature of their inclusion in exploitative global economic structures.
(B) Lack of access to education and micro-credit schemes.
(C) The failure of local programs to specifically target women.
(D) Insufficient political representation in national governments.

**257.** What is identified in the text as a significant limitation of the WAD approach?
(A) Its complete disregard for economic factors in women's oppression.
(B) Its excessive focus on micro-level household dynamics.
(C) Its tendency to treat women as a homogenous class and neglect cultural specificities.
(D) Its failure to challenge the existing development paradigm.

**258.** In contrast to WID's program-based solutions, the WAD approach emphasized:
(A) the role of international structures of inequality.
(B) the importance of individual women's efficiency.
(C) the need for better project implementation.
(D) the creation of women-specific welfare projects.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*The Gender and Development (GAD) approach emerged in the 1980s, offering a more holistic and transformative perspective than its predecessors, WID and WAD. GAD's fundamental departure was its shift in focus from 'women' as an isolated category to 'gender' as a system of socially constructed relations of power. It argues that development projects cannot succeed without a deep understanding of how gender roles and relations shape the lives of both women and men. Unlike WID and WAD, GAD does not see women as the problem or simply as a group to be integrated; instead, it identifies unequal gender relations and patriarchal power structures as the core impediment to equitable and sustainable development. A key tenet of GAD is that development must involve a process of empowerment for women and a transformation of consciousness for both men and women. It analyzes the totality of social, economic, and political life, including the division of labour in both productive and reproductive spheres. The goal is not just to improve women's condition but to transform their position in society, which requires challenging and changing existing institutions and norms. This makes the GAD approach inherently political, aiming to empower the disadvantaged and restructure societal institutions to be more equitable for all genders.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

What is the fundamental conceptual shift introduced by the Gender and Development (GAD) approach?
(A) From focusing on economic growth to focusing on social welfare.
(B) From a critique of capitalism to a critique of modernization.
(C) From integrating women into development to creating separate projects for them.
(D) From focusing on 'women' as a category to 'gender' as a power relation.

**259.** According to the GAD perspective described in the text, what is the principal barrier to equitable development?
(A) The lack of women in positions of power.
(B) Unequal gender relations and patriarchal power structures.
(C) Insufficient foreign aid for women's projects.
(D) The failure to integrate women into the global market economy.

NODIA

*subordination, such as unequal power relations and the division of labour within the household and society.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

What is the central premise of the Women in Development (WID) approach as described in the paragraph?

(A) The existing development model is inherently flawed and must be replaced.
(B) Women have been overlooked and excluded from the benefits of development processes.
(C) Women's subordination is primarily caused by global capitalist structures.
(D) Patriarchal structures must be dismantled before any development can occur.

**251.** According to the source, the WID approach was primarily influenced by which school of thought?

(A) Liberal feminism and modernization theory.
(B) Marxist feminism and dependency theory.
(C) Radical feminism and post-structuralism.
(D) Socialist feminism and intersectionality.

**252.** Which of the following best describes the main strategy proposed by the WID approach to address women's issues?

(A) Transforming unequal power relations between men and women.
(B) Creating separate, women-only economies independent of the mainstream.
(C) Integrating women into existing development initiatives by providing access to resources.
(D) Challenging the international economic order that perpetuates inequality.

**253.** A key criticism of the WID approach mentioned in the text is that it:

(A) over-emphasized the role of men in women's empowerment.
(B) was too radical in its call for structural transformation.
(C) completely ignored the economic contributions of women.
(D) failed to address the underlying patriarchal structures causing subordination.

**254.** The paragraph suggests that the WID approach viewed women primarily as:

(A) political agents capable of revolutionary change.
(B) victims of a fundamentally unjust development model.
(C) an untapped resource for enhancing economic efficiency.
(D) equal partners in transforming gender relations.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*Emerging in the late 1970s as a critique of the WID approach, the Women and Development (WAD) perspective offered a different analytical framework. Drawing heavily from dependency theory and neo-Marxist feminist thought, WAD proponents argued that women were not simply left out of development but had always been integrated into it, albeit in an exploitative manner. The core issue, according to WAD, was not exclusion but the nature of women's inclusion within the global structures of capitalism and patriarchy, which perpetuated their subordination. This approach shifted the focus from just women to the relationship between women and the development process itself. WAD theorists contended that the poverty and marginalization of women in the Global South were intrinsically linked to the international economic order that disadvantaged developing nations. Unlike WID, which focused on program-based solutions, WAD highlighted the structures of inequality. However, a significant limitation of the WAD approach was its tendency to over-emphasize the role of economic structures, often treating women as a homogenous class. It paid insufficient attention to the specificities of gender oppression within different cultures and contexts and, much like WID, it primarily focused on women's productive roles, often neglecting their reproductive roles and the dynamics of power within the household.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

How did the Women and Development (WAD) approach differ from the WID approach regarding women's relationship with development?

(A) WAD argued women were excluded, while WID argued they were integrated exploitatively.
(B) WAD argued women were integrated exploitatively, while WID argued they were

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(D) Household decision-making

**210.** Read the following statements regarding the GAD approach:
a. It focuses on the socially constructed differences between men and women.
b. It recognizes the need to involve men in achieving gender equality.
c. It addresses the strategic gender interests of women.
d. It has been criticized for being too difficult to implement.
e. It is solely focused on increasing women's income.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) a, b, and e only
(B) c, d, and e only
(C) a, b, c, and d only
(D) a, b, and d only

**211.** The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
**Assertion (A) :** The GII reflects the loss in potential human development due to disparity between female and male achievements.
**Reason (R) :** It covers three key dimensions: reproductive health, empowerment, and the labour market.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**212.** The Indian Five-Year Plans' journey for women from being 'beneficiaries' to 'contributors' and finally to 'agents of change' reflects the evolution from:
(A) Welfare to Development to Empowerment
(B) Empowerment to Welfare to Development
(C) Development to Empowerment to Welfare
(D) Empowerment to Development to Welfare

**213.** The WID approach has been criticized for being 'add-on' or 'ghettoized'. This means:
(A) It successfully mainstreams women's issues.
(B) It creates separate projects for women that are often underfunded and marginalized.
(C) It adds a gender component to every project.
(D) It is only applicable in urban ghettoes.

**214.** What is the fundamental goal of women's empowerment?
(A) To achieve female dominance over men.
(B) To provide women with special privileges.
(C) To ensure all women enter the paid workforce.
(D) To enable women to realize their full potential and participate in society as equal partners.

**215.** Read the following statements regarding the Gender Development Index (GDI):
**Statement I :** The GDI can be used to compare the gender gap in human development across countries.
**Statement II :** The GDI is simply the female HDI score.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

**216.** Which of the following scenarios best illustrates the GAD approach in action?
(A) A project that trains both men and women on gender equality, shared domestic work, and joint decision-making.
(B) A project that provides free sewing machines to women.
(C) A project that sets up a separate women's cooperative without engaging the wider community.
(D) A welfare scheme that gives a monthly stipend to destitute women.

**217.** The role of NGOs in empowering elected women representatives in Panchayats often takes the form of:
(A) Directing their votes on key issues.
(B) Replacing them if they are not performing well.
(C) Forming federations and networks for peer support and collective action.
(D) Providing them with personal financial assistance.

**218.** The adolescent birth rate is used as an indicator in the GII because it is a proxy for:
(A) Women's economic independence.

NODIA

**260.** How does the GAD approach view the role of men in development?
(A) Men are seen as the primary obstacle and are excluded from interventions.
(B) Men are ignored as the focus is exclusively on women's productive roles.
(C) Men's consciousness also needs transformation as part of changing gender relations.
(D) Men are seen as the sole agents for bringing about change for women.

**261.** The GAD approach is described as "inherently political" because it aims to:
(A) secure more seats for women in parliamentary bodies.
(B) align with the policies of the ruling political party.
(C) focus solely on legislative reforms for women's rights.
(D) empower the disadvantaged and restructure societal institutions.

**262.** A key difference between GAD and the earlier WID/WAD approaches is GAD's emphasis on:
(A) transforming women's position in society, not just improving their condition.
(B) women's access to credit and technology only.
(C) the productive sphere of labour exclusively.
(D) viewing women as a homogenous, untapped economic resource.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*The concept of empowerment is central to contemporary development discourse, particularly concerning women. It is a multi-dimensional process that extends far beyond simple economic upliftment. Empowerment involves enabling individuals or groups who have been denied power to gain control over their own lives and challenge existing power structures. This process operates on multiple levels: personal, relational, and structural. At the personal level, it involves developing a sense of self-worth, confidence, and the capacity to make independent choices. At the relational level, it refers to the ability to negotiate and influence relationships and decisions within the household and community. At the structural level, empowerment involves challenging and changing the systemic laws, norms, and institutions that perpetuate gender inequality. Therefore, empowerment is not something that can be 'given' to women by external agents; rather, it is a process through which women themselves become agents of change. Development initiatives aiming for empowerment must focus on creating an enabling environment where women can build their capabilities, access resources and opportunities, and collectively organize to advocate for their rights and interests. It encompasses social, psychological, economic, and political dimensions, all of which are interconnected in fostering genuine autonomy and agency.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

Which statement best encapsulates the multi-dimensional nature of empowerment as described in the paragraph?
(A) Empowerment is exclusively about providing economic resources to women.
(B) Empowerment is a process that operates on personal, relational, and structural levels.
(C) Empowerment is primarily a psychological shift in an individual's mindset.
(D) Empowerment is achieved solely through political representation.

**263.** According to the text, the relational level of empowerment refers to the ability to:
(A) change discriminatory laws and policies.
(B) negotiate and influence decisions within one's household and community.
(C) develop a strong sense of personal self-worth.
(D) access financial credit and start a business.

**264.** The paragraph suggests that empowerment is fundamentally a process where:
(A) women become agents of change and gain control over their lives.
(B) external agencies bestow power upon disadvantaged women.
(C) women are integrated into pre-existing patriarchal systems.
(D) economic growth automatically leads to women's autonomy.

**265.** What is the role of development initiatives in fostering empowerment, as outlined in the source?

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(A) To directly control the process of change for women.
(B) To provide power to women as a charitable act.
(C) To create an enabling environment for women to build their own capabilities.
(D) To focus only on changing laws at the national level.

**266.** Challenging systemic laws and norms that perpetuate inequality corresponds to which level of empowerment?
(A) The personal level.
(B) The relational level.
(C) The economic level.
(D) The structural level.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*Among the key statistical tools for measuring gender inequality, the Gender Development Index (GDI) and the Gender Inequality Index (GII) provide distinct but complementary perspectives. The GDI, introduced in 1995, measures gender gaps in human development achievements by accounting for disparities between women and men in three basic dimensions of human development: health, knowledge, and living standards. It uses the same indicators as the Human Development Index (HDI)—life expectancy, education, and income—but adjusts the overall HDI score downward to reflect the extent of gender inequality. A GDI value closer to 1 signifies greater gender equality in human development achievements. In contrast, the Gender Inequality Index (GII) was introduced in 2010 to capture the loss in human development due to inequality between female and male achievements in three dimensions: reproductive health, empowerment, and economic status. The GII's dimensions are measured by indicators such as maternal mortality ratio, adolescent birth rate, parliamentary representation, educational attainment, and labour force participation. Unlike the GDI, the GII is an inequality index where a higher value indicates greater disparity and a greater loss to human development. A score of 0 would signify perfect gender equality.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

What is the primary purpose of the Gender Development Index (GDI)?
(A) To measure the absolute level of human development in a country.
(B) To measure the loss of achievement due to gender inequality in empowerment.
(C) To measure gender gaps in achievements across health, knowledge, and living standards.
(D) To rank countries based on women's political participation alone.

**267.** How should one interpret a GDI value that is close to 1?
(A) There is a high level of gender inequality.
(B) There is a high degree of gender equality in human development.
(C) The country has a very low Human Development Index score.
(D) The country has achieved perfect gender equality in all spheres.

**268.** Which of the following dimensions is unique to the Gender Inequality Index (GII) and not a component of the GDI?
(A) Knowledge, as measured by education.
(B) Health, as measured by life expectancy.
(C) Living standards, as measured by income.
(D) Reproductive health, as measured by maternal mortality.

**269.** A high GII score for a country indicates which of the following?
(A) High levels of gender disparity and significant loss to human development.
(B) High levels of gender equality and low loss to development.
(C) High levels of female empowerment and economic status.
(D) Low levels of gender inequality in human development.

**270.** A key difference between GDI and GII, as stated in the text, is that:
(A) GDI measures loss due to inequality, while GII measures achievement gaps.
(B) GDI is an inequality index where high values are bad; GII is a development index where high values are good.
(C) GII measures loss due to inequality, while GDI adjusts the HDI score for gender disparity.

NODIA

(D) GII uses life expectancy as an indicator, while GDI uses maternal mortality.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*The Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI), introduced by the World Economic Forum in 2006, provides a comprehensive framework for benchmarking national gender gaps. It assesses countries on their progress towards gender parity across four key dimensions, or sub-indexes: Economic Participation and Opportunity, Educational Attainment, Health and Survival, and Political Empowerment. The GGGI's strength lies in its focus on measuring gaps rather than absolute levels of development. For instance, in education, it measures the ratio of female-to-male literacy and enrolment, not the overall quality of the education system. This allows for a direct comparison of the gender gap across countries, irrespective of their overall income or development level. The index scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 represents full gender parity and 0 signifies complete imparity. The Political Empowerment sub-index, which measures the gap between men and women in political decision-making at the highest levels, consistently shows the largest gender gap globally. The Health and Survival sub-index, which includes indicators like sex ratio at birth, typically shows the smallest gap. By tracking these gaps over time, the GGGI serves as a crucial tool for policymakers to identify priority areas for intervention and to measure the effectiveness of policies aimed at closing the gender divide.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

Which of the following is NOT one of the four key dimensions measured by the Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI)?

(A) Legal Rights and Access to Justice.
(B) Economic Participation and Opportunity.
(C) Health and Survival.
(D) Political Empowerment.

**271.** What is a defining characteristic of the GGGI's measurement methodology?

(A) It measures the absolute levels of resources available to women.
(B) It only assesses the economic status of women in a country.
(C) It ranks countries based on their overall level of economic development.
(D) It focuses on measuring gaps between women and men, not absolute levels.

**272.** According to the paragraph, which GGGI sub-index consistently demonstrates the largest gender gap across the globe?

(A) Educational Attainment.
(B) Political Empowerment.
(C) Economic Participation and Opportunity.
(D) Health and Survival.

**273.** A GGGI score of 1 for a country would signify:

(A) complete gender imparity.
(B) the highest level of economic development.
(C) the achievement of full gender parity.
(D) that the country is ranked number one in the world.

**274.** The Health and Survival sub-index of the GGGI includes which of the following indicators, according to the text?

(A) Maternal mortality ratio.
(B) Female life expectancy.
(C) Adolescent birth rate.
(D) Sex ratio at birth.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*The approach to women's development within Indian Five-Year Plans has undergone a significant evolution. In the initial phase, from the First to the Fifth Plan (1951-1979), the dominant paradigm was one of 'welfare'. Women were primarily viewed as passive beneficiaries of social welfare programs, with a focus on their roles as mothers and homemakers. The First Five-Year Plan established the Central Social Welfare Board to promote welfare activities for women, children, and the disabled, reflecting this protectionist stance. This approach persisted through subsequent plans, with programs concentrating on maternal and child health, nutrition, and basic education. However, a major turning point was the 1974 publication of the 'Towards Equality' report by the Committee on the Status of Women in India. This landmark report starkly revealed the declining status of women across various indicators and critiqued the welfare-based approach as inadequate. It highlighted the need to recognize women's economic roles and*

NODIA

# ANSWERS

1. (B) Integrating women into the existing development process.
The approach primarily centers on the inclusion of women within existing socioeconomic frameworks to enhance economic efficiency and national productivity. It identifies women's exclusion from the market as a significant barrier to development. Rather than challenging patriarchal foundations, it advocates for reforms that allow women to become active participants in the labor force, thereby improving their status through integration into global economic structures.

2. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
The framework emerged as a critical response to modernization theory and the integrationist nature of earlier approaches. It emphasizes that women have always contributed to development, though their labor remained undervalued within international structures. However, it is incorrect to suggest that the model ignores economic structures; instead, it explicitly links women's subordination to global capitalist inequalities while often giving less priority to internal household gender dynamics.

3. (C) It analyzes the social construction of gender roles and relations for both sexes.
This paradigm represents a holistic shift by moving focus from women in isolation to the broader context of gender relations. It examines how society constructs specific roles and power imbalances that affect both men and women. By addressing the root causes of inequality within the domestic and public spheres, it aims for transformative change that redefines the division of labor and decision-making power.

4. (A) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
Different development models offer unique perspectives on progress and equity. The integrationist model seeks economic efficiency by including women in existing systems, while the relational perspective addresses undervalued labor within global structures. The gender-focused approach targets unequal power dynamics and transformative potential. Finally, the process of gaining agency involves individuals or groups exercising control over their lives and resources to influence broader social and political outcomes.

5. (C) Sixth and Seventh Five-Year Plans
Indian planning historically viewed women through a welfare lens, emphasizing health and family services during the early years. Significant conceptual shifts occurred during the middle plan periods, moving toward recognizing women as active participants in the national growth process. This transition prioritized their economic contribution and mainstreamed their concerns across various sectors, moving away from passive service delivery to a more dynamic role in social development.

6. (B) Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI)
While various metrics assess global gender equality, most standardized indices focus on broad human development, economic participation, and political representation. Common tools include measures of human development gaps, inequality in health and empowerment, and global rankings of gender gaps across major sectors. Specialized tools exist for specific industries like agriculture, but they are not typically classified alongside the primary international composite indices of disparity and human achievement.

7. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The transition from an integrationist model to a relational framework marks a profound change in development strategy. The newer paradigm goes beyond simply adding women to existing projects by analyzing the underlying social constructs that define roles and responsibilities. By focusing on the unequal power relations between men and women, this approach seeks to address the structural causes of inequality rather than just symptoms of exclusion.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**279.** The 'empowerment' of women was explicitly adopted as a primary objective for the first time in which Five-Year Plan?
(A) The Sixth Plan (1980-85).
(B) The Seventh Plan (1985-90).
(C) The Ninth Plan (1997-2002).
(D) The Eighth Plan (1992-97).

**280.** What was the purpose of the 'Women's Component Plan' introduced during the Ninth Plan period?
(A) To create a separate development plan exclusively for women.
(B) To ensure a minimum percentage of funds in various sectors was allocated for women.
(C) To conduct a national census of women's employment status.
(D) To establish welfare boards in every state for women's issues.

**281.** The multi-pronged strategy of the Sixth Plan focused on which three core areas for women's development?
(A) Politics, legislation, and judiciary.
(B) Culture, media, and sports.
(C) Land rights, inheritance, and property.
(D) Health, education, and employment.

**282.** The overall evolution of the approach to women in Indian Five-Year Plans can be best described as a progression from:
(A) welfare to development to empowerment.
(B) empowerment to development to welfare.
(C) development to empowerment to welfare.
(D) welfare to empowerment to development.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992 represents a watershed moment for women's leadership in India, particularly at the grassroots level. A key provision of this act mandated the reservation of not less than one-third of the total number of seats for women in all three tiers of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), as well as one-third of the posts of chairpersons. This policy of affirmative action was designed to break down traditional barriers and facilitate the entry of women into the formal political arena, a domain from which they had been historically excluded. The reservation policy has resulted in the political mobilization of millions of women, many for the first time. It has provided them with an opportunity to participate in local governance, influence decision-making processes, and address issues pertinent to their communities, such as sanitation, water supply, and education. However, the path to effective leadership is fraught with challenges. Many elected women representatives (EWRs) face obstacles like lack of training, limited functional literacy, patriarchal resistance from male colleagues and community members, and the phenomenon of 'Sarpanch Pati', where male relatives exercise de facto power. Despite these hurdles, the presence of women in PRIs has gradually increased their visibility, confidence, and agency, contributing to a slow but steady transformation of rural power dynamics.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

What was the key provision of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act regarding women's leadership?
(A) Reservation of 50% of seats for women in Parliament.
(B) Mandatory educational qualifications for women to contest elections.
(C) Reservation of not less than one-third of seats for women in PRIs.
(D) Provision of financial incentives for women voters.

NODIA

**283.** The primary objective of the reservation policy for women in PRIs was to:
(A) facilitate women's entry into the formal political arena at the grassroots level.
(B) ensure that all local decisions are made only by women.
(C) limit the participation of men in local governance.
(D) provide a stipend to all women in rural areas.

**284.** The paragraph identifies the phenomenon of 'Sarpanch Pati' as a challenge where:
(A) women representatives voluntarily give up their seats to their husbands.
(B) husbands of Sarpanches are given separate official positions.
(C) elected women representatives are required to be married.
(D) male relatives of elected women

women into economic sectors, although it still differs from later empowerment approaches that prioritize transformative agency and social power.

**31.** (C) A is true but R is false.
Collective micro-credit and savings groups have proven to be a highly effective method for fostering agency and financial independence at the local level. These groups enable women to manage resources and build mutual support networks, which significantly enhances their social and economic status. However, their primary focus is usually on livelihood support and social cohesion rather than serving as formal political training centers for the specific purpose of contesting elections.

**32.** (B) Women in Development (WID)
The argument that development is more effective when women are included in the workforce is a central theme of early integrationist approaches. This perspective emphasizes that ignoring half of the population is an economic waste and that national growth can be accelerated by utilizing female labor. It seeks to improve women's access to education and training primarily to enhance their efficiency as economic actors within the existing socioeconomic and market-driven structures of society.

**33.** (B) Monitoring the implementation of government policies and programs.
Civil society organizations often serve as independent observers that track the progress of national commitments to gender equality. By documenting gaps between official policy and actual practice, they hold government agencies accountable for their performance. This oversight ensures that development funds and services reach the intended recipients and that legal protections for women are properly enforced. This role is essential for ensuring transparency and improving the quality of social interventions.

**34.** (A) From focusing on women in isolation to focusing on gender relations.
The evolution from an integrationist model to a relational framework represents a fundamental change in development philosophy. The earlier approach primarily targeted women to improve their individual status within the current system. In contrast, the newer paradigm recognizes that inequality is a product of social interactions and power dynamics between men and women. By addressing these relationships, it seeks to transform the social structures that sustain gender-based disparities and subordinate positions in society.

**35.** (A) a only
While several indices track different aspects of gender equity, they are often interconnected with broader development frameworks. One index compares achievement levels in the same dimensions as the main human development metric, providing a ratio that indicates disparity. Another focuses on the loss of potential due to inequality, and a third measures gaps in specific outcomes. These tools are designed to complement one another rather than functioning in complete isolation from general human progress metrics.

**36.** (D) Mandated reservation of seats for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions.
The constitutional reform in the early nineties was a landmark event for decentralization and political inclusion in India. By requiring that a significant portion of seats in local governing bodies be reserved for women, it created institutional pathways for female leadership at the grassroots level. This mandate has enabled millions of women to enter the public sphere, participate in decision-making, and address local development issues, fundamentally challenging traditional male dominance in rural governance.

**37.** (C) It integrates women into an unchanged and often inequitable development model.
A major critique of early development strategies is their focus on fitting women into the existing socioeconomic order without questioning whether that order itself is flawed. This approach assumes that development is a neutral process and that women's problems arise from their exclusion. By simply "adding" women to existing projects, it fails to address the patriarchal and exploitative structures that create inequality, leading to outcomes that often reinforce traditional burdens rather than empowering women.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

**290.** According to the source, a key advantage of NGOs in reaching marginalized women is their:
(A) flexibility and close community ties.
(B) vast financial resources exceeding those of the state.
(C) formal authority to command and direct communities.
(D) ability to operate in complete secrecy from the government.

www.nodia.in

NODIA

representatives exercise power on their behalf.

**285.** According to the text, which of the following is NOT mentioned as a challenge faced by Elected Women Representatives?
(A) Patriarchal resistance from the community.
(B) Lack of interest from women in contesting elections.
(C) Limited functional literacy and training.
(D) The 'Sarpanch Pati' phenomenon.

**286.** Despite the challenges, what has been a positive outcome of women's presence in PRIs as mentioned in the source?
(A) The complete eradication of patriarchy in rural India.
(B) The resolution of all rural development issues.
(C) An increase in women's visibility, confidence, and agency.
(D) The immediate transfer of all property rights to women.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*In the landscape of women's development, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) play a pivotal and multifaceted role. They often act as crucial intermediaries between the state and the community, facilitating the implementation of government policies and programmes at the grassroots level. Their flexibility and close community ties enable them to reach marginalized women more effectively than larger state bureaucracies. NGOs contribute to women's development through various functions, including capacity-building and training, advocacy for legal and policy reforms, and consciousness-raising about gender rights. Furthermore, their work is increasingly aligned with global development frameworks, particularly the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). SDG 5, which explicitly aims to "Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls," serves as a guiding principle for many NGOs. They work towards specific SDG targets, such as ending all forms of discrimination and violence against women, ensuring women's full participation in leadership and decision-making, and securing equal access to economic resources. By linking local-level action with global goals, NGOs not only help in delivering tangible benefits to women but also contribute to holding governments accountable for their international commitments, thereby creating a synergistic effect between local empowerment efforts and global development agendas.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

What role do NGOs often play between the state and the community in women's development?
(A) They act as a regulatory body to control state policies.
(B) They function as an alternative government structure.
(C) They primarily focus on replacing state bureaucracies entirely.
(D) They serve as intermediaries to facilitate program implementation.

**287.** Sustainable Development Goal 5 (SDG 5), as mentioned in the text, explicitly aims to:
(A) achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
(B) ensure universal primary education for all children.
(C) eradicate extreme poverty and hunger globally.
(D) promote sustainable industrialization and innovation.

**288.** Which of the following is identified in the paragraph as a function performed by NGOs for women's development?
(A) Enacting legislation and passing laws.
(B) Advocacy for policy reforms and consciousness-raising.
(C) Conducting formal judicial proceedings.
(D) Managing the national budget and fiscal policy.

**289.** How does the work of NGOs relate to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?
(A) NGOs primarily work to critique and oppose the SDG framework.
(B) NGOs align their activities with SDG targets, particularly SDG 5 on gender equality.
(C) NGOs' work is often independent and completely disconnected from the SDGs.
(D) NGOs are responsible for funding the entire SDG agenda.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

8. (A) Women in Development (WID)
Programs that focus on integrating women into the economy through financial instruments like micro-credit without questioning domestic power structures align with earlier integrationist models. These initiatives prioritize economic efficiency and poverty alleviation by enabling women to become small-scale entrepreneurs. Such interventions treat women as a homogenous group and assume that increased income will automatically improve their status without requiring changes to broader social or patriarchal norms.

9. (C) The principles of gender equality are only confined to Goal 5.
The global framework for sustainable progress incorporates gender equality as both a standalone objective and a cross-cutting theme integrated throughout all seventeen targets. While one specific goal focuses exclusively on empowering women and girls, the principles of equity are essential for achieving success in health, education, and economic growth. Gender-sensitive indicators are utilized across the entire agenda to ensure that no specific group is marginalized.

10. (A) The process through which women gain agency to make strategic life choices.
In the context of social development, empowerment signifies a transformative process where individuals acquire the capacity to exercise meaningful choice. This involves moving beyond the mere provision of resources to the development of agency, enabling women to influence the direction of their lives and communities. It encompasses psychological, social, and political dimensions, allowing for the subversion of traditional power structures and the achievement of autonomy.

11. (C) a, b, and c only
The relational framework for development focuses on addressing the power imbalances that exist between genders within society. It seeks to move beyond simple economic inclusion by advocating for a transformation of social roles and structures. Importantly, this model recognizes that achieving equality requires the active partnership and engagement of men. It prioritizes long-term strategic changes over short-term economic efficiency gains that ignore the root causes of subordination.

12. (B) Health, knowledge, and command over economic resources
This index provides a comparison of human achievement levels between men and women across three essential areas. It evaluates disparities in life expectancy, educational attainment, and income levels to determine how gender impacts overall human development. By calculating separate values for each gender, the index highlights the gap in basic capabilities, allowing policymakers to identify where specific interventions are needed to ensure that development benefits are shared equitably.

13. (C) Gender and Development (GAD)
This perspective is widely regarded as comprehensive because it moves beyond focusing solely on women to examine the broader social relations between sexes. It investigates how societal expectations and institutional practices shape the opportunities available to both men and women. By targeting the root causes of disparity and emphasizing the need for structural transformation, it offers a more effective strategy for achieving lasting equity and social justice.

14. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
During the late nineties, Indian planning underwent a significant evolution by identifying the empowerment of women as a primary strategic goal. This period shifted the focus from seeing women as mere beneficiaries of development to recognizing them as agents of change. Consequently, the national government prioritized the creation of a formal policy framework to guide these efforts, ensuring that empowerment became a central theme in subsequent developmental programs.

15. (A) a, b, d, c
The evolution of approaches in national planning reflects a paradigm shift in how women are perceived within the development process. Initially, policies focused on social services and relief, later transitioning to recognizing their economic potential. This was followed by a focus on fairness in resource distribution and eventually culminated in a framework that prioritizes agency and decision-making power to

NODIA

transform women's societal standing and ensure their participation.

**16.** (B) GII - Measures loss in achievement due to inequality
Measuring gender disparity involves using specific metrics designed for different purposes. One prominent composite index assesses the extent to which human development potential is lost because of inequality in health, empowerment, and labor market participation. Unlike indices that compare achievement levels or rank countries based on simple gaps, this measure provides a more detailed view of how systemic disadvantages for women hinder the overall progress and well-being of a nation.

**17.** (B) Mobilizing women at the grassroots level and building their capacities.
Non-governmental organizations play a vital role in social development by engaging directly with local communities to foster awareness and agency. Their primary impact lies in organizing women into collective groups and providing training that enhances their skills and confidence. This grassroots mobilization creates a foundation for women to advocate for their rights and participate more effectively in local governance, leading to sustainable improvements in their social and economic status.

**18.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
While one index compares basic human development achievements between genders, another provides a more multi-dimensional view by including critical factors such as maternal health and political representation. By incorporating these additional dimensions, it captures structural inequalities that basic human development metrics often overlook. This comprehensive approach allows for a better understanding of the barriers women face, making it a superior tool for evaluating the true extent of gender disparity.

**19.** (C) Failing to question the exploitative nature of global economic structures.
The critique of integrationist models highlights their tendency to accept existing economic systems as fundamentally sound. Newer frameworks argue that women have always been part of the economic process, but their involvement is often characterized by exploitation within the global capitalist order. By failing to challenge these underlying structures, earlier approaches were seen as merely attempting to fix women rather than addressing the unequal international relationships that perpetuate their subordination.

**20.** (D) The reservation policy ensures women's participation in local governance and decision-making.
Legislative mandates for seat allocation in local bodies have fundamentally altered the political landscape by creating a space for women to enter formal governance. This policy ensures that women have a voice in local administration and the authority to influence community decisions. While social challenges persist, the institutionalization of their role in these bodies provides a crucial platform for leadership development and the articulation of gender-specific needs at the grassroots level.

**21.** (B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
Various indices and institutions are utilized to track gender equality and political participation. Disparities in basic human development are captured by comparing achievement levels, while global gaps in access to resources are tracked through specific rankings. Systemic loss in potential due to inequality is measured through composite indicators, and local leadership opportunities are facilitated through decentralized governance structures. Together, these tools provide a framework for evaluating and promoting gender-sensitive development.

**22.** (B) It challenges the existing social and political structures.
The integrationist model is characterized by its focus on bringing women into the workforce to improve economic productivity without disrupting the status quo. It typically assumes that women are a uniform group and supports small-scale income projects as a means of poverty alleviation. However, it does not seek to transform the patriarchal foundations of society or political institutions, focusing instead on reforms that fit within the prevailing socioeconomic and administrative frameworks.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

**23.** (D) Gender and Development (GAD)
Initiatives that seek to sensitize entire communities about the unequal division of labor and power within the home reflect a relational approach to development. By involving both men and women in the conversation, the program targets the social constructs that sustain gender-based disadvantages. This focus on domestic dynamics and transformative change is a hallmark of frameworks that prioritize social relations over simple integration or welfare, aiming for a more equitable society.

**24.** (B) a, b, d, and e only
The annual report on gender gaps evaluates national progress across four distinct pillars that impact life outcomes. These include the level of economic involvement and opportunity, educational attainment, basic health and survival metrics, and the degree of political empowerment. By focusing on the gaps between genders in these areas rather than absolute levels, the index provides a comparative view of how effectively different countries are utilizing their female human capital.

**25.** (C) Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
The fifth goal within the global sustainable development agenda is dedicated to ending all forms of discrimination and violence against females. It targets the removal of barriers to leadership, the recognition of unpaid care work, and the guarantee of equal rights to economic resources. By focusing on empowerment and equality, this objective aims to create a world where women and girls have the agency and opportunity to participate fully in all spheres of life.

**26.** (A) Being passive recipients of welfare to active agents of change.
The core of empowerment lies in the transition of women from being treated as targets of social assistance to becoming recognized as influential participants in development. This shift involves the acquisition of rights, skills, and resources that enable women to take control of their own futures and advocate for community progress. It moves beyond simple service delivery to foster agency, allowing women to challenge inequalities and drive meaningful social and economic transformation.

**27.** (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
This index is specifically designed to evaluate the relative distance between men and women in key areas rather than measuring the total levels of achievement. It allows countries to be compared based on how equitably they distribute resources and opportunities, regardless of their overall wealth or development status. Therefore, a country can rank high if its gender gap is small, even if the absolute quality of its services for both sexes is relatively low.

**28.** (B) Dependency Theory
This theoretical perspective on women's development draws heavily from critiques of international economic relationships. It posits that the subordination of women is inextricably linked to global capitalist exploitation and the unequal distribution of power between developed and developing nations. By framing gender issues within the context of class and international structures, it argues that true progress for women requires a fundamental restructuring of the global economy and a rejection of neo-colonial development models.

**29.** (C) Female to male literacy rate.
The composite measure of gender inequality evaluates disadvantages across three specific dimensions: health, empowerment, and the labor market. While educational attainment is considered within the empowerment category, it is measured specifically by the share of women and men with at least some secondary education. General literacy rates, though important for development, are not included as a direct indicator in this particular index, which prioritizes reproductive health and formal political representation.

**30.** (D) A focus on their economic contribution.
The transition in national planning from welfare to a development-oriented approach reflects a recognition of women as productive participants in the economy. Rather than seeing them only as dependents requiring social protection, the newer perspective emphasizes their role in national growth and the importance of their labor. This change marks a shift toward mainstreaming

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

*address the structural inequalities they faced. This critique paved the way for a paradigm shift in subsequent plans, moving the discourse away from mere welfare towards a more integrated concept of development that acknowledged women as active participants and contributors to the national economy and society.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

What was the dominant approach towards women during India's First to Fifth Five-Year Plans?

(A) Welfare.
(B) Empowerment.
(C) Development.
(D) Gender Mainstreaming.

**275.** The establishment of the Central Social Welfare Board during the First Five-Year Plan reflected which view of women?

(A) As active agents of economic development.
(B) As passive beneficiaries of social programs.
(C) As political leaders and decision-makers.
(D) As equal partners in the development process.

**276.** What was the significance of the 'Towards Equality' report of 1974?

(A) It praised the success of the welfare-based approach for women.
(B) It critiqued the welfare approach and highlighted women's declining status.
(C) It recommended a complete focus on women's political empowerment only.
(D) It concluded that women's status had significantly improved since independence.

**277.** The critique offered by the 'Towards Equality' report led to a conceptual shift towards:

(A) recognizing women's economic roles and viewing them as development participants.
(B) reinforcing the focus on women's domestic roles and welfare.
(C) abandoning all state-led programs for women's development.
(D) focusing exclusively on the welfare of children and the disabled.

**278.** During the initial welfare-focused phase, programs for women primarily concentrated on which areas?

(A) Political leadership and property rights.
(B) Advanced technical skills and corporate management.
(C) Maternal health, nutrition, and basic education.
(D) Financial independence and entrepreneurship.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*Following the critique of the welfare model, India's Five-Year Plans began to exhibit a marked shift. The Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980-85) is considered a landmark as it moved from 'welfare' to 'development'. For the first time, a dedicated chapter on "Women and Development" was included, framing women as contributors to the economy. This plan adopted a multi-pronged strategy focusing on the three core areas of health, education, and employment. The Seventh and Eighth Plans continued this trajectory, with an emphasis on creating employment opportunities and providing supportive services to enable women's participation. However, the most decisive ideological shift occurred with the Ninth Five-Year Plan (1997-2002), which firmly adopted the concept of 'empowerment' of women as a primary objective. It committed to creating an enabling environment for women to exercise their rights and realize their full potential. This was operationalized through strategies like the formulation of a National Policy for the Empowerment of Women and the promotion of 'Women's Component Plan' to ensure that a minimum of 30 percent of funds in various sectors were earmarked for women-specific programs. This evolution from welfare to development and finally to empowerment signifies a progressive recognition of women's agency and their central role in the nation's progress.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

Which Five-Year Plan is considered a landmark for shifting the approach from 'welfare' to 'development' by including a dedicated chapter on "Women and Development"?

(A) The Fifth Plan.
(B) The Eighth Plan.
(C) The Ninth Plan.
(D) The Sixth Plan.

NODIA

**38.** (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
This index provides a relative measure of gender equality by comparing human development achievements for females and males. A value close to parity suggests that both genders have similar access to health, education, and economic resources. It is calculated by taking the ratio of the female values to the male values across the standard dimensions of human progress. This metric allows researchers to identify countries where women are significantly lagging behind their male counterparts.

**39.** (C) Gender and Development (GAD)
The distinction between immediate necessities and long-term transformational goals is a key feature of relational development frameworks. While some needs focus on improving daily living conditions, others target the structural subordination of women. By addressing factors like legal rights, domestic violence, and the division of labor, the approach aims to challenge the power structures that keep women in a subordinate position. This comprehensive strategy is designed to achieve permanent changes in gender relations.

**40.** (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
The history of Indian planning shows a clear progression in the conceptualization of women's roles. Early plans treated women as dependents requiring social welfare, while the mid-seventies saw a landmark report that highlighted deep-seated inequalities. Subsequent periods moved toward mainstreaming women into national development and finally identifying empowerment as a core objective. This evolution reflects a growing understanding of the need to move from passive assistance to active participation and transformative agency.

**41.** (D) Providing training on governance, leadership skills, and rules of PRIs.
Civil society organizations often provide essential support to women who enter local politics through reserved seats. Since many of these women may be first-time representatives, they require guidance on administrative procedures, budgeting, and legal frameworks. By conducting workshops and building networks, these organizations help women develop the confidence and technical knowledge needed to lead effectively. This capacity-building role is vital for ensuring that women's presence in governance translates into meaningful influence and leadership.

**42.** (B) Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI)
This metric focuses on evaluating the relative distance between genders in specific outcomes across four key pillars. It is designed to measure how equitably resources and opportunities are shared, regardless of a country's absolute level of achievement. By looking at gaps rather than total levels, it allows for a comparison of gender equality that is independent of national wealth. This provides a clear picture of how well countries are utilizing their female human capital.

**43.** (C) A is true but R is false.
The perspective that emphasizes women's central role in maintaining society through both economic and domestic labor emerged from a critique of mainstream development. Unlike earlier liberal frameworks that focused on market integration, this approach was rooted in dependency theory and a critique of global capitalism. It argues that women's work is often exploited within international economic structures. Therefore, while it highlights women's vital contributions, its ideological origins are quite distinct from the liberal integrationist models.

**44.** (D) A law ensuring equal inheritance rights for sons and daughters.
Policies that target the underlying legal and social structures of inequality reflect a relational approach to development. By reforming inheritance laws, the state addresses the systemic exclusion of women from property ownership and economic power. This type of intervention goes beyond temporary welfare or simple integration by challenging the patriarchal norms that sustain gender-based subordination. It aims to transform the fundamental relationship between men, women, and the resources they control within society.

**45.** (A) The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts.
Legislative changes that mandate women's participation in local governance represent a shift toward prioritizing agency and leadership. These reforms created institutional spaces for women to

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

The shift toward empowerment signaled a commitment to creating an environment where women could exercise choice and influence the social, economic, and political direction of their communities. It marked the beginning of a more transformative approach to gender in national policy.

**103.** (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
This index evaluates how equitably a country distributes its resources and opportunities between genders, regardless of its overall development level. Because it measures the relative distance between men and women, a nation with fewer total resources can still achieve a high rank if those resources are shared fairly. This allows for a focus on equality itself, showing that achieving parity is possible even in less wealthy countries. It serves as an important benchmark for measuring the commitment to gender justice globally.

**104.** (C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Development strategies use specific tools and concepts to address inequality. Some focus on immediate material necessities, while others target long-term changes in social status and power. Practitioners use detailed analysis to understand how policies affect different genders and seek to integrate these concerns into all areas of government action. By combining these approaches, development programs can provide both essential relief and the transformative change needed to challenge the subordinate position of women in society and achieve lasting equity.

**105.** (A) The woman Sarpanch's husband becomes the de facto leader.
A significant social challenge to the effective participation of women in local governance is the interference of male family members. Despite being legally elected to leadership positions, some women find that their husbands or other male relatives exercise the actual decision-making power. This phenomenon reflects the deep-seated patriarchal norms that resist female authority in the public sphere. Overcoming this barrier requires sustained efforts in capacity building, awareness raising, and creating supportive networks that empower women to lead independently and assertively.

**106.** (B) Productive, reproductive, and community managing roles.
The relational framework for development recognizes that women perform multiple types of labor that are essential for society. This includes their work in the formal and informal economy, their responsibilities for care and domestic tasks, and their involvement in organizing and maintaining local services. By acknowledging these overlapping roles, the approach highlights the heavy burden women face and argues for policies that support and redistribute this work. This holistic view is necessary for designing interventions that do not inadvertently increase women's total workload.

NODIA

**107.** (C) Gender and Development (GAD) emerged as a development of, and a critique of, WID and WAD.
The evolution of development theory has been marked by continuous refinement and critical reflection. The most recent paradigm was developed as a more comprehensive alternative to earlier integrationist and class-based models. It incorporates the strengths of previous approaches while addressing their limitations, particularly by focusing on the social relations between men and women and the need for structural transformation. This holistic perspective is now widely used by international agencies to guide their efforts in promoting gender equality and sustainable progress.

**108.** (D) Maternal mortality ratio and adolescent birth rate.
The health pillar of the composite gender inequality index uses two specific indicators to track the disadvantages faced by women. One measures the risks associated with pregnancy and childbirth, while the other tracks births among young women. These markers serve as proxies for the quality of healthcare available and the level of social and educational opportunity for girls. High rates in these areas indicate significant systemic inequality and a lack of support for women's reproductive health and overall well-being in a nation.

**109.** (A) A specific chapter on 'Women and Development' was included for the first time.
The national planning process in the early eighties represented a significant milestone

labor efficiency, the approach sought to facilitate the transition to modernity without necessarily questioning the underlying social or patriarchal structures of society.

**53.** (C) Political Participation
This index evaluates gender gaps by comparing achievement levels in three fundamental areas of human development. These include the ability to live a long and healthy life, access to education and knowledge, and the command over economic resources needed for a decent standard of living. While political representation is a crucial aspect of empowerment, it is not used as a direct indicator in this particular metric, which focuses on the standard dimensions of human progress.

**54.** (D) Development issues affect men and women differently due to socially constructed roles.
Shifting the focus from biological sex to gender relations acknowledges that societal expectations and power dynamics shape the experiences of individuals. This perspective recognizes that economic and social changes do not impact everyone equally. By analyzing the different roles and responsibilities assigned to men and women, development practitioners can design more effective interventions that address specific barriers. This relational view is essential for understanding how to promote equity and transform the structures that perpetuate disadvantage.

**55.** (B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Global development efforts utilize various indices and goals to track progress toward equality. One index compares human development achievements between genders, while another assesses the loss of potential due to inequality. Gaps in outcomes across key sectors are measured to rank national performance, and international frameworks set specific targets to empower all females. Together, these tools provide a comprehensive system for evaluating disparity and guiding policies toward creating a more inclusive and equitable global society.

**56.** (B) Facilitative
Non-governmental organizations serve as important intermediaries that help women develop the skills and confidence needed to take on leadership roles. Rather than imposing decisions or acting as a parallel government, they provide training, resources, and networking opportunities that enable women to lead effectively. This approach empowers women to advocate for their own needs and manage community affairs. By creating an enabling environment for growth and agency, these organizations play a supportive and transformative role.

**57.** (D) Seventh Five-Year Plan
The national planning process in the late eighties marked a significant conceptual change by emphasizing the need to integrate women into all sectors of the economy. This policy shift moved beyond isolated welfare programs to promote the participation of women in the "mainstream" of development. It recognized that sustainable progress required the active involvement of women in various developmental activities and aimed to ensure that they were no longer marginalized in the planning and implementation of national schemes.

**58.** (A) a, b, and d only
The integrationist model for women's development emerged as a result of early feminist activism and was heavily influenced by liberal thought. It prioritizes the inclusion of women into existing economic and political structures to enhance national productivity. While it identifies women's exclusion as a problem, it generally seeks reforms within the current system rather than a radical overhaul of patriarchal foundations. Its primary goal is to ensure that women have equal access to opportunities within the prevailing socioeconomic framework.

**59.** (D) A is false but R is true.
While institutional reforms like reservations are essential for creating political space for women, they do not always lead to immediate or substantive empowerment. Deep-seated social norms and a lack of administrative experience can hinder the ability of elected women to exercise their authority effectively. Therefore, legislative mandates must be accompanied by capacity building and social support to ensure that women can overcome traditional barriers and participate meaningfully in decision-making and governance at the local level.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

role in strengthening community groups and building local capacity. While they provide essential services and push for reform, they are not intended to replace the state's fundamental responsibilities for protecting rights and ensuring public welfare. Instead, they act as partners and monitors that enhance the effectiveness and reach of developmental policies and programs.

**75.** (A) 74th Amendment Act
The constitutional reform passed in the early nineties provided a legal framework for decentralizing power to urban municipalities. Importantly, it mandated that a specific proportion of seats and leadership positions be reserved for women in these local bodies. This legislative change was a major step toward ensuring that women have a formal voice in urban governance and planning. It complements the similar mandate for rural areas, creating institutional pathways for female leadership across both village and city administrations.

**76.** (B) a, c, d, b
The movement toward women's equality in India has been marked by several key institutional and legislative milestones. These began with a landmark research report in the mid-seventies, followed by the establishment of a national body to protect women's rights in the early nineties. Soon after, constitutional amendments provided for political reservations at the local level. These events eventually led to the adoption of empowerment as a primary objective in the national planning process, reflecting a gradual shift in policy.

**77.** (D) Adjusts the HDI for gender inequality, penalizing for disparities.
This metric is designed to reflect the impact of gender-based inequality on overall human development achievements. It is calculated by applying a penalty to the standard development score if there are significant gaps between the achievements of men and women. By making the measure sensitive to how these benefits are distributed across genders, it provides a more accurate picture of a nation's progress. A country with high average achievement but large gender gaps will receive a lower score.

NODIA

**78.** (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
This popular critique of early development strategies suggests that simply including women in existing projects is insufficient for achieving equality. It highlights the tendency of policymakers to "add" women as a category without changing the underlying goals or methods of development. This approach often leaves the patriarchal foundations of society intact and fails to address the specific needs and power imbalances that women face. Consequently, it leads to outcomes that are superficial and do not result in genuine or lasting empowerment.

**79.** (C) Women's ability to participate in economic and political life.
Within the framework of the composite gender inequality index, this dimension serves as a measure of women's relative status and agency. it evaluates their presence in national legislative bodies and their levels of educational attainment, which are seen as essential for meaningful participation in society. By looking at these factors, the index provides a snapshot of how effectively women can influence public policy and compete in the modern economy, reflecting their overall power and autonomy within the nation.

**80.** (B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
The history of Indian Five-Year Plans demonstrates an evolving perspective on women's roles, moving from early welfare concerns to a more structured development approach. Mid-period plans introduced dedicated sections for women and established resource centers to support their advancement. Later plans formally adopted empowerment as a central strategy, focusing on integrating services and ensuring that women had the agency to lead. This progression reflects a long-term commitment to improving women's status through various policy tools and institutional mechanisms.

**81.** (D) Women have always been integrated into development, but on unequal terms.
This school of thought argues that the primary issue is not that women are excluded from economic and social processes, but that their participation is often exploitative and undervalued. It suggests that women's labor, both in the home and in the fields, is central to

**67.** (C) Ensure universal primary education for all girls.
The global agenda for gender equality includes broad targets such as ending discrimination, eliminating violence, and ensuring equal access to economic resources. While access to basic education is a fundamental part of the overall sustainable development goals, it is specifically addressed under a separate goal dedicated to quality education for all children. The gender-focused goal instead prioritizes areas such as reproductive rights, leadership participation, and the recognition of unpaid domestic work to ensure deep-seated inequalities are directly confronted.

**68.** (D) Gender and Development (GAD)
The practice of analyzing the national budget to ensure it addresses the different needs of men and women is a practical application of a relational development framework. It seeks to mainstream gender concerns into all sectors of government spending, ensuring that financial resources are allocated to promote equity. By evaluating how policies impact gender relations and power dynamics, this strategy aims to move beyond simple welfare to achieve structural transformation and ensure that development benefits are shared fairly.

**69.** (C) Development policies must be changed to remove gender biases.
The relational philosophy of development posits that inequality is rooted in the way society and its institutions are organized. Rather than trying to "fix" women so they fit into existing models, this approach argues that the models themselves must be reformed to be more inclusive and equitable. By identifying and removing gender biases from policy and practice, it seeks to create a more just environment where both men and women can participate and thrive as equals.

**70.** (B) The World Economic Forum (WEF).
This prominent international organization produces an annual report that ranks countries based on the size of the gap between genders in four key areas. The index serves as a benchmark for measuring progress toward gender parity globally. By focusing on economic opportunity, education, health, and political empowerment, the report provides a tool for policymakers and businesses to identify where interventions are needed to better utilize female talent and ensure equitable outcomes for all citizens.

**71.** (C) A is true but R is false.
The integrationist approach was pioneering in its effort to document how women were often ignored in early development planning and national accounting. It successfully advocated for recognizing women's productive labor and including them in economic projects. However, it was generally a liberal framework that sought to work within existing systems rather than demanding a radical transformation of patriarchal society or the global economic order. Its primary goal was inclusion and efficiency rather than fundamental structural revolution or systemic upheaval.

**72.** (A) Gender and Development (GAD)
This approach is unique in its focus on the multiple roles that women perform, including their work in the formal economy, their domestic responsibilities, and their service to the community. By acknowledging that women often work a "second shift" at home, it highlights the need for policies that redistribute domestic duties and provide social support. This relational perspective seeks to change the division of labor between men and women, ensuring that development does not increase women's overall burden.

**73.** (C) An issue of numbers to an issue of relations.
The shift in development discourse represents a move away from simply counting how many women are included in projects to analyzing the power dynamics between the sexes. Earlier approaches often focused on the quantity of female participants, while the newer paradigm examines the quality of their participation and the social roles that limit their opportunities. By targeting the relationship between men and women, this perspective seeks to address the root causes of inequality rather than just focusing on representation.

**74.** (C) a, b, c, and e only
Civil society organizations contribute to women's development through a variety of activities, including grassroots implementation, research, and policy advocacy. They also play a major

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

**60.** (A) Sex ratio at birth and healthy life expectancy.
One of the pillars of the global gender gap evaluation focuses on the fundamental differences in basic well-being between men and women. It uses specific indicators to track disparities in health outcomes and the relative survival rates of the sexes. By measuring the ratio of female to male births and the number of years individuals can expect to live in good health, the index provides a clear picture of gender-based disadvantages in the most basic aspects of life.

**61.** (C) GDI compares male and female HDI values, whereas GII measures losses due to specific inequality dimensions.
The two indices provide different perspectives on gender disparity within the human development framework. One serves as a ratio that compares the achievements of women and men in health, education, and income, showing the relative gap in basic capabilities. The other is a composite measure that evaluates how much a country's human development potential is diminished by inequalities in reproductive health, empowerment, and labor market participation. Together, they offer a comprehensive view of gender-related progress and setbacks.

**62.** (A) Beneficiaries of social services.
In the initial stages of national planning, the approach toward women was primarily protective and service-oriented. Policies focused on providing health, nutrition, and family support, viewing women as dependents within the domestic sphere. This perspective did not emphasize their roles as economic producers or political actors but instead aimed to improve their well-being through passive assistance. It reflected a traditional view of social development where the state provided for the basic needs of vulnerable groups.

**63.** (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
This theoretical approach critiques mainstream development by linking the subordination of women to global economic inequalities and the history of colonialism. It argues that women are not excluded from development but are instead integrated into it in an exploitative manner. While it analyzes the relationship between women and men within class structures, it is most recognized for its focus on how international capitalism and neo-colonial relationships shape the experiences and disadvantages faced by women in the developing world.

**64.** (B) Promote collective savings, credit, and enterprise development.
Community-based groups are a primary tool for fostering economic agency and mutual support among women. By pooling their savings and accessing small loans, members can start businesses and manage their financial resources more effectively. This collective approach also builds social capital and provides a platform for discussing shared challenges. These groups are designed to enhance women's economic independence and social standing within their communities, moving them away from dependency on traditional money-lenders or external aid.

**65.** (B) Share of parliamentary seats and attainment in secondary and higher education.
The empowerment dimension of the composite gender inequality index uses specific markers to track women's presence in public life and their access to advanced learning. It evaluates the proportion of political representation held by females and the levels of educational achievement relative to males. These indicators serve as proxies for women's ability to influence decision-making and participate in the formal economy. High scores in these areas suggest a greater degree of agency and inclusion in the social and political spheres.

**66.** (A) Pay insufficient attention to the nature of gender relations and patriarchy.
The focus on international economic structures and class inequalities can sometimes overshadow the specific power dynamics that exist within the household and local community. While this approach effectively critiques global capitalism and colonialism, it has been criticized for not adequately addressing the internal patriarchal norms that subordinate women across all social classes. By prioritizing macro-level economic analysis, it may overlook the relational aspects of gender that are central to understanding and transforming women's status and everyday lives.

NODIA

development but is not recognized or rewarded fairly. By focusing on these unequal terms of integration, the approach calls for a fundamental change in the global economic and social structures that perpetuate disadvantage.

**82.** (B) Amending inheritance laws to ensure gender equality.
Transformative policies focus on challenging the structural subordination of women rather than just addressing their immediate material needs. Reforming legal systems to guarantee equal property rights is a primary example of this approach, as it targets the root causes of economic dependency and patriarchal power. By changing the rules that govern resource ownership, the state enables women to gain long-term autonomy and status. This type of intervention is essential for achieving fundamental and lasting changes in gender relations.

**83.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The current global agenda for progress offers a more detailed and ambitious framework for achieving gender equality than previous international goals. It includes a specific objective dedicated to empowering women and girls while also ensuring that gender-specific targets are integrated into other goals like health and education. This comprehensive strategy recognizes that gender equality is essential for all aspects of sustainable development and requires targeted actions across multiple sectors to address the complex nature of systemic inequality.

**84.** (D) Ministerial positions and parliamentary seats.
The evaluation of gender gaps in the public sphere focuses on women's presence in high-level decision-making bodies. It measures the ratio of women to men in national legislatures and the number of females holding cabinet-level positions. By tracking these indicators, the index provides a clear view of how much influence women have in shaping national policy and leading the government. This reflects the degree of political inclusion and the removal of barriers to female leadership at the highest levels.

**85.** (A) They serve as a critical link between the community and the state.
Non-governmental organizations play a vital role in social development by translating national policies into local action and bringing community concerns to the attention of policymakers. They work at the grassroots level to implement programs, foster awareness, and build capacity among marginalized groups. By acting as intermediaries, they ensure that development initiatives are culturally appropriate and responsive to the specific needs of women. This bridge-building function is essential for creating more effective and inclusive development strategies.

**86.** (B) Reproductive Health, Empowerment, and Labour Market
The composite index for measuring gender-based disadvantage focuses on three distinct areas that impact life outcomes and potential. It evaluates the risks associated with pregnancy and childbirth, the level of participation in political and educational spheres, and the degree of involvement in the formal workforce. By looking at these dimensions, the index provides a detailed picture of the barriers women face and the extent to which inequality hinders the overall human development and progress of a country.

**87.** (D) a, b, c, and d
The history of development discourse has seen several conceptual shifts, starting from a service-oriented perspective that viewed women as passive dependents. Subsequent models focused on integrating women into the economy for efficiency or critiquing global capitalist structures from a dependency viewpoint. The most recent relational paradigm emphasizes the need to transform the social and power relations between men and women. Together, these theories have shaped the various policies and strategies used by international agencies and national governments to promote gender equality.

NODIA

**88.** (D) Integrate women into the mainstream of national development.
During the late eighties, Indian planning moved away from isolated welfare schemes to a strategy of incorporating women into all developmental activities. This "mainstreaming" approach aimed to ensure that women were active participants

exercise power and influence decision-making at the grassroots level. Unlike early welfare schemes or service-oriented programs, these amendments provided a legal framework for women to become active political actors. This directly reflects the empowerment approach, which seeks to enhance women's ability to participate equally in all spheres of public life.

**46.** (B) a, b, and d only
The composite measure of gender-based disadvantage evaluates inequality across reproductive health, empowerment, and the labor market. It uses indicators such as maternal mortality and the share of parliamentary seats to identify where women are held back. A high score on this index reflects a significant loss in human development potential due to these disparities. The metric is a key tool used by international development organizations to track progress toward achieving equity and social justice globally.

**47.** (C) Traditional theories that were gender-blind.
Alternative frameworks for progress emerged because mainstream development models often ignored the different ways that economic changes affected men and women. These traditional theories assumed that benefits would reach everyone equally, but they failed to account for gender-based barriers and power dynamics. By highlighting the specific experiences and contributions of women, the newer approaches sought to correct this oversight and ensure that development strategies were more inclusive, equitable, and effective for the entire population.

**48.** (D) Earmark a certain percentage of funds in all sectoral budgets for women.
The introduction of a dedicated strategy within the national budget aimed to ensure that women received a fair share of development resources across all government departments. By requiring that a specific portion of funds be allocated for women's programs, the policy sought to mainstream gender concerns into every sector of administration. This approach moves beyond isolated welfare schemes to ensure that the entire government apparatus is accountable for promoting the well-being and development of women.

**49.** (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
While some development models focus exclusively on immediate material needs, the relational framework prioritizes the transformation of social structures. It addresses the fundamental causes of subordination, such as the sexual division of labor and the unequal distribution of power. Although immediate needs are important, this approach argues that lasting change requires challenging the underlying social norms and institutional practices that keep women in a secondary position. This strategic focus is essential for achieving true gender equality.

**50.** (B) Political empowerment.
The system of local self-governance provides a critical platform for women to enter the formal public sphere and exercise decision-making authority. By holding elective offices, women gain the opportunity to influence policy, manage resources, and lead their communities. This institutional inclusion directly addresses the historical exclusion of women from governance and allows them to develop leadership skills. Consequently, it is a primary example of fostering agency and power within the political and administrative systems of society.

**51.** (A) a, c, b
The development of metrics to track gender equality has occurred in stages over several decades. Early efforts focused on adjusting human development scores to account for disparities between genders. This was followed by a global ranking system designed to measure gaps in opportunities and outcomes across specific pillars. Later, a more complex composite index was introduced to measure the loss of human development potential specifically caused by inequality in health, empowerment, and economic participation.

**52.** (B) Modernization Theory
Early integrationist approaches were deeply rooted in the prevailing belief that progress could be achieved by bringing traditional societies into the modern global economy. This paradigm assumed that economic growth was a neutral process and that women simply needed to be included as productive workers. By focusing on education and technology to improve female

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

perspective assumes that once women have the same access to education and the market as men, their status will naturally improve. It focuses on reform and inclusion rather than radical structural transformation.

**96.** (B) Seventh Five-Year Plan
During the late eighties, the Indian government developed a comprehensive long-term strategy to improve the status of women across various sectors. This period was marked by a shift toward mainstreaming women's concerns into the national agenda and identifying the need for a more structured and integrated approach to their development. The resulting document provided a framework for addressing issues like health, education, and employment, guiding policy and programs through the end of the century and setting the stage for later empowerment goals.

**97.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Non-governmental organizations provide essential support to women who enter local politics, particularly those from marginalized backgrounds. Since many newly elected representatives lack experience in formal governance, these organizations offer workshops on administrative rules, budgeting, and public speaking. This training helps women overcome social barriers and develop the confidence to lead effectively. By creating networks of support, civil society ensures that political reservation translates into meaningful participation and influence in the decision-making processes of local governing bodies.

**98.** (A) Men and women in society.
The relational framework for development focuses on the unequal distribution of authority and resources between the sexes. It argues that women's subordination is not an accidental exclusion but is built into the social, economic, and political structures of society. By analyzing these power dynamics, the approach seeks to identify how societal norms and institutions favor men and disadvantage women. The goal is to transform these relationships to achieve a more equitable and just society where both genders have equal agency.

**99.** (C) It includes economic participation as one of its three core dimensions.
The composite measure of gender-based disadvantage evaluates inequality through three specific pillars: health, empowerment, and the labor market. While participation in the workforce is a key indicator, the index defines the other dimensions through factors like maternal health and political representation. It is important to distinguish this metric from others that focus more broadly on economic gaps, as this specific tool is designed to show the loss of potential in human development due to these systemic disparities.

**100.** (B) a, b, c, and e only
This theoretical approach emphasizes the relationship between women and development processes, drawing heavily from critiques of the international economic order. It argues that women have always contributed to development, but their labor is often exploited within unequal global structures. While it successfully links gender issues to class and colonialism, it has been criticized for not focusing enough on the internal patriarchal dynamics of the household. It remains an influential framework for understanding how global capitalist relations shape the subordination of women.

**101.** (A) c, b, d, a
The discourse on women's development has evolved through several distinct stages over the past several decades. Early efforts focused on providing welfare and social services. This was followed by an integrationist phase that emphasized women's economic contribution. Later, a critique emerged that linked gender to global class structures, and finally, a relational paradigm was adopted that focuses on transforming power dynamics between men and women. This progression reflects an increasing understanding of the complexity of achieving gender equality and social justice.

**102.** (A) Ninth Five-Year Plan
A major policy shift occurred in Indian planning during the late nineties when the concept of agency and decision-making was formally recognized. This period moved beyond seeing women as mere targets of developmental programs to identifying them as central actors in their own progress.

NODIA

in every sector of the economy rather than being marginalized in separate programs. It recognized that sustainable national progress required the full involvement of the female population and sought to align women's development with the broader goals of national growth and social change.

**89.** (A) Geographical
Empowerment is a multi-faceted process that involves gaining agency and control across various spheres of life. It includes having the resources to be financially independent, the social standing to influence community norms, and the political power to participate in governance. It also has a psychological dimension related to self-worth and confidence. While location may impact access to resources, it is not typically considered a core internal or structural dimension of the empowerment process itself, which focuses on power and agency.

**90.** (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
This index provides a direct comparison of human development achievement levels between genders. A score significantly below parity indicates that women have less access to health, education, and income than their male counterparts. Consequently, it is an essential tool for measuring the gender gap in basic capabilities and identifying where inequality is most prevalent. By tracking these values over time, policymakers can evaluate the effectiveness of their efforts to promote gender equality and ensure that development benefits are shared fairly.

**91.** (D) Gender and Development (GAD)
The relational approach to development seeks to transform the fundamental structures of inequality, including the division of labor within the home. It argues that women's subordinate status is sustained by traditional roles that assign them the bulk of domestic and care work. By advocating for a redistribution of these responsibilities and challenging the idea that certain tasks are "women's work," this perspective aims to create a more equitable balance of power and opportunity for both men and women in all spheres.

**92.** (B) Affirmative action.
Legislative mandates that reserve a portion of seats in local bodies for women are a form of targeted policy designed to correct historical exclusion and promote representation. This strategy acknowledges that social barriers often prevent marginalized groups from entering the public sphere through traditional means. By guaranteeing institutional space for women, the state seeks to foster leadership and ensure that their perspectives are included in governance. This proactive approach is a key tool for achieving political inclusion and social justice in a democratic system.

**93.** (C) It implies that development benefits must reach the most marginalized, including women and girls.
The guiding principle of the current global development agenda is that progress is only meaningful if it is inclusive. This means that special attention must be paid to those who face multiple forms of discrimination, such as women in poverty or those from marginalized communities. By ensuring that no one is left behind, the framework calls for targeted interventions that address the specific needs and barriers faced by the most vulnerable, ensuring they can fully participate in and benefit from sustainable progress.

**94.** (D) Access to basic and higher levels of education.
One of the pillars of gender gap evaluation tracks the relative distance between men and women in terms of learning opportunities. It uses indicators such as literacy rates and enrollment levels in primary, secondary, and tertiary institutions to determine how equitably education is distributed. By measuring these gaps, the index highlights where women are falling behind and identifies the need for policies that remove barriers to schooling, ensuring that both genders have equal access to knowledge and skill development.

**95.** (A) Liberal feminism
The integrationist model for women's development is grounded in the belief that equality can be achieved through legal and administrative reforms within the existing system. It emphasizes individual rights and equal opportunity, seeking to remove the barriers that prevent women from participating in the economy and public life. This

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

by formally dedicating a section of the plan document to women's concerns. This change signaled a shift away from seeing women as a sub-set of family welfare to recognizing them as a distinct category in development planning. It allowed for a more focused analysis of women's issues and the formulation of specific strategies to improve their status, laying the groundwork for more comprehensive and integrated policies in subsequent years.

**110.** (B) Initiates and stimulates change processes that can become self-sustaining.
Non-governmental organizations often act as agents that spark social and economic transformation at the grassroots level. Their role is to introduce new ideas, build skills, and organize communities so that people can eventually lead their own development. By facilitating this process, they help create a momentum for change that continues even after the organization's direct intervention ends. This approach focuses on building long-term capacity and agency, ensuring that improvements in women's status are sustainable and driven by the community itself.

**111.** (B) b, c, and d only
This index provides a relative measure of gender equality by adjusting the standard human development score to account for disparities between women and men. It was introduced in the mid-nineties as a way to highlight how gender inequality limits national progress. A value close to parity indicates that both genders have similar access to health, education, and income. It is an important tool for monitoring progress toward achieving equity and identifying countries where significant gaps in human achievement still exist.

**112.** (B) An unproblematic process that women need to be included in.
The early integrationist approach was based on the assumption that development is a neutral and beneficial process for all. It argued that the primary problem was women's exclusion from the modern economy and that their inclusion would naturally lead to improved status. This perspective did not question the fundamental goals of development or the potentially exploitative nature of market structures. Instead, it sought to remove barriers to female participation to ensure that women could benefit from and contribute to national economic growth.

**113.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The relational framework for development analyzes how resources and labor are divided between the sexes to identify the root causes of inequality. By looking at the power dynamics within the household and society, it seeks to design interventions that benefit both men and women and promote more equitable relations. The goal is to ensure that development leads to a transformation of social structures, moving toward a society where both genders have equal opportunity to participate in and benefit from progress.

**114.** (D) Helps in identifying and addressing the specific disadvantages faced by different groups of women.
Breaking down data by factors like gender, age, and location is essential for understanding the diverse experiences of individuals. In the context of empowerment, this allows policymakers to see that not all women face the same barriers. For example, rural women or those from certain ethnic backgrounds may experience unique challenges. By using disaggregated data, development programs can be more targeted and effective, ensuring that they reach those who are most marginalized and address their specific needs.

NODIA

**115.** (A) GGGI measures gaps, while GII measures loss of potential.
While both indices track gender disparity, they use different methodologies to provide unique insights. One focuses on the relative distance between men and women in key outcomes, ranking countries based on the size of the gap. The other is a composite measure that evaluates how much human development achievement is lost due to inequalities in health, empowerment, and the labor market. Together, these tools provide a comprehensive view of how gender inequality affects both individual opportunities and overall national progress.

the extent to which women are lagging behind their male counterparts in basic capabilities. It is an essential tool for identifying gender gaps in human development and monitoring progress toward achieving equity. This relative measure helps policymakers to target interventions where disparities are most significant.

**158.** (B) Principle of social organization.
The transition in development discourse involves moving beyond seeing women as a simple category to understanding gender as a fundamental way that society is structured. This perspective recognizes that roles, power, and resources are distributed based on social norms and expectations rather than just biological sex. By analyzing gender as an organizing principle, development practitioners can identify the root causes of inequality and design interventions that transform institutional practices and social relationships, leading to a more just and equitable society.

**159.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
This index is specifically designed to measure the relative distance between men and women in specific areas rather than evaluating their total well-being or absolute status. It allows for a comparison of gender equality across countries with very different levels of wealth and development. Because it focuses only on the gap, a country can rank high if it treats men and women equally, even if the absolute quality of life for both is relatively low. It is a tool for measuring parity, not absolute human progress.

**160.** (D) Tenth Plan
The practice of analyzing government spending to assess its impact on gender equality was formally recommended during the national planning period in the early 2000s. This policy tool aims to ensure that financial resources are allocated to meet the different needs of men and women and to address existing disparities. By mainstreaming gender into the budgetary process, the government seeks to translate its policy commitments into concrete financial support, ensuring that development benefits are distributed more fairly across all sectors of society.

**161.** (A) a, b, and d only
The integrationist model for women's development is characterized by its focus on bringing women into the economy to improve efficiency and national productivity. It generally seeks reforms within the existing system through education and equal opportunity rather than a radical transformation of patriarchal society. While it identifies women's exclusion as a problem, it often supports separate projects that fit within the prevailing socioeconomic framework. Its goal is to make development more inclusive and effective by utilizing the female population as a productive resource.

**162.** (B) Gender intersects with other social identities like caste, class, and race to create unique experiences of discrimination.
Understanding that individuals face overlapping forms of disadvantage is essential for designing effective development programs. This perspective recognizes that a woman's experience is shaped not only by her gender but also by her social background, economic status, and ethnicity. By analyzing these intersecting identities, practitioners can identify those who are most marginalized and address their specific needs. This holistic approach is necessary for moving toward genuine equality and ensuring that development benefits reach the most vulnerable groups in society.

**163.** (D) Lack of knowledge, confidence, and exposure to governance procedures.
Non-governmental organizations play a vital role in supporting women who enter local politics, especially those from marginalized backgrounds with little formal experience. By providing training on administrative rules, budgeting, and public speaking, these organizations help women develop the skills and confidence to lead effectively. This capacity-building role is essential for overcoming social barriers and ensuring that political reservation translates into meaningful participation. These support networks empower women to navigate the complexities of local governance and advocate for the needs of their communities.

**164.** (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
This composite measure evaluates the loss of human development potential due to disparities

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

that gender equality is essential for sustainable development and requires moving from passive assistance to active participation and leadership.

**123.** (D) A means to achieve other goals like economic growth or population control.
A major critique of early integrationist strategies is that they often view women's involvement in development as a tool for achieving broader national objectives. This approach emphasizes that national productivity can be increased by utilizing female labor or that population targets can be met through women's programs. By treating women as instruments for other ends, the strategy may fail to prioritize women's own needs, rights, and empowerment as fundamental goals in their own right, leading to superficial or exploitative outcomes.

**124.** (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
This composite measure evaluates the loss in a country's potential human development achievement due to disparities between the achievements of women and men. It reflects inequality across three specific dimensions: health, empowerment, and the labor market. A score of zero indicates that there is no inequality between the genders in these measured areas. By highlighting the human development costs of gender disparity, the index provides a powerful tool for advocating for policies that promote equity and social justice.

**125.** (C) Economic, Social, and Environmental
The current global framework for development is built on the principle that progress must be holistic and sustainable. This requires balancing economic growth with social inclusion and environmental protection. By integrating these three pillars, the goals aim to ensure that development benefits everyone without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. This comprehensive approach recognizes the interconnectedness of poverty, inequality, and climate change, calling for a unified and transformative agenda for a more just and sustainable world.

**126.** (A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
The composite measure of gender inequality uses specific indicators to track disadvantages across multiple dimensions. It evaluates risks to maternal health and tracks births among young women. In the sphere of power and knowledge, it looks at the share of political representation and levels of educational attainment. Finally, it measures the degree of participation in the formal workforce for both genders. Together, these indicators provide a detailed picture of the barriers to equality and the loss of potential in human development.

**127.** (B) Gender and Development (GAD)
The strategy of incorporating a gender perspective into all government policies and programs is a key part of the relational approach to development. It seeks to ensure that every department and initiative considers the different needs and impacts on men and women. By making gender equality a central concern across all sectors, rather than treating it as an isolated issue, this strategy aims to achieve structural change and ensure that development benefits are distributed fairly throughout society.

NODIA

**128.** (A) That the female HDI is 95% of the male HDI.
This index provides a relative measure of gender equality by comparing the human development scores for females and males. A value close to parity suggests that women have achieved nearly the same level of basic capabilities in health, education, and income as their male counterparts. It highlights the distance still to be traveled to achieve complete equality. By tracking this ratio, policymakers can identify where significant disparities exist and design interventions to ensure that development benefits reach both genders more equitably.

**129.** (C) Enabling women to have agency and decision-making power.
The transition toward an empowerment framework in national policy represents a move beyond seeing women as mere workers or recipients of aid. It focuses on enhancing women's ability to make meaningful choices and exercise control over their lives. This includes increasing their participation in governance, ensuring their legal rights, and building their confidence and leadership skills. By prioritizing agency, the approach seeks to transform the social and institutional structures that perpetuate inequality, allowing women to become active leaders in their own development.

**116.** (B) The opportunity and ability to effectively participate and influence decision-making processes.
Empowerment in local governance involves more than just holding a reserved seat; it requires the capacity to navigate the political and administrative system. This includes having the confidence to speak in meetings, the knowledge to manage budgets, and the ability to influence the community agenda. When women can effectively exercise their authority, they occupy a "political space" that allows them to address local needs and advocate for gender-sensitive development. This substantive participation is essential for transforming local governance and achieving political equality.

**117.** (C) The culmination of a long-term shift from welfare to development to recognizing women's agency.
The adoption of empowerment as a central objective in national planning was the result of a several-decade evolution in policy. This journey began with early social welfare programs, moved toward recognizing women's economic contributions, and eventually embraced a framework that prioritizes women's agency and decision-making power. This shift reflects a deepening understanding that sustainable development requires women to be active participants and leaders in their own lives and communities, rather than just passive recipients of services or economic actors.

**118.** (D) WAD focuses on global inequalities and class, while WID focuses on integrating women into the existing system.
These two approaches differ fundamentally in their analysis of women's subordination. One seeks to bring women into the modern economy through reforms and education, assuming the current system is sound. The other argues that women's problems are rooted in the exploitative nature of international capitalism and the history of colonialism. By emphasizing class and global economic structures, the latter framework calls for a more radical change in the world economy to achieve true equality for women in the developing world.

**119.** (A) Enacting and enforcing legislation
Non-governmental organizations perform a variety of functions to support women's development, such as providing services, building community capacity, and advocating for policy change. They work directly with marginalized groups to foster awareness and agency. However, they do not have the legal authority to pass laws or exercise the coercive power of the state to enforce them. Instead, they act as pressure groups that influence the government to create and implement gender-sensitive legislation and ensure that existing legal protections are upheld.

**120.** (B) Gender Development Index (GDI)
This index provides a relative measure of gender equality by comparing the human development achievements of women and men. It focuses on three fundamental pillars: living a long life, acquiring knowledge through education, and having the economic resources for a decent standard of living. By calculating the ratio of these values, the index shows the extent to which women are lagging behind their male counterparts. It is an essential tool for monitoring progress toward achieving equity in basic human capabilities.

**121.** (B) a, b, and c only
Reservation of seats in local governing bodies is a crucial first step toward political inclusion, but it must be supported by capacity building and social change to be effective. The presence of women has led to a greater focus on essential community issues like health and water. While progress has been made, challenges such as male interference and social norms still persist in many areas. Additionally, although some states have increased reservations to half, this mandate is not yet universal across all Indian states.

**122.** (C) c, a, b
The perspective on women in national planning has undergone a clear progression over the years. Early plans focused on providing welfare services to women as dependents. Later, the approach shifted to recognizing women's economic contribution and mainstreaming their concerns into the national agenda. Finally, the focus moved toward empowerment, prioritizing women's agency and decision-making power. This evolution reflects an increasing recognition

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

**137.** (C) Gender Development Index (GDI)
This index provides a relative measure of achievement by comparing human development scores for females and males. It evaluates gaps in the basic capabilities of health, education, and income, showing how equitably these essential benefits are shared. By calculating a ratio of the two scores, the index allows for a comparison across countries and identifies where women are significantly lagging behind. It is a vital tool for monitoring the commitment to ensuring that human progress is inclusive and gender-equitable.

**138.** (D) It focuses on the reproductive and community roles of women.
Early integrationist approaches were often criticized for prioritizing women's economic contribution for the sake of efficiency while ignoring their domestic and care-giving roles. Critics argued that these models treated women as a uniform group and failed to challenge the underlying patriarchal and power structures of society. By focusing primarily on market inclusion, these strategies were seen as superficial and potentially increasing the overall burden on women. However, they were generally recognized for highlighting the neglect of women's productive labor in earlier development theories.

**139.** (A) Strong political will, adequate funding, and multi-stakeholder partnerships.
Achieving global targets for gender equality requires a coordinated effort across all levels of society and government. It involves committing sufficient financial resources, implementing effective policies, and fostering collaboration between national governments, international organizations, and civil society. Without strong leadership and a dedicated focus on removing structural barriers, progress will remain slow. The comprehensive nature of the current global agenda emphasizes that gender equality is essential for all aspects of sustainable development and requires a unified and well-resourced approach to succeed.

**140.** (B) Enhancing women's capabilities and agency to make choices and act on them.
Empowerment is a multi-dimensional process that enables individuals to gain the power and confidence to influence their own lives and communities. It involves acquiring resources, rights, and skills, as well as developing a sense of self-worth and agency. This transformative approach seeks to move beyond passive assistance or simple economic integration to ensure that women can participate fully and equally in all spheres of life. It targets the removal of structural barriers and the redistribution of power to achieve lasting social justice.

**141.** (B) Moving from including women in projects to enabling their control and influence.
The shift in development philosophy reflects a transition from seeing women as participants in projects designed by others to recognizing them as decision-makers and leaders. While earlier models sought to "add" women to existing initiatives, the newer paradigm emphasizes the importance of women's agency and their ability to shape the development agenda. This involves moving beyond representation to ensure that women have the power to control resources, influence policy, and drive meaningful change in their own lives and society.

**142.** (A) c, d, b, a
The journey of women's status and policy in India has been marked by several institutional and legislative milestones. It began with a landmark research report in the mid-seventies, which was followed by the introduction of dedicated sections in national plans. Later, constitutional reforms provided for political reservations at the local level. These events eventually led to the formulation of a comprehensive national policy for the empowerment of women, reflecting a deepening institutional commitment to achieving gender equality and social transformation.

**143.** (C) Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments
Within the composite measure of gender-based disadvantage, one pillar focuses on women's relative status and influence in the public sphere. It uses political representation and educational attainment as proxy indicators for agency and the ability to influence national policy. By tracking the share of legislative seats held by females, the index provides a snapshot of how effectively women are included in formal decision-making processes. High levels in this area reflect a greater

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

active participation and leadership in all spheres of life.

**171.** (D) Political decentralization and empowerment
The constitutional reform passed in the early nineties was a landmark event that transferred power to local governing bodies. Importantly, it mandated that a significant portion of seats be reserved for women, creating institutional pathways for their leadership at the grassroots level. This legislative change has enabled millions of women to enter the public sphere, participate in decision-making, and address local development issues. It represents a fundamental shift toward more inclusive governance and is a key tool for achieving political equality and social transformation in rural areas.

**172.** (A) a, c, and d only
The composite measure of gender-based disadvantage evaluates inequality across three pillars: reproductive health, empowerment, and the labor market. It uses specific indicators such as maternal mortality, the share of political representation, and workforce participation rates to identify where women are held back. By highlighting the human development costs of these disparities, the index provides a powerful tool for monitoring progress and advocating for more equitable policies. It is an essential metric used by international agencies to track the commitment to social justice and gender equality.

**173.** (C) Transformative and relational.
The most recent paradigm in development discourse differs from earlier models by focusing on the social relations between men and women rather than women in isolation. It seeks to achieve deep-seated change by challenging the power dynamics and institutional norms that sustain inequality. By addressing the root causes of subordination in both public and private life, this approach aims for a transformation of society. This comprehensive and holistic perspective is now widely used to guide efforts toward achieving genuine gender equality and sustainable progress for everyone.

**174.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The integrationist model was pioneering in its effort to document how earlier development planning often ignored women's economic roles. It argued that excluding half the population from formal projects was inefficient and hindered overall national growth. By advocating for women's inclusion in the workforce and providing them with education and resources, the approach sought to improve both national productivity and women's status. This focus on economic contribution was a major step toward making development strategies more inclusive and grounded in a more accurate view of society.

**175.** (A) The socially constructed roles, responsibilities, and identities assigned to women and men.
In the relational framework for development, this concept refers to the way society organizes the roles and power dynamics between the sexes. Unlike biological sex, these roles are shaped by cultural norms, traditions, and institutional practices, and can change over time. By analyzing how these social constructs lead to inequality, practitioners can design interventions that challenge traditional stereotypes and promote more equitable relations. Understanding this distinction is essential for moving toward a society where both men and women have equal opportunity and agency.

**176.** (B) Enhancing their skills, knowledge, and confidence to take greater control of their lives.
Non-governmental organizations serve as important intermediaries that help women develop the capabilities needed for agency and leadership. This involves providing training in areas like financial literacy, public speaking, and legal rights, which builds confidence and fosters independence. By creating an enabling environment for growth, these organizations empower women to advocate for their own needs and participate more effectively in community life. This approach focuses on long-term personal and social transformation rather than just providing temporary material assistance or managing affairs on behalf of the community.

**177.** (B) The findings and recommendations of the 'Towards Equality' Report (1974).
A landmark research study in the mid-seventies played a crucial role in highlighting the deep-seated inequalities faced by women in India. Its detailed documentation of disparities in health, education, and economic status challenged

NODIA

is essential for transforming local governance and ensuring that the specific needs of women are addressed. Substantive representation represents the achievement of genuine political agency and leadership.

**151.** (D) GII - United Nations Development Programme
Several international organizations develop metrics to track progress toward gender equality. One prominent agency, focused on human development, publishes a composite index that evaluates the loss in potential due to inequalities in health, empowerment, and the labor market. This tool is part of a broader family of indices used to monitor the well-being and development of people globally. By providing a clear and standardized measure, it helps governments and advocates to identify gaps and push for policies that promote social justice and equity.

**152.** (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
The different strategies for women's development have faced various criticisms over time. Early service-oriented approaches were seen as reinforcing dependency, while integrationist models were accused of failing to challenge the existing patriarchal system. Others were criticized for underestimating the role of internal power dynamics or for being complex and difficult to implement. These critiques have been essential for refining development theory and moving toward more comprehensive and transformative paradigms that seek to achieve lasting gender equality and social change.

**153.** (A) Did not just 'trickle down' but were enabled to flow to them directly.
During the early nineties, national planning in India underwent a shift toward ensuring that women received a more direct and equitable share of development resources. This approach moved away from the assumption that general economic growth would naturally benefit women. Instead, it emphasized the need for targeted programs and institutional mechanisms that could facilitate the direct flow of benefits. This change reflected an increasing recognition of the need for proactive and gender-sensitive strategies to improve the status and well-being of women.

**154.** (B) Gender and Development (GAD)
Policies that promote a more equitable division of domestic labor and parenting responsibilities reflect a relational approach to development. By encouraging men to take a more active role in childcare and household tasks, the state seeks to reduce the "double burden" on women and challenge traditional social norms. This type of intervention targets the root causes of inequality within the family and aims to transform gender relations. It is a key part of a comprehensive strategy to achieve genuine equality in both public and private life.

**155.** (C) Female and male labour force participation rates.
One of the pillars of the composite gender inequality index tracks the relative involvement of women and men in the formal economy. It uses data on the proportion of the population that is actively working or seeking work to identify disparities. By measuring these participation rates, the index provides a snapshot of women's economic opportunities and independence. A large gap in this area indicates systemic barriers that prevent women from contributing fully to and benefiting from national economic growth and development.

**156.** (D) Women's collectives and federations at the local level.
The effectiveness of women in local governance is significantly enhanced when they are part of wider networks of mutual support. These groups provide a platform for sharing experiences, developing skills, and advocating for collective interests. By working together, elected women can overcome social barriers and exercise their authority more confidently. These grassroots organizations serve as a foundation for leadership development and ensure that women's voices are heard and respected in the decision-making processes of local governing bodies and community administration.

**157.** (C) A ratio of the Human Development Index (HDI) values for females to that of males.
This index provides a direct comparison of achievement levels by calculating separate scores for women and men in three essential dimensions: health, knowledge, and income. By showing the ratio of these values, it highlights

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

degree of political empowerment and the removal of barriers to leadership.

**144.** (D) Social and legal empowerment
Initiatives that focus on educating women about their rights and the legal system are a key part of fostering agency and self-protection. By gaining knowledge of the laws that affect them, women can better advocate for themselves and challenge injustice. This type of support builds confidence and enables women to navigate formal institutions more effectively. It is a fundamental part of the overall strategy to move women from a position of vulnerability to becoming active defenders of their own rights and social standing.

**145.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
This metric provides a relative comparison of human development achievement levels by calculating a ratio of separate scores for females and males. It shows the extent to which women are lagging behind in the basic dimensions of health, education, and income. Therefore, it serves as a tool for identifying the gender gap in human capabilities rather than measuring inequality as a standalone concept. By tracking this ratio, policymakers can evaluate how equitably the benefits of development are shared between the sexes.

**146.** (B) The relationship of women to the development process is rooted in international and class structures of inequality.
This theoretical approach argues that the subordinate position of women cannot be understood without looking at global economic inequalities and the history of colonialism. It posits that women have always been part of development, but their labor is often exploited within unequal class and international structures. By linking gender to these broader macro-level issues, the approach calls for a fundamental restructuring of the world economy to achieve true equality. It remains a key framework for analyzing the impact of global capitalism on women.

**147.** (D) All countries, regardless of their development status.
The current global agenda for sustainable progress is based on the principle that the goals are relevant to every nation, whether developed or developing. This universal approach recognizes that issues like inequality, climate change, and poverty are global challenges that require collective action. It encourages all countries to commit to the targets and integrate them into their national policies. This marks a shift toward a more unified and inclusive framework for human progress, where every nation is responsible for contributing to a sustainable and just future.

**148.** (C) a, b, c, and d only
The various frameworks for women's development offer different perspectives on the causes and solutions for inequality. Some focus on integration and economic efficiency, while others critique global economic structures or emphasize the need to transform power relations between the sexes. Early models often treated women as passive dependents within the family. Importantly, modern relational paradigms recognize that achieving equality requires the active involvement of men as partners in change. Together, these theories provide a comprehensive toolkit for understanding and promoting gender-sensitive development.

**149.** (C) GAD and WID both
Earlier theories of development assumed that economic growth would naturally benefit everyone in society over time. However, both integrationist and relational approaches criticized this idea for failing to account for gender-based barriers. They argued that special interventions were needed to ensure that women could participate in and benefit from development. By highlighting that growth does not automatically trickle down to females, these frameworks advocated for targeted policies that directly address women's needs and promote their inclusion in the economic and social life of the nation.

**150.** (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Legislative mandates for seat allocation aim to ensure that women are present in governing bodies, which provides a form of direct representation. However, the ultimate objective is to move beyond simple numbers to a situation where women can effectively advocate for their interests and influence policy outcomes. This transition from being present to being influential

NODIA

between the achievements of women and men. It ranges from a perfect score of zero, indicating equality, to a score of one, which represents the highest possible level of disadvantage. By highlighting the social and economic costs of gender disparity, the index provides a powerful tool for monitoring progress and advocating for more equitable policies. It is an essential metric for tracking the commitment to social justice and gender equality globally.

**165.** (C) A universal, integrated, and transformative agenda for a sustainable world.
The current global framework for development is built on the principle that progress must be holistic and relevant to all nations. It integrates economic growth, social inclusion, and environmental protection into a single agenda that seeks to transform society. By addressing the root causes of poverty, inequality, and environmental degradation, the goals aim to create a more just and sustainable world for everyone. This comprehensive approach recognizes the interconnectedness of global challenges and calls for a unified effort to achieve lasting human well-being.

**166.** (B) The role of patriarchy in perpetuating women's subordination.
The focus on global economic inequalities and class structures can sometimes overshadow the specific power dynamics that exist within the household and community. While this approach effectively critiques capitalism and colonialism, it has been criticized for not adequately analyzing the internal social norms that subordinate women across all social classes. By prioritizing macro-level economic analysis, it may overlook the relational aspects of gender that are central to understanding and transforming women's status. This is a key difference between this and more comprehensive relational frameworks.

**167.** (A) Power within
Empowerment involves gaining control across multiple dimensions, including collective action and individual agency. One specific aspect refers to a person's internal sense of self-worth, confidence, and knowledge. This psychological foundation is essential for enabling women to recognize their own rights and capabilities. By developing this internal power, individuals can move toward challenging external structures of inequality and participating more effectively in social and political life. This internal shift is a fundamental starting point for the overall process of achieving personal and social transformation.

**168.** (D) Social and Cultural Norms
This annual report ranks countries based on the size of the gap between genders across four primary areas: economic participation, educational attainment, health outcomes, and political empowerment. While social and cultural norms certainly influence these factors, they are not measured as a separate pillar in the index. Instead, the metric focuses on measurable outcomes to provide a standardized benchmark for tracking progress toward gender parity globally. It serves as a tool for identifying where interventions are needed to ensure more equitable life outcomes for both sexes.

**169.** (C) To act as a pressure group to advocate for more gender-sensitive policies.
Non-governmental organizations contribute to development by translating grassroots concerns into policy demands and holding the government accountable for its performance. They work to influence public opinion and lobby for reforms that promote gender equality and protect women's rights. By acting as independent advocates, they ensure that the needs of marginalized groups are considered in the decision-making process. This role is essential for creating more inclusive and effective policies that address the root causes of disparity and promote social justice across society.

**170.** (B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
The history of women's development in India has been marked by several distinct phases. Early plans were dominated by a protective service-oriented perspective, which gradually shifted toward recognizing women's economic contribution and mainstreaming their concerns. Subsequent periods focused on ensuring that resources were targeted directly to women through specific budgetary strategies. Finally, the focus moved toward empowerment and a more comprehensive relational approach. This progression reflects a deepening understanding of the need to move from passive assistance to

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**130.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
This theoretical approach, rooted in a critique of global capitalism and dependency theory, was often seen as too radical for mainstream international development agencies. Its focus on international class structures and the exploitative nature of the global economy made it difficult to translate into the technical and reform-oriented programs favored by major funding organizations. As a result, the more integrationist model, which sought to work within the existing system, gained more widespread acceptance and influenced early development policy more significantly.

**131.** (D) A project to install a handpump in a village to reduce women's drudgery.
Development interventions often focus on addressing the immediate material needs of women within their traditional roles. These programs aim to improve daily living conditions by providing better access to water, health, and sanitation. While these projects do not necessarily challenge the underlying power structures of society, they are essential for reducing the physical burden of domestic tasks and improving overall well-being. This type of support is a fundamental part of the overall strategy to improve the lives and health of women in marginalized communities.

**132.** (A) Education and political representation.
The empowerment pillar of the composite gender inequality index uses two specific markers to track women's presence in public life and their access to knowledge. It evaluates the proportion of seats held by females in national legislatures and the levels of secondary and higher educational attainment relative to males. These indicators serve as proxies for women's ability to influence policy and compete in the modern economy. High levels in these areas suggest a greater degree of agency and inclusion in the formal social and political spheres.

**133.** (A) a, b, and d only
This annual report ranks countries based on the size of the gap between genders across four key pillars: economy, education, health, and politics. It is built on the rationale that utilizing female human capital is an economic necessity for national progress. Unlike indices that measure absolute levels of achievement, this metric focuses specifically on the relative distance between men and women. It provides a comparative tool for policymakers to identify where gaps are most significant and where interventions are needed to promote equity.

**134.** (A) The problem is not women, but the unequal power relations between men and women.
The relational framework for development moved the focus away from seeing women as the "problem" that needs to be fixed. Instead, it argues that inequality is a product of social structures and the unequal distribution of power between the sexes. By targeting these relationships and the institutional norms that sustain them, the approach seeks to achieve deep-seated and transformative change. This shift is essential for moving toward a more equitable society where both men and women have equal agency and opportunity.

**135.** (C) Address community priorities, including specific needs of women and girls.
The presence of women in local governance often brings a different perspective to decision-making, emphasizing issues like health, water, and social welfare. By holding leadership positions, women can ensure that community priorities reflect the specific needs and challenges faced by females and families. This substantive participation helps to diversify the local agenda and ensures that development benefits are shared more equitably. It is a key outcome of political decentralization and the removal of barriers to female leadership at the grassroots level.

**136.** (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
In the early years after independence, Indian planning adopted a protective and service-oriented approach toward women. Rather than focusing on political agency or economic independence, policies aimed to improve well-being through social welfare programs. The establishment of a dedicated board for social services signaled this commitment to providing assistance to women and children as dependents within the family structure. It was only in later plans that the focus shifted toward recognizing women's active roles in development and eventually their empowerment as a central goal.

NODIA

the prevailing service-oriented approach. This evidence-based critique influenced the national government to move toward a more structured development strategy that recognized women's roles in the economy and mainstreamed their concerns into the national agenda. This event was a major turning point that shaped the direction of gender policy for several decades.

**178.** (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
This index evaluates how equitably a country distributes its resources and opportunities between genders, regardless of its overall development level. Because it measures the relative distance between men and women, a nation with fewer total resources can still achieve a high rank if those resources are shared fairly. This allows for a focus on equality itself, showing that achieving parity is possible even in less wealthy countries. It serves as an important benchmark for measuring the commitment to gender justice globally and guiding policy interventions.

**179.** (C) The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
The current global agenda for sustainable progress was built upon the lessons learned from an earlier international framework that focused on basic human needs and poverty reduction. While the previous set of goals achieved significant progress, the new agenda is more comprehensive and universal, integrating economic, social, and environmental dimensions. It includes more ambitious targets for gender equality and seeks to address the root causes of disparity. This evolution reflects a deepening commitment to achieving a more just, inclusive, and sustainable world for all people everywhere.

**180.** (D) Practical gender needs
The integrationist model for women's development often focuses on addressing immediate material necessities within their traditional roles. These programs aim to improve daily living conditions by providing better access to health, education, and economic resources. While these projects do not necessarily challenge the underlying power structures of society, they are essential for improving the overall well-being and productivity of women. This type of support is a fundamental part of early strategies to include women in the economic life of the nation and reduce poverty in marginalized communities.

**181.** (A) 0.875
This index provides a relative measure of achievement by comparing human development scores for females and males. It is calculated by taking the ratio of the female value to the male value across the standard dimensions of health, education, and income. By showing this ratio, the index highlights the extent to which women are lagging behind in basic capabilities. It is an essential tool for monitoring progress toward achieving equity and identifying countries where significant disparities in human achievement still exist between the two genders.

**182.** (B) It focuses on the unequal power relations between women and men.
The relational framework for development differs from earlier models by analyzing the social dynamics and power imbalances that exist between the sexes. It argues that inequality is built into the social, economic, and political structures of society and requires a fundamental transformation to achieve equity. By addressing the root causes of subordination in both public and private life, this approach seeks to move beyond simple inclusion to ensure that both men and women have equal agency, influence, and opportunity to thrive and succeed.

**183.** (C) Reach marginalized communities that are often left out by state programs.
Non-governmental organizations often work in remote or underserved areas where government services may be limited or ineffective. Their direct engagement with local communities allows them to identify and address the specific needs of marginalized groups, including women in poverty. By providing tailored support and building grassroots agency, they ensure that development benefits reach those who are most vulnerable. This localized and flexible approach is a vital complement to broader national policies and programs, helping to bridge the gap in service delivery and social inclusion.

**184.** (D) Ensuring financial resources are allocated to address gender disparities.
The practice of analyzing national spending to ensure it addresses the different needs of men

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

aiming for a more just and equitable society for everyone.

**211.** (D) A false but R is true.
This composite index provides a detailed picture of gender-based disadvantage by evaluating three specific areas: health, empowerment, and the labor market. While it measures these dimensions, it is important to note that a higher value on this index indicates greater disparity and a larger loss in potential achievement. It serves as an essential tool for monitoring progress and advocating for more equitable policies. By highlighting the human development costs of inequality, the metric helps governments to identify where deep-seated disadvantages for women are holding back national progress.

**212.** (A) Welfare to Development to Empowerment
The progression of perspectives in national planning reflects an increasing recognition of women as active participants in their own progress. Early policies focused on providing social services and relief, viewing women as dependents. This shifted to a recognition of their economic roles and integration into national development programs. Finally, the focus moved toward agency and decision-making power, prioritizing women's ability to influence the social, economic, and political direction of their lives and communities. This evolution represents a more inclusive and transformative approach to gender in development.

**213.** (B) It creates separate projects for women that are often underfunded and marginalized.
A common critique of early development strategies is that they often resulted in the creation of isolated initiatives for women rather than changing mainstream programs. These "add-on" projects were frequently given fewer resources and held less influence than general national schemes. By keeping women's issues in a separate category, these approaches failed to achieve structural change and often reinforced the marginalized status of women. Consequently, critics advocated for mainstreaming gender into all sectors of government and development action to ensure more equitable and lasting outcomes.

**214.** (D) To enable women to realize their full potential and participate in society as equal partners.
The fundamental objective of empowerment is to create an environment where individuals have the agency, resources, and confidence to lead their own lives. This involves removing the structural barriers and social norms that sustain inequality across economic, social, and political spheres. It is not about dominance, but about ensuring that women have equal rights and opportunities to participate in decision-making and contribute to society. Genuine empowerment leads to a more just and inclusive world where everyone can thrive and reach their full human potential.

NODIA

**215.** (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
This index provides a relative comparison of human development achievement levels by calculating separate scores for females and males in health, education, and income. It is the ratio of these two values, not just the female score, that highlights the extent of the gender gap. By showing this disparity, the index allows for a comparison across countries and identifies where significant gaps still exist. It is a vital tool for monitoring progress toward achieving equity and ensuring that development benefits are shared fairly between genders.

**216.** (A) A project that trains both men and women on gender equality, shared domestic work, and joint decision-making.
Initiatives that seek to transform the social and power relations between the sexes reflect a relational approach to development. By involving both men and women in training and awareness raising, the program targets the root causes of inequality in both public and private life. This focus on redistributing domestic work and sharing authority aims to achieve deep-seated structural change. It moves beyond simple material aid or isolated women's projects to foster a more equitable and inclusive environment for everyone in the community and household.

**217.** (C) Forming federations and networks for peer support and collective action.
The effectiveness of women in local governing bodies is often enhanced when they are part of wider support structures. Non-governmental organizations facilitate the creation of these networks, which allow elected women to share

strategies that seek to address the complex and multi-faceted nature of gender-based inequality.

**191.** (B) a, c, and d only
This annual report ranks countries based on the size of the gap between genders across four primary areas. One pillar evaluates workforce participation and wage equality, while another tracks fundamental well-being through health and survival metrics. A third pillar focuses on the distance between men and women in high-level decision-making and government leadership. While education is also measured, the indicators for that pillar are distinct. Together, these benchmarks provide a comprehensive tool for monitoring progress toward gender parity and identifying where specific interventions are needed to ensure equity.

**192.** (A) Political empowerment.
The system of local self-governance provides a critical platform for women to enter the formal public sphere and exercise decision-making authority. By holding elective offices, women gain the opportunity to influence policy, manage resources, and lead their communities. This institutional inclusion directly addresses the historical exclusion of women from governance and allows them to develop leadership skills. Consequently, it is a primary example of fostering agency and power within the political and administrative systems, leading to meaningful participation and influence in community development.

**193.** (C) The needs of future generations.
The principle of sustainable progress is built on the idea that development must be responsible and balanced. This requires managing economic growth and resource use in a way that does not deplete the environment or disadvantage marginalized groups. By considering the long-term impact of current policies, the framework seeks to ensure that future populations can also enjoy a decent quality of life. This holistic approach integrates social inclusion and environmental protection as essential parts of national and global development, aiming for a just and sustainable future for everyone.

**194.** (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
The various frameworks for women's development offer different perspectives on how to achieve equality. Some focus on economic efficiency and poverty reduction, while others critique global capitalist structures and the history of colonialism. More recently, a relational paradigm has been adopted that targets power dynamics and seeks structural transformation. Early models often focused on providing social welfare and maternal health services. Together, these theories provide a diverse toolkit of concepts and strategies used by national and international agencies to guide their work on gender equality.

**195.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The relational framework for development advocates for the practice of ensuring that every government department and program considers the different needs and impacts on both men and women. By making gender equality a central concern across all sectors, rather than treating it as an isolated issue, this strategy aims to achieve deep-seated structural change. It seeks to transform mainstream institutions so that they are more inclusive and equitable, ensuring that development benefits are shared fairly throughout society rather than creating marginalized separate initiatives.

**196.** (B) UNDP's Human Development Report Indices
Several international agencies produce metrics to track human progress and well-being. One prominent agency develops a set of indices that evaluate achievement in health, education, and income, including specific tools to measure the gender gap in these dimensions. These metrics are part of a broader family of tools used to monitor national performance and advocate for policies that promote social justice. By providing standardized and clear measures, these reports help governments and practitioners to identify disparities and work toward achieving more inclusive and equitable development outcomes.

**197.** (B) The monopoly of men in public decision-making spaces.
Legislative mandates for seat allocation in local bodies have fundamentally altered the political landscape by creating a space for women to enter formal governance. This policy ensures that

NODIA

theories often ignored the contributions and needs of women. The launch of the first global decade for women provided a platform for these ideas, pushing international agencies to adopt more inclusive strategies. This movement sought to bring women from the margins to the center of development planning, highlighting their roles as productive economic actors.

**238.** (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Non-governmental organizations serve as vital intermediaries that bridge the distance between national policies and the actual experiences of people in local communities. They work directly at the grassroots level to translate government schemes into action and provide feedback on their effectiveness. However, they are not part of the formal government structure; instead, they operate as independent civil society bodies. This independent role allows them to monitor government performance and advocate for more responsive and inclusive developmental programs that address the specific needs of women.

**239.** (C) GDI measures the gap in human development dimensions, while GGGI measures gaps in economic, political, education, and health outcomes.
These two metrics provide different insights into gender disparity. One focuses on the gaps in basic human achievement across health, education, and income, showing the relative difference in capabilities. The other evaluates gaps across four specific pillars that impact life outcomes, including economic participation and political empowerment. Together, these tools offer a comprehensive view of how gender inequality affects both individual well-being and overall societal opportunity. They allow policymakers to identify specific sectors where intervention is needed to achieve more equitable development and social justice.

**240.** (D) Victimhood to agency
A significant conceptual shift occurred in development discourse when women were no longer seen only as vulnerable groups requiring protection. Instead, the focus moved toward recognizing and fostering their power to influence their own futures and participate as leaders. This shift emphasizes agency and decision-making over passive assistance. By prioritizing empowerment, the approach seeks to remove the social and institutional barriers that limit women's choices, enabling them to become active agents of change in their own lives and within their communities and society.

**241.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The most recent paradigm in development discourse is widely seen as more holistic than earlier models because it analyzes the social relations between men and women rather than focusing on women in isolation. It targets the root causes of subordination and power imbalances that are built into society and institutions. By seeking to transform these unequal dynamics and involving both genders as partners in change, this approach aims for a deep-seated and lasting transformation of society, leading to a more just and sustainable future for all.

**242.** (A) Recognizing women's contribution and attempting to integrate them into all sectors of development.
The national planning process in the late eighties marked a significant change by moving beyond separate, isolated welfare schemes. Instead, it sought to ensure that women were active participants across every sector of the economy and administration. This strategy recognized that sustainable progress required the full involvement of the female population and aimed to align women's well-being with broader national goals. By incorporating gender concerns into all sectors, the government sought to make development more inclusive and effective for the entire population across the nation.

**243.** (C) Many countries have made significant progress in providing basic health and survival needs to both genders.
This finding from the global gender gap evaluation suggest that disparities in basic well-being have decreased more rapidly than in other areas like economic participation or political power. It indicates that national investments in healthcare and basic services have been relatively successful in reaching both men and women. However, it also highlights that significant work remains in other sectors to achieve true parity. Monitoring these gaps allows policymakers to understand

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**204.** (D) To ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership.
The global agenda for sustainable progress seeks to achieve gender equality by removing barriers to women's participation and empowerment. This includes ensuring that women have equal access to economic resources, rights to property, and representation in all levels of decision-making. By prioritizing leadership and agency, the goals aim to create an environment where women and girls can participate fully and equally in all spheres of life. This comprehensive strategy recognizes that empowering women is essential for achieving success across all areas of sustainable development and progress.

**205.** (A) Influencing public opinion and policy decisions in favor of gender equality.
Non-governmental organizations contribute to development by acting as advocates that push for social and political change. They work to raise awareness about women's rights and lobby government agencies to adopt more inclusive and gender-sensitive policies. By documenting gaps in performance and mobilizing public support, they ensure that the needs of marginalized groups are considered in the national agenda. This role is essential for fostering a more just society where gender equality is a central goal of both public policy and community action.

**206.** (B) Female labour force participation rate.
One of the pillars of the global gender gap evaluation tracks the relative involvement of women in the formal economy. It uses specific indicators to measure disparities in employment levels, wage equality, and access to high-level professional roles. By measuring these gaps, the index provides a benchmark for understanding how effectively countries are utilizing their female human capital. A large distance in this area suggests systemic barriers that prevent women from contributing to and benefiting from national economic growth and progress.

**207.** (A) d, c, b, a
The evolution of women's status and policy in India has been marked by several key institutional milestones. These began with a landmark research study in the mid-seventies, followed by the introduction of dedicated sections in national plan documents. Later, constitutional reforms provided for political reservations at the local level. These events eventually led to the adoption of empowerment as a primary objective in the national planning process, reflecting a deepening commitment to achieving gender equality and transforming the social and political standing of women.

**208.** (D) Ignore the different impacts they may have on men and women, often reinforcing existing inequalities.
Policies that assume they affect everyone in the same way can inadvertently disadvantage certain groups. By failing to account for the different roles, resources, and power dynamics between men and women, these strategies may sustain or even worsen existing disparities. For example, a neutral-sounding policy may be less effective for women due to social barriers like limited mobility or domestic burdens. To be truly equitable, development interventions must analyze these differences and design strategies that actively address gender-based needs and promote inclusion for all.

**209.** (A) Political and educational spheres
Within the composite measure of gender-based disadvantage, one pillar focuses on women's relative status and agency in the public domain. It uses markers like the share of legislative representation and levels of educational attainment to measure how effectively women can influence society and compete in the economy. These indicators serve as proxies for the overall power and autonomy women have in a nation. High levels in this dimension reflect a more inclusive society where barriers to female leadership and knowledge are being removed.

**210.** (C) a, b, c, and d only
The relational framework for development focuses on the socially constructed differences and power imbalances between the sexes. It recognizes that achieving equality requires transforming institutional norms and involves men as active partners in change. While the approach addresses long-term strategic goals, it has been criticized for being complex and difficult to implement. Importantly, it goes beyond simple economic goals to target the root causes of subordination in both public and private life,

NODIA

and women is a key policy tool for promoting equity. By earmarking funds for specific programs and evaluating the impact of budgets on gender relations, the government seeks to translate its policy commitments into concrete financial support. This strategy ensures that resources are distributed more fairly across all sectors of society and that the entire government apparatus is held accountable for promoting the well-being and development of women and girls.

**185.** (A) GAD emphasizes transforming gender relations, while WAD does not sufficiently address patriarchy.
These two frameworks offer different perspectives on the causes of inequality. One focuses heavily on international economic structures and class, sometimes overlooking the internal social norms and power dynamics within the family. In contrast, the more comprehensive relational paradigm places the social relations between men and women at the center of its analysis. By targeting the root causes of subordination in both public and private life, it seeks to achieve a deep-seated transformation of society and achieve genuine equality for everyone, regardless of social class.

**186.** (A) Female to male ratio in tertiary education enrollment
The composite measure of gender-based disadvantage evaluates inequality across three pillars: reproductive health, empowerment, and the labor market. It uses specific indicators like maternal mortality, the share of political representation, and the percentage of the population with at least some secondary education. While participation in advanced learning is a key factor, this specific index uses a different marker for educational attainment than the ratio of tertiary enrollment. Together, these indicators provide a detailed view of the barriers to human progress and the loss of potential due to gender disparity.

**187.** (C) A process of gaining agency and control.
Empowerment is a multi-dimensional and ongoing journey that enables individuals to acquire the rights, skills, and confidence to influence their own lives and communities. It involves moving from a position of dependency to becoming active decision-makers. This transformative approach targets the removal of structural barriers and the redistribution of power across social, economic, and political spheres. It is about fostering agency and ensuring that marginalized groups have the opportunity to participate fully and equally in society, achieving lasting personal and social transformation for themselves.

**188.** (D) Women in Development (WID)
The early integrationist approach was based on the assumption that development is a neutral process that should be inclusive. It argued that barriers to female participation in the economy, such as a lack of access to credit or training, were inefficiencies that needed to be corrected to maximize national growth. By advocating for reforms that remove these obstacles, the approach sought to ensure that women could become productive economic actors. This focus on efficiency and market inclusion was a central theme of early strategies to improve women's status.

**189.** (A) Ninth Plan
During the late nineties, Indian national planning marked a significant milestone by formally identifying the empowerment of women as a primary strategic objective. This shift moved beyond recognizing women as economic contributors to prioritizing their agency and decision-making power. By including this as a core goal, the government committed to creating a supportive environment where women could lead their own development and participate fully in the social and political life of the nation. This event signaled a move toward a more transformative and inclusive policy framework.

**190.** (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
The various frameworks for women's development are not strictly sequential, and practitioners often combine different strategies in their work. While newer relational paradigms have gained significant influence, integrationist and class-based models still inform many policies and programs today. No single approach has completely replaced the others across all international and national agencies. Instead, the discourse on gender and development is characterized by ongoing debate and a mix of

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

knowledge, develop skills, and advocate for their collective interests. By working together, they can overcome social barriers and exercise their decision-making power more effectively. These federations provide a collective voice and a sense of solidarity, ensuring that women's leadership translates into meaningful participation and influence in local governance and community development.

**218.** (D) The health and educational opportunities available to young women.
The rate of births among young women is used as a proxy indicator for the overall status and well-being of females in a nation. It reflects disparities in access to education, healthcare, and economic opportunity. High rates in this area suggest that girls are being limited by early pregnancy, which often cuts short their education and reduces their future potential. By including this marker in the composite gender inequality index, practitioners can identify where girls are held back and advocate for more supportive and protective policies.

**219.** (A) The period of empowerment approach (9th Plan onwards).
While early plans focused on welfare and later plans on recognition, a major policy shift occurred in the late nineties when the concept of agency was formally adopted. This shift moved beyond recognizing women as economic contributors to prioritizing their power to influence their own lives and communities. By identifying empowerment as a primary strategic objective, the government committed to creating a more supportive environment where women could exercise choice and participate fully in all levels of decision-making, marking a new era in gender policy.

**220.** (B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
Various indices and frameworks are used to monitor human progress and gender equality. Some compare achievement levels between the sexes, while others evaluate the loss of potential due to disparity. Global rankings track gaps in outcomes across key sectors, and a core human progress metric measures achievement in health, education, and income for all people. Together, these tools provide a comprehensive system for evaluating disparity and national performance, helping to guide policies toward creating a more just, inclusive, and equitable world for everyone everywhere.

**221.** (B) Agenda setting
A primary function of leadership is the ability to influence which issues are prioritized and addressed by a governing body. When women occupy leadership roles in local governance, they can ensure that community priorities reflect a wider range of needs, including those specifically related to health, water, and family welfare. This power to shape the agenda is essential for ensuring that development benefits are shared more equitably. It moves beyond simple participation to exercise meaningful influence and drive change in the local administration and community.

**222.** (C) Gender-equitable
The relational framework for progress argues that development cannot be truly successful if it excludes or marginalizes half the population. To be lasting and effective, progress must address the unequal power dynamics and social structures that hold women back. This requires a commitment to achieving equity across all spheres of life. By ensuring that both men and women have equal opportunity to participate in and benefit from development, society can build a more just and sustainable future that maximizes the potential of all its citizens.

NODIA

**223.** (D) They provide a quantitative snapshot but may miss qualitative nuances like social norms, agency, and violence.
While standardized indices are valuable tools for tracking progress and ranking countries, they have certain limitations. They focus on measurable data like income and education, but may not fully capture the complex social attitudes and power dynamics that shape people's lives. Factors like domestic violence, the quality of agency, and deep-seated social norms are harder to measure through composite numbers. Therefore, it is important to complement these quantitative measures with more detailed qualitative analysis to understand the true status and experience of women in different contexts.

women have a voice in local administration and the authority to influence community decisions. By challenging the traditional exclusion of women from the public sphere, these reforms foster leadership and ensure that a wider range of perspectives is included in governance. This institutional inclusion is a key tool for achieving political equality and social transformation at the grassroots level.

**198.** (A) It ensures that policies must address the needs of the most marginalized women, including those facing multiple forms of discrimination.
The guiding principle of the current global development agenda is that progress is only meaningful if it is inclusive. This requires a commitment to ensuring that benefits reach those who face the greatest barriers, such as women living in poverty or those from marginalized communities. By focusing on the most vulnerable, the framework calls for targeted interventions that address the specific needs and intersectional disadvantages faced by different groups of people. This approach is essential for achieving genuine social justice and sustainable progress for all.

**199.** (C) Life expectancy at birth, for females and males.
This index provides a relative measure of achievement by comparing human development scores for women and men across three fundamental pillars. One of these pillars evaluates fundamental well-being by measuring the number of years individuals can expect to live. By showing the ratio of achievement between the genders in this area, the index highlights disparities in health and basic survival. It is an essential tool for monitoring progress toward achieving equity and identifying where significant gaps in human capability still exist across different nations.

**200.** (D) Individual, community, and institutional levels
Empowerment is a multi-dimensional process that involves change across all spheres of life. It begins with an internal shift in a person's sense of self-worth and confidence, which enables them to act on their own behalf. This agency must be supported by shifts in community norms and institutional practices that provide access to rights, resources, and power. By targeting change at the individual, social, and structural levels, the approach seeks to achieve deep-seated and lasting transformation, moving toward a society where genuine gender equality is realized.

**201.** (C) Economic Participation
The composite measure of gender-based disadvantage evaluates inequality through three specific pillars: health, empowerment, and the labor market. While participation in the formal workforce is a key indicator, the other dimensions focus on reproductive outcomes and the relative status of women in political and educational spheres. It is important to distinguish this specific metric from others that focus more broadly on economic gaps, as this tool is designed to show the human development potential lost due to systemic inequalities in these specific areas of life.

**202.** (B) The nature of international economic and class relations.
This theoretical approach argues that women's subordinate position cannot be understood without looking at the exploitative nature of global capitalist structures and the history of colonialism. It posits that women have always been integrated into development, but their labor is often undervalued and poorly rewarded within unequal class and international relationships. By linking gender to these macro-level issues, the framework calls for a fundamental restructuring of the global economy to achieve true equality. It remains an influential perspective for analyzing the impact of global capitalism on women.

**203.** (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The relational framework for development is more ambitious than early integrationist models because it seeks to challenge the deep-seated power dynamics and institutional norms of society. While earlier approaches sought to work within the existing system through reforms and inclusion, the newer paradigm calls for structural transformation in both public and private life. This focus on fundamental change makes the approach more complex to implement, as it requires a wider shift in social attitudes and the redistribution of authority and resources between the genders.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

disparities. This ensures that the state translates its policy commitments into concrete financial support for gender equality across all sectors.

**231.** (D) Analyze the relationship between patriarchy and the global economic system.
This theoretical approach emerged from a critique of earlier integrationist models, which were seen as failing to address the deeper structural causes of women's subordination. It argues that inequality is built into the exploitative nature of global capitalism and the history of international class relations. By linking gender to these macro-level issues, the framework calls for a more radical restructuring of the world economy to achieve true equality. It remains an influential perspective for analyzing how the intersection of class and gender shapes the status of women globally.

**232.** (A) Ensure universal access to clean water and sanitation.
The global agenda for gender equality includes specific targets to end discrimination, eliminate violence, and ensure women's leadership and equal access to economic resources. While access to clean water is a vital part of the overall sustainable development goals, it is addressed under a separate objective dedicated to sanitation for all people. The gender-focused goal instead prioritizes structural issues like reproductive rights and the recognition of unpaid domestic work to ensure that the root causes of gender-based inequality are directly confronted and transformed.

**233.** (B) It is a multi-dimensional process that enables individuals to realize their full potential.
Empowerment is an ongoing journey that enables people to gain the agency, resources, and confidence needed to influence their own lives and communities. It involves moving from dependency to becoming active participants in social, economic, and political life. This transformative approach seeks to remove structural barriers and redistribute power to achieve genuine equality. It is about fostering the capabilities of individuals so they can participate fully and equally in society, leading to a more inclusive, just, and sustainable world where everyone can thrive.

NODIA

**234.** (A) d only
The different theoretical perspectives on women's development offer various analyses of inequality, ranging from integrationist and economic efficiency goals to critiques of global capitalist structures. Importantly, the more recent relational paradigm is considered to be more political and transformative than earlier models because it seeks to challenge and change the power dynamics between the sexes in all spheres of life. Together, these frameworks provide a toolkit for understanding disparity and designing strategies that move toward achieving lasting gender equality and sustainable social and economic progress.

**235.** (C) The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act.
The landmark reform passed in the early nineties was a major step toward political decentralization and the inclusion of marginalized groups in local governance. By mandating that a significant proportion of seats in village bodies be reserved for women, the legislation created institutional space for female leadership. This change has enabled millions of women to enter the public sphere, participate in decision-making, and advocate for local community needs. It represents a fundamental shift toward more inclusive and representative governance at the grassroots level across the nation.

**236.** (D) Human Development Index (HDI)
This index provides a relative measure of gender equality by comparing achievement levels for women and men in three essential areas: health, education, and income. These are the same basic dimensions used to evaluate the overall progress and well-being of people in a nation. By calculating the ratio between the genders in these categories, the index highlights how equitably the benefits of development are distributed. It is a vital tool for monitoring the commitment to inclusive progress and identifying where significant gaps still remain.

**237.** (A) The Second Wave Feminist movement in the West and the UN's First Decade for Women.
The integrationist model for women's development emerged during a period of intense social activism and international focus on gender equality. It was influenced by early feminist efforts to document how mainstream development

**224.** (A) a, b, and c only
The discourse on women's development includes several theoretical perspectives that offer different analyses of inequality. Some focus on integration and economic efficiency, while others critique global economic structures or emphasize the need to transform social and power relations between the sexes. Importantly, the most recent paradigm is specifically characterized as being relational, moving away from seeing women in isolation. Together, these theories have shaped the strategies and programs used by national and international agencies to promote gender equality and achieve social and economic progress.

**225.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The current global agenda for human progress is more comprehensive than previous international goals because it integrates the economic, social, and environmental dimensions of development. It is a universal framework that applies to all nations, recognizing that collective action is needed to address global challenges like inequality and climate change. By addressing the root causes of disparity and emphasizing inclusion, the goals seek to transform society and ensure that no one is left behind, aiming for a more just and sustainable future for everyone everywhere.

**226.** (B) Gross National Income (GNI) per capita.
This index provide a relative measure of achievement by comparing human development scores for women and men across three fundamental pillars. One of these pillars evaluates the standard of living by measuring the average income available to individuals. By calculating separate values for each gender in this area, the index highlights the gap in command over economic resources. This information is vital for policymakers to identify where disparities are most significant and to design interventions that ensure more equitable access to economic opportunities and wealth.

**227.** (D) Patriarchal social norms and institutional barriers.
Legislative mandates for seat allocation are essential for political inclusion, but they do not always lead to immediate or substantive power. Deep-seated cultural attitudes and institutional biases can continue to hinder the ability of elected women to lead effectively. These barriers often take the form of male interference or a lack of social support for female authority. Overcoming these challenges requires sustained efforts in capacity building and awareness raising to ensure that women can exercise their authority independently and participate fully in the decision-making processes of governance.

**228.** (A) The Gender and Development (GAD) Approach
The relational framework for development is unique in its focus on the multiple roles that individuals perform, including their responsibilities in both the home and the formal economy. It analyzes how development initiatives may unintentionally increase the burden on women by expecting them to participate in new activities without a redistribution of their traditional domestic duties. By acknowledging this "double burden," the approach seeks to design more balanced and equitable policies that support both genders and do not worsen existing social and economic disadvantages.

**229.** (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
This composite index is specifically designed to measure how much a nation's human development achievement is diminished due to disparities between the achievements of women and men. It reflects inequality across health, empowerment, and the labor market. Unlike metrics that simply measure gaps in outcomes, this tool evaluates the overall cost of these inequalities to national progress and well-being. By highlighting this loss in potential, the index provides a powerful argument for policies that promote social justice and equity to achieve a more developed society.

**230.** (C) Analyse the government budget from a gender perspective to assess its impact on women.
The practice of evaluating national spending to ensure it addresses the different needs of both men and women is a key tool for promoting equity. This approach seeks to move beyond isolated women's schemes to ensure that the entire government budget is gender-sensitive. By identifying how resources are distributed across all departments, the strategy aims to ensure that public funds are used more fairly to address

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

where their efforts are succeeding and where more ambitious and targeted interventions are still needed.

**244.** (A) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-1
Various international indices use specific markers to track progress toward gender equality. Disadvantages in reproductive health and potential human development are tracked through composite measures, while basic achievement gaps are evaluated through ratios of human development scores. Additionally, global rankings assess outcomes across pillars like health survival and the degree of female representation at the highest levels of government. Together, these indicators provide a detailed view of the barriers to equality and national performance, helping to guide policies toward a more inclusive society.

**245.** (A) Create a society where gender is no longer a basis for discrimination and inequality.
The overarching goal of development policies is to achieve genuine and lasting social justice. This involves removing the structural barriers and social norms that sustain disadvantage and prevent individuals from reaching their full potential. By fostering empowerment and ensuring equal access to rights, resources, and power, these programs aim to transform society. The ultimate outcome is a world where both men and women can participate fully and equally in all spheres of life as equal partners, leading to more inclusive and sustainable progress for everyone.

**246.** (C) a, b, and d only
Legislative mandates for seat allocation in local governing bodies have fundamentally altered the political landscape by creating a space for women's leadership. This presence has diversified the local agenda and addressed specific community needs. However, challenges like male interference and the influence of patriarchal norms continue to hinder effective participation in many areas. While support from civil society and federations is valuable, these systemic barriers highlight the need for sustained capacity building and social change to ensure that women can exercise their authority independently and influentially.

**247.** (C) Integrated and indivisible nature, where all goals are interlinked.
The current global framework for development is built on the principle that progress in one area is dependent on progress in others. It integrates economic, social, and environmental dimensions into a unified agenda that seeks to transform society. By addressing the root causes of poverty, inequality, and climate change together, the goals aim to ensure a sustainable future for everyone. This holistic approach recognizes that achieving gender equality, for example, is essential for success in education, health, and economic growth, requiring a coordinated effort across all targets.

**248.** (D) Reproductive, Productive, and Community Management
The relational framework for development acknowledges that women perform multiple types of labor that are essential for society and well-being. This includes their work in the formal economy, their domestic and care-giving responsibilities, and their involvement in organizing and maintaining community services. By identifying these overlapping roles, the approach highlights the heavy workload women face and argues for policies that support and redistribute this burden. This comprehensive view is necessary for designing more equitable interventions that do not inadvertently increase the total time and energy demands on women.

**249.** (A) GAD is an apolitical, technical approach to development.
While early integrationist models were often criticized for being non-confrontational, the more recent relational paradigm is specifically characterized as being transformative and political. It seeks to challenge and change the power dynamics and institutional norms that sustain gender-based inequality. By targeting the root causes of subordination in both public and private life, this approach aims for a fundamental transformation of society. Together, these various frameworks offer different perspectives that inform contemporary development discourse and strategies to achieve gender equality and social justice across the world.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**7.** All of the following are generally considered forms of violence against women, EXCEPT:
(A) Human Trafficking
(B) Sexual Harassment
(C) Child Abuse directed at a female child
(D) Consensual BDSM activities

**8.** A couple is seeking a divorce and has disputes over child custody. Which judicial body is most appropriate for them to approach for a resolution?
(A) A Family Court
(B) The Supreme Court directly
(C) A Labour Court
(D) A Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum

**9.** Consider the following statements regarding the features of the Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act, 2013:
1. It defines 'workplace' in very broad terms, including both organized and unorganized sectors.
2. It mandates the formation of an Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) in every organization with 10 or more employees.
3. The Act only provides protection to female employees.
4. It lays down a specific procedure for inquiry and redressal of complaints.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2, 3 and 4
(C) 2, 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2 and 4 only

**10.** Which of the following statements about Labour Laws concerning women in India is incorrect?
(A) Labour laws in India mandate that women cannot be employed in any night shifts under any circumstances.
(B) The Equal Remuneration Act provides for the payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers for the same work or work of a similar nature.
(C) The Maternity Benefit Act aims to provide benefits to women during pregnancy and childbirth.
(D) The Factories Act includes provisions for the safety and welfare of women workers, such as providing crèches.

**11.** What is the most likely cause-and-effect relationship between gender discrimination and women's human rights?
(A) The full enjoyment of human rights is the primary cause of gender discrimination.
(B) The concept of women's rights has successfully eliminated all gender discrimination.
(C) There is no established relationship between discrimination and the enjoyment of rights.
(D) Systemic discrimination acts as a significant barrier to women's enjoyment of rights.

**12.** What is the most appropriate role of the judiciary as an enforcement machinery for women's rights?
(A) To strictly enact and draft new legislation for the protection of women.
(B) To interpret laws, uphold constitutional guarantees, and provide justice.
(C) To conduct direct police investigations into specific crimes against women.
(D) To exclusively manage the daily administrative functions of Family Courts.

**13.** Arrange the following Acts in the chronological order of their enactment.
1. The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act
2. The Family Courts Act
3. The Dowry Prohibition Act
4. The Maternity Benefit Act

Select the correct sequence:
(A) 4, 3, 2, 1
(B) 3, 4, 1, 2
(C) 4, 2, 3, 1
(D) 2, 3, 4, 1

**14.** Which of the following pairs of 'Legislation' and its 'Primary Objective' is correctly matched?
(A) The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act - Regulating workplace safety for women.
(B) The Equal Remuneration Act - Establishing Family Courts.
(C) The Dowry Prohibition Act - Providing maternity benefits.
(D) The Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act - Preventing sex-selective abortion.

NODIA

the interconnectedness of global economic orders and gender-based subordination.

**258.** (A) The nature of their inclusion in exploitative global economic structures.
Within this framework, the marginalization of women is attributed to the exploitative nature of their integration into global economic and patriarchal structures. It argues that women are not excluded but are included in ways that perpetuate their subordination. This perspective highlights how the international economic order and capitalist development processes inherently disadvantage women by reinforcing unequal social and economic relations.

**259.** (C) Its tendency to treat women as a homogenous class and neglect cultural specificities.
A major limitation of this approach is its tendency to treat all women as a single, homogenous class, largely ignoring cultural and contextual specificities. By focusing heavily on global economic structures, it often overlooks the nuances of gender oppression across different societies. Furthermore, it tends to emphasize women's productive roles while neglecting their reproductive labor and household power dynamics.

**260.** (A) the role of international structures of inequality.
This approach moves beyond simple program-based interventions to highlight the broader structures of inequality that disadvantage women. It emphasizes how international economic orders and systemic patriarchal relations shape women's lives. By focusing on these structural factors rather than individual efficiency, it provides a critique of how global capitalism and societal power dynamics interact to maintain women's subordination in development.

**261.** (D) From focusing on 'women' as a category to 'gender' as a power relation.
This perspective marks a significant evolution by shifting focus from women as an isolated group to gender as a socially constructed system of power. It analyzes how roles and relations between men and women are created and maintained by society. This holistic view allows for a deeper understanding of the structural inequalities that affect development outcomes for all individuals.

**262.** (B) Unequal gender relations and patriarchal power structures.
This analytical framework identifies unequal gender relations and deep-seated patriarchal power structures as the primary obstacles to achieving equitable development. It argues that development cannot be sustainable if it ignores how social systems marginalize certain groups. By focusing on these power imbalances, the approach highlights the need to transform societal institutions and norms to ensure fairness for everyone involved.

**263.** (C) Men's consciousness also needs transformation as part of changing gender relations.
This approach recognizes that transforming gender relations requires the participation and consciousness-raising of both men and women. It views gender as a relational concept, meaning that improvements in women's status cannot occur without changing the roles and attitudes of men. Therefore, development initiatives must engage all members of society to successfully challenge and restructure traditional patriarchal power dynamics.

**264.** (D) empower the disadvantaged and restructure societal institutions.
The framework is considered inherently political because it seeks to empower marginalized groups and fundamentally restructure societal institutions. It does not simply aim for minor improvements in living conditions but advocates for a total transformation of social, economic, and political life. This involves challenging existing norms and institutions to create a more equitable environment for people of all genders.

**265.** (A) transforming women's position in society, not just improving their condition.
A central feature of this approach is its focus on transforming the societal position of women, rather than just improving their immediate living conditions. It emphasizes the need to change the underlying power structures and social relations that cause inequality. This represents a more ambitious and structural goal compared to earlier models that focused primarily on women's resource access.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

welfare-based approach. It presented evidence of the declining status of women in India across various sectors and argued that previous policies were inadequate. The report's findings highlighted the need for a major shift toward recognizing women's economic contributions and addressing structural gender inequalities.

**284.** (A) recognizing women's economic roles and viewing them as development participants.
The findings of the 1974 report triggered a conceptual transition in national policy, moving beyond mere welfare to recognize women as active contributors to the economy. This shift emphasized the importance of integrating women into the development process as participants. It led to a greater focus on their economic roles and the need to address the structural barriers preventing their advancement.

**285.** (C) Maternal health, nutrition, and basic education.
In the early phase of national planning, programs for women were mainly focused on maternal and child health, nutrition, and basic education. These initiatives were designed within a welfare framework that prioritized women's roles as mothers and homemakers. The goal was to provide essential social services that supported women's traditional domestic responsibilities, rather than promoting their economic or political empowerment.

**286.** (D) The Sixth Plan.
The Sixth Five-Year Plan marked a pivotal change by formally moving the approach from 'welfare' to 'development'. It was the first plan to include a specific chapter dedicated to women and development, acknowledging them as productive contributors to the national economy. This plan introduced a multi-pronged strategy to improve female outcomes in health, education, and employment across India.

**287.** (C) The Ninth Plan (1997-2002).
The Ninth Five-Year Plan represented a major ideological shift by adopting empowerment as its primary objective for women's development. This plan focused on creating an enabling environment where women could exercise their rights and reach their full potential. It introduced specific strategies, such as a national policy for empowerment, to ensure that women were recognized as active agents of change.

**288.** (B) To ensure a minimum percentage of funds in various sectors was allocated for women.
This strategy was introduced to ensure that a specific minimum percentage of funds in various developmental sectors was earmarked for women. By mandating a thirty percent allocation, the government aimed to guarantee that women-specific programs received adequate financial support. This approach was a key part of the broader effort to operationalize empowerment and ensure tangible benefits reached women nationwide.

**289.** (D) Health, education, and employment.
This landmark development plan focused its efforts on three essential areas to improve the status of women: health, education, and employment. By addressing these core dimensions, the plan aimed to enhance female productivity and recognize women's contributions to the economy. This multi-pronged strategy was a significant step in moving away from the earlier, more limited welfare-oriented approach to women.

NODIA

**290.** (A) welfare to development to empowerment.
The strategy for women's advancement in India has transitioned through three distinct stages. Initially, it focused on welfare and passive aid. This evolved into a development phase that recognized women's economic contributions. Finally, the approach shifted toward empowerment, which emphasizes women's agency and the need to transform societal structures to allow them to exercise their full rights and potential.

**291.** (C) Reservation of not less than one-third of seats for women in PRIs.
This significant constitutional change required that at least one-third of all seats in local government bodies be reserved for women. This mandate also applied to the positions of chairpersons within these institutions. This provision was specifically designed to ensure women's representation at the grassroots level and to provide them with a formal platform for political participation and leadership.

substantial loss in human development potential. It reflects poor outcomes in reproductive health, low female empowerment, and limited economic participation. Unlike other indices where higher scores are positive, a higher value here indicates a more unequal society with greater obstacles to achieving gender parity.

**275.** (C) GII measures loss due to inequality, while GDI adjusts the HDI score for gender disparity.
While both indices address gender, they use different methodologies. One focuses on the loss of development potential due to inequality in specific dimensions like health and empowerment. The other adjusts the standard human development score downward based on the gaps between male and female achievements. This distinction highlights whether the focus is on development loss or achievement gaps between genders.

**276.** (A) Legal Rights and Access to Justice.
The index evaluates national progress toward parity using four specific sub-indexes: economic opportunity, educational attainment, health and survival, and political empowerment. Legal rights and access to justice are not included as one of these primary dimensions. By focusing on these four areas, the index provides a standardized framework for comparing gender gaps across different countries regardless of their income.

**277.** (D) It focuses on measuring gaps between women and men, not absolute levels.
A primary feature of this index is its focus on measuring the relative gaps between men and women rather than the absolute levels of resources or development. This allows for a fair comparison between countries with vastly different wealth levels. It specifically examines ratios, such as female-to-male literacy, to determine how close a country is to achieving gender parity.

**278.** (B) Political Empowerment.
Globally, the sub-index measuring representation in high-level political decision-making consistently reveals the most significant disparities between men and women. This area tracks the gap in parliamentary seats and ministerial positions, showing that women remain most excluded from formal political power. This persistent gap highlights political leadership as a critical area where gender parity remains a major challenge worldwide.

**279.** (C) the achievement of full gender parity.
A maximum score of one on this index indicates that a country has successfully achieved full gender parity across all measured dimensions. This means there are no gaps between men and women in economic participation, education, health, or political empowerment. It serves as the benchmark for complete equality, representing the ideal state where gender no longer determines access to opportunities.

**280.** (D) Sex ratio at birth.
This specific sub-index monitors gender disparities related to life expectancy and demographic trends, including the sex ratio at birth. This indicator is used to identify potential imbalances and issues like gender-biased sex selection. By measuring these biological and survival factors, the index assesses the most basic level of gender equality regarding the right to life and health.

**281.** (A) Welfare.
During the initial decades of national planning in India, women were primarily approached through a welfare lens. This perspective treated them as passive recipients of government aid rather than active participants in the economy. The focus was largely on their traditional roles, with programs designed to provide social services and support without addressing broader economic or structural issues of inequality.

**282.** (B) As passive beneficiaries of social programs.
The creation of this board during the first planning period reflected a protectionist view that saw women as passive beneficiaries of social welfare programs. This approach concentrated on providing support for mothers and children, viewing women's needs primarily through their domestic and reproductive roles. It prioritized charitable activities and basic services over efforts to empower women as independent economic agents.

**283.** (B) It critiqued the welfare approach and highlighted women's declining status.
This landmark report from 1974 was crucial because it provided a stark critique of the existing

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**266.** (B) Empowerment is a process that operates on personal, relational, and structural levels.
This concept is defined as a multi-layered process that enables marginalized individuals to gain control over their lives and challenge existing power structures. It operates across personal, relational, and structural dimensions, involving shifts in self-worth, decision-making influence, and systemic institutional change. This comprehensive view acknowledges that genuine autonomy requires interconnected progress in social, psychological, economic, and political spheres.

**267.** (B) negotiate and influence decisions within one's household and community.
At the relational level, this process focuses on the capacity of individuals to negotiate and exert influence within their immediate social circles, particularly the household and community. It involves gaining the power to participate in and shape decisions that affect daily life. This dimension is crucial for altering the dynamics of power that exist between individuals in close social relationships.

**268.** (A) women become agents of change and gain control over their lives.
The process of empowerment is fundamentally about individuals becoming active agents of change rather than passive recipients of aid. It involves gaining the necessary tools and confidence to exert control over their own lives and challenge societal barriers. This perspective emphasizes that power cannot be granted by external actors; it must be developed and exercised by people themselves.

**269.** (C) To create an enabling environment for women to build their own capabilities.
Development programs support empowerment by fostering an environment where individuals can build their own capabilities and access necessary resources. Instead of directing the process, these initiatives provide the tools and opportunities for people to organize and advocate for their rights. The goal is to facilitate a process where marginalized groups can collectively work towards achieving their own autonomy and agency.

**270.** (D) The structural level.
This specific level of empowerment focuses on altering the systemic laws, social norms, and institutional frameworks that uphold gender inequality. It involves high-level changes to the rules and structures of society that determine access to power and resources. By targeting these foundational elements, this dimension aims to create long-term, sustainable equality by transforming the overarching societal and legal environment.

**271.** (C) To measure gender gaps in achievements across health, knowledge, and living standards.
This statistical tool is designed to identify and measure the gaps between men and women regarding essential human development achievements. It specifically focuses on three key areas: health, knowledge, and command over economic resources. By comparing female and male outcomes in these dimensions, it provides a clear picture of how gender disparity affects the overall development level of a nation.

**272.** (B) There is a high degree of gender equality in human development.
A value near one on this index indicates that there is a high degree of equality between men and women in basic human development achievements. This score reflects minimal disparities in areas like life expectancy, educational attainment, and income. As the value approaches one, it signifies that women and men have nearly equal opportunities and outcomes in these fundamental dimensions.

**273.** (D) Reproductive health, as measured by maternal mortality.
This index incorporates the dimension of reproductive health, which is a unique component not found in the other development measure. It uses specific indicators such as the maternal mortality ratio and adolescent birth rate to assess the loss in human development. These factors highlight the specific health challenges faced by women that contribute significantly to overall gender-based inequality.

**274.** (A) High levels of gender disparity and significant loss to human development.
A high score on this inequality index signifies significant gender-based disparities and a

NODIA

**292.** (A) facilitate women's entry into the formal political arena at the grassroots level.
The main goal of this reservation policy was to facilitate the entry of women into formal political structures at the local level. By providing guaranteed seats, the policy aimed to break down historical barriers that had excluded women from governance. This affirmative action was intended to mobilize women politically and allow them to influence decision-making processes within their own communities.

**293.** (D) male relatives of elected women representatives exercise power on their behalf.
This phenomenon describes a situation where the male relatives of an elected woman representative exercise the actual decision-making power on her behalf. Although the woman holds the official title, the patriarchal social structure allows men to control the office's functions. This challenge highlights the gap between formal political representation and the actual exercise of power by women in local governance.

**294.** (B) Lack of interest from women in contesting elections.
While many obstacles exist for women in local governance, a lack of interest in contesting elections is not cited as a primary challenge. Instead, the difficulties are rooted in external factors such as patriarchal resistance from the community, limited functional literacy, and inadequate training. These structural and social barriers hinder the effectiveness of women leaders who are otherwise motivated to participate.

**295.** (C) An increase in women's visibility, confidence, and agency.
Despite the various challenges faced by elected women, their participation in local governance has led to increased visibility and personal confidence. It has provided them with a platform to develop their agency and voice within their communities. This presence is gradually transforming rural power dynamics and encouraging more women to take an active role in shaping local development and social issues.

**296.** (D) They serve as intermediaries to facilitate program implementation.
These organizations frequently serve as vital links between government agencies and local communities. Their close ties and flexibility allow them to implement policies and programs more effectively at the grassroots level. By working as intermediaries, they help ensure that developmental benefits reach marginalized women, while also translating community needs into actionable feedback for state-level policymakers and broader national initiatives.

**297.** (A) achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
This global goal is specifically dedicated to achieving gender equality and empowering women and girls worldwide. It sets out to eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against women while ensuring their full participation in leadership and decision-making. By establishing these clear targets, the goal provides a framework for international cooperation and national policies aimed at creating a fairer world.

**298.** (B) Advocacy for policy reforms and consciousness-raising.
These organizations perform critical functions by advocating for legal and policy changes that benefit women. They also engage in consciousness-raising efforts to educate communities about gender rights and equality. Through capacity-building and training, they help women develop the skills needed to participate more fully in social, economic, and political life, thereby promoting long-term empowerment and social change.

**299.** (B) NGOs align their activities with SDG targets, particularly SDG 5 on gender equality.
These organizations align their local and national activities with the specific targets set by international development goals, particularly those focused on gender equality. By working toward these global objectives, they help ensure that international commitments are met at the grassroots level. This connection allows them to hold governments accountable and create a unified effort to empower women across different nations.

**300.** (A) flexibility and close community ties.
A major strength of these organizations is their ability to operate with flexibility and maintain close relationships within the communities they serve. Unlike large government bureaucracies,

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

they can adapt their approaches to meet the specific needs of marginalized groups. This community-based presence allows them to build trust and reach women who might otherwise be excluded from more formal development programs.

www.nodia.in

NODIA

# CHAPTER 08
# Women Law and Governance

**1.** Which of the following best defines 'gender equality' in the context of women's rights?
(A) Enforcing identical treatment for men and women across all social circumstances.
(B) Equal access to resources and opportunities regardless of a person's gender.
(C) Granting women superior rights to compensate for historical systemic injustices.
(D) Reserving a significant majority of all senior public positions for women.

**2.** Which of the following is a correct statement regarding the concept of 'Women's Rights as Human Rights'?
(A) It asserts women's entitlement to all rights and views gender violence as a violation.
(B) It is a contemporary concept that separates women's rights from mainstream discourse.
(C) It suggests that women require a unique set of rights that are not applicable to men.
(D) It focuses on political rights while excluding economic and social rights for women.

**3.** Match the Constitutional Provision in List I with its subject matter in List II.
**List I :** (Constitutional Provision)
P. Article 15(3)
Q. Article 39(d)
R. Article 42
S. Article 51A(e)
**List II :** (Subject Matter)
1. Equal pay for equal work for both men and women.
2. Provision for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief.
3. To renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.
4. Power of the State to make special provisions for women and children.
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

**4.** The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act was enacted in which year?
(A) 2011
(B) 2015
(C) 2009
(D) 2013

**5.** Consider the following statements:
**Statement I :** Personal laws in India, which are based on religion, are often cited as a source of gender discrimination.
**Statement II :** The concept of gender equality is uniformly interpreted and applied across all personal laws in India.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

**6.** The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question selecting the appropriate option.
**Assertion (A) :** The Constitution of India contains several provisions that specifically aim to secure the rights and dignity of women.
**Reason (R) :** The principle of gender equality is a fundamental aspect of the Indian Constitution, prohibiting discrimination on the grounds of sex.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

NODIA

**250.** (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The progression of perspectives in national planning reflects an increasing recognition of women's agency. Early policies were protective and service-oriented, viewing women as dependents. This eventually shifted toward a focus on empowerment, formally prioritizing women's ability to influence the social, economic, and political direction of their lives and communities. This landmark policy declaration marked the beginning of a more transformative and inclusive approach, signaling a commitment to creating an environment where women can participate fully and equally as leaders in their own progress and development.

**251.** (B) Women have been overlooked and excluded from the benefits of development processes.
The Women in Development approach fundamentally argues that development processes historically overlooked female participation. Its central premise focuses on the exclusion of women from economic and social progress. By highlighting this omission, the framework suggests that the existing development models failed to deliver benefits to women, necessitating specific interventions to ensure their integration into the economy.

**252.** (A) Liberal feminism and modernization theory.
This developmental framework emerged during the nineteen-seventies, drawing significant theoretical inspiration from modernization theory and liberal feminist principles. These influences shaped its focus on integrating women into existing economic structures to improve overall efficiency. The perspective maintains that societal progress is achievable by providing women with better access to technology, education, and credit within the current global development paradigm.

**253.** (C) Integrating women into existing development initiatives by providing access to resources.
To address gender disparities, this strategy emphasizes the direct integration of women into established development frameworks. It advocates for targeted programs providing access to essential resources such as education, credit, and technology. By focusing on enhancing female productivity and economic efficiency, the approach seeks to improve women's lives without fundamentally challenging or restructuring the underlying socio-political or patriarchal systems.

**254.** (D) failed to address the underlying patriarchal structures causing subordination.
A significant critique of this approach is its failure to address the systemic causes of female subordination. While it focuses on resource access, it ignores the deeply rooted patriarchal structures and unequal power relations that define gender dynamics. Critics argue that simply adding women to existing models instrumentalizes them for economic growth rather than transforming their actual societal position.

**255.** (C) an untapped resource for enhancing economic efficiency.
The described framework primarily conceptualizes women as an untapped economic resource that can significantly enhance national productivity and development efficiency. Rather than viewing them as active agents of structural change, it focuses on their potential contribution to the existing economy. Consequently, interventions under this approach are designed to increase female productivity through improved access to education and various financial services.

**256.** (B) WAD argued women were integrated exploitatively, while WID argued they were simply excluded.
Unlike the earlier focus on exclusion, this perspective posits that women have always been integrated into the development process, but in an exploitative capacity. It suggests that the problem lies in the nature of their inclusion within global capitalist and patriarchal systems. This shift moves the analytical focus from mere participation to the exploitative relationships within development structures.

**257.** (D) Dependency theory and neo-Marxist feminism.
The Women and Development perspective is theoretically grounded in dependency theory and neo-Marxist feminist thought. These schools of thought emphasize how global economic structures perpetuate inequality and exploitation. By adopting this lens, the framework analyzes how international capitalist systems contribute to women's marginalization, particularly in developing nations, highlighting

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**15.** Consider the following statements:
**Statement I :** International conventions on women's rights, such as CEDAW, are automatically legally binding on member states without any further action.
**Statement II :** For an international convention to be enforceable in India, the Parliament usually needs to enact domestic legislation in line with the convention's principles.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

**16.** Match the concept in List I with its most relevant description in List II.
**List I :** (Concept)
P. Gender Discrimination
Q. Human Trafficking
R. Personal Laws
S. Enforcement Machinery
**List II :** (Description)
1. Rules governing marriage, divorce, and inheritance based on religion.
2. The act of treating a person unfavourably based on their gender.
3. Institutions like the police and judiciary responsible for implementing laws.
4. The illegal trade of human beings for exploitation.
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

**17.** What is meant by the term 'Human Trafficking' in the context of crimes against women and children?
(A) The standard migration of people for better employment via legal channels.
(B) Exploitative recruitment or transportation of persons by threat, force, or fraud.
(C) The voluntary and consensual movement of individuals across national borders.
(D) The standard legal process of adopting a child from a different country.

**18.** Which Article of the Indian Constitution prohibits discrimination against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth?
(A) Article 15(1)
(B) Article 14
(C) Article 16(2)
(D) Article 21

**19.** The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question selecting the appropriate option.
**Assertion (A) :** Family Courts were established to promote conciliation and secure speedy settlement of disputes relating to marriage and family affairs.
**Reason (R) :** The conventional judicial system was found to be overly adversarial and time-consuming for resolving sensitive family matters.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

NODIA

**20.** A woman is denied a promotion at her job, which is given to a less qualified male colleague. Her manager explicitly states that the role is 'not suitable for women'. This is a direct example of:
(A) Gender Equality
(B) Human Trafficking
(C) Child Abuse
(D) Gender Discrimination

**21.** Which of the following is an incorrect statement about the role of the police as an enforcement machinery for women's rights?
(A) The police are the first point of contact for registering complaints like domestic violence or dowry harassment.
(B) The police have the power to investigate crimes against women.
(C) The police are responsible for the final judicial verdict in a criminal case.
(D) There are provisions for women police officers to be present during the questioning or arrest of a woman.

**22.** Consider the following statements related to International Conventions for Women's Rights:
1. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) is often described as an international bill of rights for women.
2. The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action is a legally binding treaty.
3. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) does not contain any principles related to equality between men and women.
4. Member states that ratify these conventions are obligated to incorporate their principles into national law.
5. These conventions solely focus on political rights and ignore economic, social, and cultural rights.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 1, 2 and 3 only
(C) 2 and 5 only
(D) 1, 4 and 5 only

**23.** Which statement accurately reflects a key constitutional provision for women in India?
(A) The Constitution mandates a 50% reservation for women in the Lok Sabha.
(B) The Constitution explicitly defines 'gender discrimination' in Article 14.
(C) Article 39(a) grants women the right to free legal aid, excluding men entirely.
(D) Article 15(3) empowers the State to make special provisions for women.

**24.** All of the following are considered 'Personal Laws' in the Indian context EXCEPT:
(A) Indian Penal Code
(B) Hindu Marriage Act
(C) Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act
(D) Indian Christian Marriage Act

**25.** What is the most appropriate primary objective of the Family Courts Act, 1984?
(A) To strictly punish individuals involved in various domestic or family disputes.
(B) To enforce labour laws within family-run businesses and commercial enterprises.
(C) To promote conciliation and secure speedy settlement of family disputes.
(D) To provide a formal, rigid, and adversarial court environment for litigants.

**26.** From the given options, identify the pair that is incorrectly matched in the context of crimes against women.
(A) Human Trafficking - Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code
(B) Dowry Death - Section 304B of the Indian Penal Code
(C) Sexual Harassment - Section 354A of the Indian Penal Code
(D) Acid Attack - Section 326A of the Indian Penal Code

**27.** Which of the following best describes the principle of 'equal pay for equal work' as a constitutional provision for women?
(A) It is a Fundamental Right enforceable in a court of law.
(B) It is a Fundamental Duty imposed on all citizens.
(C) It is a provision applicable only to government employment.
(D) It is a Directive Principle of State Policy that guides the State in its law-making.

**28.** Which of the following international instruments is often referred to as the 'International Bill of Rights for Women'?
(A) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)
(B) The Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).
(C) The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
(D) The Beijing Platform for Action adopted during the global conference.

**29.** Which of the following is a key legal protection measure defined under the Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act, 2013?
(A) Mandatory imprisonment for the employer if a complaint is filed.
(B) Automatic dismissal of the respondent upon complaint.
(C) The establishment of an Internal Complaints Committee (ICC).
(D) Monetary compensation to be paid by the government to the victim.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

**30.** Consider the following statements:
**Statement I :** Gender discrimination is an overt act of prejudice and is never systemic or institutional.
**Statement II :** The concept of gender equality implies that men and women must be treated identically in all situations, ignoring biological differences.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

**31.** The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question selecting the appropriate option.
**Assertion (A) :** The judiciary plays a proactive role in expanding the scope of women's rights through landmark judgments.
**Reason (R) :** The police are the sole enforcement machinery for women's rights, and courts have no role in their implementation.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**32.** The term 'Child Abuse' can encompass all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Physical injury to a child.
(B) Providing a child with proper nutrition and education.
(C) Emotional maltreatment of a child.
(D) Sexual exploitation of a child.

**33.** Consider the following provisions from the Constitution of India related to women:
1. Article 14 ensures equality before the law.
2. Article 15(1) prohibits discrimination on the grounds of sex.
3. Article 15(3) empowers the state to make special provisions for women.
4. Article 51A(e) makes it a duty to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.
5. Article 243-D provides for the reservation of seats for women in Panchayats.

Which of the above provisions contribute to women's rights and empowerment in India?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
(C) 3, 4 and 5 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

**34.** A factory manager refuses to provide a crèche facility despite having more than 30 women workers. This violates a provision under which of the following labour laws?
(A) The Factories Act, 1948
(B) The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
(C) The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
(D) The Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act, 2013

**35.** The fundamental principle that 'all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights', which underpins the concept of women's rights as human rights, is enshrined in which document?
(A) The Constitution of India.
(B) The Magna Carta.
(C) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR).
(D) The Beijing Platform for Action.

**36.** Match the term in List I with its appropriate description in List II.
**List I :** (Term)
P. Family Court
Q. Judiciary
R. Police
S. Labour Laws
**List II :** (Description)
1. First responders in criminal complaints and primary investigation agency.
2. Adjudicates on rights and provides legal remedies, acting as the final interpreter of law.
3. Deals with disputes concerning marriage, divorce, custody and maintenance with an emphasis on conciliation.
4. Regulates employment conditions, wages, and welfare, including maternity benefits.
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

NODIA

(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

**37.** What is a key purpose of enacting specific legislation against 'Child Abuse'?
(A) To provide a framework for protecting children from harm and neglect.
(B) To ensure children are employed in specifically safe industries.
(C) To regulate the school curriculum and extracurricular activities.
(D) To promote the international adoption of children by foreign citizens.

**38.** Consider the following statements regarding Personal Laws in India:
1. They are uniform for all citizens of India, irrespective of religion.
2. They primarily govern civil matters such as marriage, divorce, inheritance, and adoption.
3. They are derived from religious scriptures and customs.
4. The Constitution of India provides for a Uniform Civil Code to replace these laws.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2, 3 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3 only
(D) 1 and 3 only

**39.** The provision for 'maternity relief' is a constitutional mandate found under which Article?
(A) Article 21
(B) Article 39(a)
(C) Article 42
(D) Article 16

**40.** An 'aggrieved woman' under the Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act, 2013, can be:
(A) Any woman alleging harassment, regardless of employment status.
(B) Only a woman who is a regular and permanent employee.
(C) Only a woman who is currently under the age of 45.
(D) Only a woman who is a verified citizen of India.

**41.** Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding 'gender equality'?
(A) It means women and men have equal conditions for realizing their full human rights.
(B) It requires that the different interests, needs, and priorities of both women and men are taken into account.
(C) It is a prerequisite for sustainable development and social justice.
(D) It is synonymous with treating men and women identically in every respect.

**42.** Arrange the following steps of a typical redressal process under the Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act, 2013 in the correct chronological order.
1. Submission of inquiry report by the ICC/LCC.
2. Filing of a written complaint by the aggrieved woman.
3. Initiation of inquiry by the ICC/LCC.
4. Action taken by the employer based on the report's recommendations.

Select the correct sequence:
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 3, 1, 4
(C) 2, 1, 3, 4
(D) 3, 2, 1, 4

**43.** Which of the following statements best represents the relationship between women's rights and human rights?
(A) Women's rights are a separate category of rights, distinct from human rights.
(B) Human rights apply only to men, while women's rights apply to women.
(C) Women's rights are an inalienable and indivisible part of universal human rights.
(D) International law prioritizes general human rights over specific women's rights.

**44.** The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question selecting the appropriate option.
**Assertion (A) :** The Indian Constitution under Article 15(3) permits the State to make special provisions for women.
**Reason (R) :** This provision is an exception to the principle of non-discrimination and is aimed

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

at achieving substantive equality for women.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**45.** The 'enforcement machinery' for laws related to women's rights in India primarily comprises:
(A) The Police and the Judiciary.
(B) Only non-governmental organizations (NGOs).
(C) Only the National Commission for Women.
(D) The Legislature and the Executive only.

**46.** Which of the following is not a specific focus of Personal Laws?
(A) Marriage and Divorce
(B) Criminal Offences like Theft
(C) Inheritance and Succession
(D) Child Custody

**47.** Consider the following statements:
**Statement I :** The Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act, 2013, applies only to government offices.
**Statement II :** The Act mandates that the Internal Complaints Committee must be headed by a woman.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

**48.** The primary function of a Family Court is to:
(A) Deal with all types of criminal cases.
(B) Resolve disputes related to corporate law.
(C) Administer and enforce labour laws.
(D) Settle family and matrimonial disputes through conciliation and adjudication.

**49.** Which of the following is a key objective of international conventions related to women's rights?
(A) To establish a global standard for the protection and promotion of women's rights.
(B) To impose a single global culture on all nations.
(C) To create a world government.
(D) To regulate international trade practices exclusively.

NODIA

**50.** What is the most significant aspect of Article 21 of the Indian Constitution in the context of women's rights, as interpreted by the judiciary?
(A) The right to live with dignity, covering protections against violence and abuse.
(B) It guarantees the absolute right to vote for women in all elections.
(C) It explicitly mandates equal pay for women across all national sectors.
(D) It provides for the reservation of seats for women in the Parliament.

**51.** Match the legal term in List I with its correct implication in List II.
**List I :** (Legal Term)
P. Gender Discrimination
Q. Violence against Women
R. Constitutional Provision
S. Enforcement Machinery
**List II :** (Implication)
1. An act of physical or psychological harm directed at a woman.
2. Institutions like courts and police that ensure laws are followed.
3. Unfair treatment based on a person's sex.
4. A rule or principle embedded in the country's supreme law.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

**52.** Human trafficking for sexual exploitation is a grave violation of:
(A) Labour laws only.
(B) Women's rights as human rights.
(C) Property rights only.
(D) Contract law only.

**53.** Consider the following statements about crimes against women:
1. All crimes against women are codified within the Indian Penal Code exclusively.
2. 'Violence' against women can be physical,

**71.** Match the Act in List I with the year of its enactment in List II.

**List I :** (Act)

P. The Family Courts Act

Q. The Dowry Prohibition Act

R. The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act

S. The Equal Remuneration Act

**List II :** (Year)

1. 1961
2. 2013
3. 1976
4. 1984

(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

(B) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3

(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3

(D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4

**72.** The legal protection for women against sexual harassment at the workplace in India is primarily governed by:

(A) The Indian Penal Code only.

(B) The Vishaka Guidelines issued by the Supreme Court.

(C) The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.

(D) The Factories Act, 1948.

**73.** Which of the following NOT a form of Child Abuse?

(A) Neglecting a child's basic needs.

(B) Enrolling a child in school.

(C) Subjecting a child to emotional torment.

(D) Exposing a child to domestic violence.

**74.** The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question selecting the appropriate option.

**Assertion (A) :** Several labour laws in India contain provisions beneficial to women workers, such as maternity benefits and crèche facilities.

**Reason (R) :** These provisions are designed to create a more equitable work environment and enable women's participation in the workforce.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

**75.** The role of the judiciary in enforcing women's rights includes all of the following EXCEPT:

(A) Conducting sting operations to catch offenders.

(B) Interpreting laws in a gender-just manner.

(C) Striking down laws that are discriminatory.

(D) Issuing directions to the executive for proper implementation of laws.

**76.** Which of the following constitutional articles is fundamental to the concept of gender equality, as it guarantees 'equality before the law' and 'equal protection of the laws'?

(A) Article 14

(B) Article 19

(C) Article 21

(D) Article 32

**77.** Consider the following statements about Personal Laws and gender:

1. Personal laws in India are uniform and apply to all citizens regardless of faith.
2. They often contain provisions related to marriage and inheritance that are different for men and women.
3. The Supreme Court of India has never intervened in matters of personal law.
4. These laws can be a source of gender discrimination.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 3 only

(B) 2 and 4 only

(C) 1, 2 and 3 only

(D) 2, 3 and 4 only

**78.** The primary objective of the Maternity Benefit Act is to:

(A) Regulate working hours for all female employees.

(B) Provide for equal pay for equal work.

(C) Allow recovery from childbirth without loss of pay.

(D) Ensure the provision of crèches in all establishments.

**79.** "Systematic, widespread or gross violations of women's human rights" is a key concern addressed by:

(A) Domestic trade policies.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(D) The equal distribution of resources between genders.

**62.** The police's role as an enforcement machinery in cases of crimes against women begins with:
(A) The registration of a First Information Report (FIR).
(B) The pronouncement of the court's judgment.
(C) The filing of an appeal in a higher court.
(D) The amendment of the relevant law by Parliament.

**63.** Which one of the following is a key feature of the Family Courts Act, 1984?
(A) It makes legal representation by a lawyer mandatory in all cases.
(B) It obligates the court to make efforts for settlement and reconciliation first.
(C) It encourages a formal and rigid procedure of evidence.
(D) It exclusively handles criminal cases against family members.

**64.** Consider the following statements:
**Statement I :** All international conventions ratified by India are automatically enforceable by Indian courts.
**Statement II :** The Indian Constitution under Article 51 encourages the State to foster respect for international law and treaty obligations.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

**65.** Which of the following Constitutional provisions empowers the State to make special provisions for the advancement of women and children?
(A) Article 14
(B) Article 15(3)
(C) Article 16(4)
(D) Article 19(1)(g)

**66.** Which of the following is the most comprehensive international treaty specifically addressing women's rights?
(A) Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)
(B) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
(C) Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)
(D) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)

**67.** Consider the following actions:
1. Making sexually coloured remarks.
2. Showing pornography.
3. A demand or request for sexual favours.
4. Physical contact and advances.
5. Providing fair and equal performance feedback.

Which of the above action(s) constitutes 'sexual harassment' as defined by the 2013 Act?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
(B) 1, 2, and 5 only
(C) 3, 4, and 5 only
(D) All of the above

**68.** The principle of 'equal pay for equal work for both men and women' is explicitly mentioned in the Indian Constitution as a:
(A) Fundamental Right
(B) Fundamental Duty
(C) Directive Principle of State Policy
(D) Preamble's objective

**69.** What is the primary legal remedy sought in a Family Court?
(A) Imprisonment
(B) Resolution of matrimonial, custody, and maintenance disputes.
(C) Capital punishment
(D) Monetary fines for traffic violations.

**70.** The phrase "women's rights are human rights" emphasizes that:
(A) Women should have a separate and superior set of rights.
(B) Issues affecting women are niche concerns separate from the agenda.
(C) Civil, political, economic, and social rights apply equally to women.
(D) Human rights are only relevant in the context of gender.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

sexual, psychological, or economic.
3. The legal framework provides protection against sexual harassment only at the workplace.
4. Child abuse is a distinct category of crime that can also fall under crimes against women if the victim is a girl child.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3 only
(D) 2, 3 and 4 only

**54.** The Fundamental Duty to "renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women" is enshrined in which part of the Indian Constitution?
(A) Part III - Fundamental Rights
(B) Part IV - Directive Principles of State Policy
(C) Part V - The Union
(D) Part IV-A - Fundamental Duties

**55.** The concept of "women's rights as human rights" gained significant international prominence following which 1993 event?
(A) The Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro.
(B) The World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna.
(C) The establishment of the World Trade Organization.
(D) The historical conclusion of the global Cold War.

**56.** The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question selecting the appropriate option.
**Assertion (A) :** Personal laws in India have been a subject of debate regarding gender justice.
**Reason (R) :** Several provisions within various personal laws are perceived as discriminatory against women in matters of inheritance, marriage, and divorce.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**57.** An employer pays a female employee less than a male employee for performing the same work under similar working conditions. This action violates which of the following labour laws?
(A) The Factories Act, 1948
(B) The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
(C) The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
(D) The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

**58.** Which of the following is not a primary role of the judiciary as an enforcement machinery?
(A) Interpreting constitutional provisions.
(B) Passing new legislation.
(C) Adjudicating on disputes and punishing offenders.
(D) Issuing writs to protect fundamental rights.

**59.** Which statement incorrectly describes the nature of gender discrimination?
(A) It can be direct, such as refusing to hire a woman for a specific job.
(B) It can be indirect, such as a policy that appears neutral but disadvantages women.
(C) It can be institutional, embedded in the laws, policies, and practices of an organization.
(D) It is always intentional and based on personal prejudice.

NODIA

**60.** Arrange the following international milestones for women's rights in chronological order.
1. Adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action.
2. Adoption of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).
3. The World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna.
4. Adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR).

Select the correct sequence:
(A) 4, 2, 3, 1
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 4, 3, 2, 1
(D) 2, 4, 1, 3

**61.** What does the term 'Gender Discrimination' primarily refer to?
(A) The innate biological differences between men and women.
(B) Practices or attitudes that deny rights based on gender.
(C) The social and cultural roles assigned to men and women.

(B) International conventions and human rights bodies.
(C) Local municipal laws.
(D) Corporate social responsibility guidelines.

**80.** A person forces a woman into prostitution after transporting her from her village to a city. This act constitutes the crime of:
(A) Child Abuse
(B) Sexual Harassment at Workplace
(C) Human Trafficking
(D) Domestic Violence

**81.** Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding 'gender equality'?
(A) It means women and men have equal conditions for realizing their full human rights.
(B) It requires that the different interests, needs, and priorities of both women and men are taken into account.
(C) It is synonymous with treating men and women identically in every respect.
(D) It is a prerequisite for sustainable development and social justice.

**82.** The purpose of having police as part of the enforcement machinery is to:
(A) Create and pass laws.
(B) Interpret constitutional law.
(C) Investigate crimes, apprehend suspects, and maintain law and order.
(D) Preside over court proceedings.

**83.** Which statement accurately describes the status of international conventions in the Indian legal system?
(A) They automatically override all domestic laws.
(B) They have no legal relevance or influence on Indian law.
(C) They can be used by courts as a tool for interpretation and are influential in shaping domestic law, especially where there is a legislative gap.
(D) They are binding only on the executive branch, not the judiciary.

**84.** Consider the following statements:
**Statement I :** Family Courts are designed to be less formal and more conciliatory than traditional civil courts.
**Statement II :** The primary goal of a Family Court is to punish the erring spouse.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

**85.** Which of the following is NOT a form of 'violence' as typically understood in the context of crimes against women?
(A) A consensual disagreement between a husband and wife.
(B) Dowry-related harassment.
(C) Psychological abuse by a partner.
(D) Forced sexual intercourse.

**86.** The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question selecting the appropriate option.
**Assertion (A) :** The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2013, has a broad and inclusive definition of 'workplace'.
**Reason (R) :** The Act aims to provide protection to women in both organized and unorganized sectors, including domestic workers.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**87.** Which of the following best exemplifies the concept of substantive gender equality?
(A) Providing men and women with the exact same facilities without considering their different needs.
(B) Special provisions like maternity leave ensuring equal participation.
(C) Ignoring gender entirely when formulating public policy.
(D) Applying all laws identically to men and women without exception.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

**88.** The main difference between 'gender' and 'sex' is that:
(A) 'Sex' is biological, while 'gender' refers to socially constructed roles and identities.
(B) 'Gender' is biological, while 'sex' refers to socially constructed roles.
(C) The terms are interchangeable and have the same meaning.
(D) 'Sex' relates to equality, while 'gender' relates to discrimination.

**89.** Arrange the following legal mechanisms in the order they would typically be accessed by a victim of a crime.
1. Trial in a Judiciary court.
2. Investigation by the Police.
3. Reporting the crime to the Police (Filing FIR).
4. Appeal to a higher court.

Select the correct sequence:
(A) 3, 2, 1, 4
(B) 2, 3, 1, 4
(C) 3, 1, 2, 4
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4

**90.** The concept of 'women's rights as human rights' fundamentally challenges the view that:
(A) Women are equal to men.
(B) Private-sphere violations against women are not a state concern.
(C) States have a responsibility to protect all citizens.
(D) International law is important.

**91.** Match the term in List I with the most appropriate example or provision in List II.
**List I :** (Term)
P. Personal Law
Q. Labour Law
R. Criminal Law Provision
S. Constitutional Provision
**List II :** (Example/Provision)
1. Section 354D IPC (Stalking)
2. Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
3. Hindu Succession Act, 1956
4. Article 15(3)

(A) P-3, Q-2, S-4, R-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, S-3, R-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, S-2, R-1
(D) P-2, Q-3, S-1, R-4

**92.** All of the following are examples of gender discrimination EXCEPT:
(A) Paying a woman less than a man for the same job.
(B) Refusing to rent an apartment to someone because they are a woman.
(C) Denying a job to a candidate, male or female, because they lack the required qualifications.
(D) Promoting a less competent man over a more competent woman.

NODIA

**93.** Consider the following statements regarding the role of Police and Judiciary:
1. The Police are responsible for the investigation of a crime.
2. The Judiciary is responsible for the adjudication and trial of a crime.
3. The Police have the final authority to declare a person guilty or innocent.
4. The Judiciary drafts and passes new criminal laws.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 3 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

**94.** The legal protection against human trafficking in India is primarily provided under which law?
(A) The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
(B) The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956
(C) The Family Courts Act, 1984
(D) The Companies Act, 2013

**95.** In the context of women's rights, what does 'equality of opportunity' mean?
(A) All women should achieve the same outcomes in life.
(B) Freedom from barriers to achieve potential with a fair starting point.
(C) Women should be given preferential treatment in all fields.
(D) Men's opportunities should be restricted to create space for women.

**96.** Which of the following statements about the Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act, 2013, is incorrect?
(A) It applies to both public and private sectors.
(B) It covers regular, temporary, and daily wage

employees.
(C) It makes it mandatory for the complainant to be a permanent employee of the organization.
(D) It provides for the constitution of a Local Complaints Committee (LCC) for the unorganized sector.

**97.** The constitutional goal of a Uniform Civil Code, mentioned in Article 44, relates to which of the following areas of law?
(A) Criminal Law
(B) Corporate Law
(C) Tax Law
(D) Personal Law

**98.** Consider the following statements:
**Statement I :** The police and judiciary are the two key pillars of the legal enforcement machinery.
**Statement II :** The police are a part of the judiciary and are accountable to the Chief Justice of India.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

**99.** Which of the following international declarations is a comprehensive agenda for women's empowerment, identifying 12 critical areas of concern?
(A) The Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action
(B) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
(C) The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action
(D) The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development

**100.** The concept of 'gender equality' ensures that:
(A) Men and women become the same.
(B) Rights and opportunities will not depend on being born male or female.
(C) Women are given more rights than men.
(D) The biological differences between men and women are ignored in all contexts.

**101.** The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question selecting the appropriate option.
**Assertion (A) :** The establishment of Family Courts represents a shift from an adversarial to a more conciliatory approach in family law.
**Reason (R) :** These courts are mandated to prioritize reaching a settlement between the parties before proceeding with formal adjudication.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**102.** Which of the following scenarios does NOT fall under the purview of Family Courts?
(A) A petition for divorce.
(B) A dispute over child custody.
(C) A claim for maintenance by a wife.
(D) A dispute over a commercial contract between two companies.

**103.** Consider the following acts:
1. Physical abuse
2. Sexual abuse
3. Emotional abuse
4. Neglect
5. Economic abuse

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct regarding the constituents of 'violence' against women?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

**104.** The term 'judiciary' as an enforcement machinery refers to:
(A) The system of courts that interprets and applies the law.
(B) The parliament that enacts the law.
(C) The police force that investigates crime.
(D) The executive branch that formulates policy.

**105.** A key principle of women's rights as human rights is the indivisibility of rights. What does this mean?

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**122.** Match List I with List II and select the correct answer.

**List I :** (Legal Concept)

P. Personal Law
Q. Labour Law
R. Criminal Law
S. Constitutional Law

**List II :** (Example)

1. Section 376, IPC (Rape)
2. Article 14 (Equality before law)
3. The Indian Divorce Act, 1869
4. The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961

(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

**123.** The role of the judiciary in the enforcement of women's rights is best described as:
(A) Passive and observational.
(B) Investigative and prosecutorial.
(C) Adjudicative and interpretive.
(D) Legislative and policy-making.

**124.** Consider the following statements about 'Human Trafficking':
1. It always involves crossing an international border.
2. The consent of the victim is irrelevant if deception or coercion was used.
3. The purpose of trafficking is always for sexual exploitation.
4. It is a violation of fundamental human rights.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2 and 4 only
(D) 2, 3 and 4 only

**125.** The slogan "Women's Rights are Human Rights" was famously amplified at which international conference?
(A) 1992 Earth Summit in Rio
(B) 1995 Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing
(C) 2000 Millennium Summit in New York
(D) 1972 Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment

**126.** Which of the following is NOT a primary function of a Family Court in India?
(A) Adjudicating petitions for divorce.
(B) Deciding matters of child custody.
(C) Granting maintenance to spouses and children.
(D) Prosecuting individuals for the offence of theft.

**127.** The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question selecting the appropriate option.

**Assertion (A) :** The Constitution of India provides for equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.

**Reason (R) :** Article 16(2) of the Constitution prohibits discrimination in respect of any employment or office under the State on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence or any of them.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

NODIA

**128.** From the perspective of enforcement machinery, what is the key difference between the police and the judiciary?
(A) The police enact laws, while the judiciary enforces them.
(B) The police investigate and prosecute, while the judiciary adjudicates and decides cases.
(C) The police are a national body, while the judiciary is state-specific.
(D) There is no functional difference; they perform the same tasks.

**129.** Consider the following statements regarding international legislation on women's rights:
1. Such conventions are legally binding on signatory nations as soon as they are signed.
2. CEDAW is a key international treaty focusing on women's rights.
3. The Beijing Platform for Action is a legally binding treaty with punitive measures.
4. These instruments set international standards and guide domestic policymaking.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

**113.** What is the primary role of the Police as an 'enforcement machinery' in the context of women's rights?
(A) Primary agency for investigation and apprehension in criminal matters.
(B) To pass judgments and sentences in criminal cases.
(C) To draft legislation for the protection of women.
(D) To provide free legal aid to women victims.

**114.** Which of the following is NOT a constitutional provision directly aimed at empowering women in India?
(A) Article 15(3)
(B) Article 243D
(C) Article 39(d)
(D) Article 370

**115.** The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question selecting the appropriate option.
**Assertion (A) :** Women's rights are recognized as an indivisible and integral part of human rights.
**Reason (R) :** International conventions like CEDAW have been instrumental in establishing global norms against gender-based discrimination.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**116.** Which of the following is a legal protection measure specifically designed to tackle 'Child Abuse'?
(A) The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act.
(B) The Companies Act.
(C) The Indian Contract Act.
(D) The Transfer of Property Act.

**117.** Consider the following aspects of law and governance:
1. The Indian Penal Code (IPC) defines various crimes.
2. The Family Courts Act provides a forum for matrimonial disputes.
3. The Constitution guarantees fundamental rights.
4. The police investigate reported offenses.
5. The judiciary interprets law and adjudicates cases.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct regarding the components of the legal and enforcement framework for women's rights in India?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 3, 4 and 5 only
(C) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

**118.** The main purpose of the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 is to:
(A) Ensure all workers in an industry receive the same salary, regardless of skill.
(B) Prevent discrimination on the ground of sex in matters of remuneration.
(C) Fix a national minimum wage for all citizens.
(D) Provide for retirement benefits for women workers.

**119.** A defining characteristic of 'Gender Discrimination' is that it is:
(A) Always based on biological differences.
(B) A justifiable practice in private life.
(C) Arbitrary and unfair distinction based on gender.
(D) A practice that only affects women in developing countries.

**120.** In the context of the Indian Constitution, which of the following is the most powerful provision for enforcing fundamental rights, including those related to gender equality?
(A) Article 51A (Fundamental Duties)
(B) Article 44 (Uniform Civil Code)
(C) Article 32 (Right to Constitutional Remedies)
(D) Article 39A (Equal justice and free legal aid)

**121.** The mandate to provide 'just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief' is a:
(A) Fundamental Right under Article 19.
(B) Directive Principle under Article 42.
(C) Fundamental Duty under Article 51A.
(D) Power of the President under Article 72.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(A) That civil and political rights are more important than economic and social rights.
(B) That all rights are interconnected and equally important.
(C) That rights apply only to individuals, not to groups.
(D) That rights can be divided and granted in stages.

**106.** Match the crime in List I with its most relevant legal framework in List II.
**List I :** (Crime)
P. Sexual Harassment at Workplace
Q. Human Trafficking
R. Dowry-related violence
S. Sex-selective abortion
**List II :** (Legal Framework)
1. Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act
2. Dowry Prohibition Act & IPC
3. PCPNDT Act
4. SHW Act, 2013
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4

**107.** Which Constitutional Amendment Act gave constitutional status to Panchayati Raj institutions and provided for reservation of not less than one-third of the total number of seats for women?
(A) 42nd Amendment Act
(B) 44th Amendment Act
(C) 73rd Amendment Act
(D) 86th Amendment Act

**108.** Which statement is incorrect regarding Labour Laws for women?
(A) The Maternity Benefit Act provides for paid leave for women during childbirth.
(B) The Factories Act has provisions for crèches if a certain number of women are employed.
(C) The Equal Remuneration Act mandates equal pay for equal work.
(D) All labour laws in India apply exclusively to women workers.

**109.** What is the fundamental premise of 'Personal Laws' in India?
(A) They are based on the principle of territoriality, applying to everyone in a specific region.
(B) They are based on the principle of individual autonomy, allowing each person to create their own laws.
(C) Religious affiliation governing specific civil matters.
(D) They are uniform civil laws applicable to all citizens equally.

**110.** Arrange the following legal concepts in a logical hierarchy from most supreme/general to most specific.
1. A rule in the Maternity Benefit Act
2. A Fundamental Right in the Constitution of India
3. A principle in an International Convention (e.g., CEDAW)
4. An order passed by a Family Court
Select the correct sequence:
(A) 3, 2, 1, 4
(B) 2, 3, 1, 4
(C) 2, 1, 4, 3
(D) 3, 1, 2, 4

NODIA

**111.** The failure of a guardian to provide adequate food, clothing, or shelter to a child in their care is a form of:
(A) Physical abuse
(B) Emotional abuse
(C) Neglect (a form of Child Abuse)
(D) Sexual abuse

**112.** Consider the following statements:
**Statement I :** The Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act, 2013, was enacted to give effect to the Vishaka Guidelines laid down by the Supreme Court.
**Statement II :** The Act is applicable only to female employees and does not cover female clients or customers who visit a workplace.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3 only
(D) 2, 3 and 4 only

**130.** The legal framework for dealing with 'Child Abuse' in India includes:
(A) The Indian Contract Act, 1872
(B) The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012
(C) The Transfer of Property Act, 1882
(D) The Companies Act, 2013

**131.** Which of the following is an example of a Labour Law specifically benefiting women?
(A) The Indian Penal Code
(B) The Maternity Benefit Act
(C) The Hindu Marriage Act
(D) The Family Courts Act

**132.** Consider the following statements:
**Statement I :** Personal laws in India are uniform for all communities.
**Statement II :** Many personal laws have been criticized for containing provisions that are discriminatory towards women.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

**133.** The constitutional duty to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women is directed at:
(A) The State only
(B) The Judiciary only
(C) Every citizen of India
(D) Foreign nationals residing in India

**134.** Which of the following best defines Gender Discrimination in a legal context?
(A) Differentiating between people based on their abilities.
(B) Differentiating between people based on their age.
(C) Treating one gender less favourably based on their sex.
(D) Differentiating between citizens and non-citizens.

NODIA

**135.** The concept of 'women's rights as human rights' implies that:
(A) The state is not responsible for violence against women that occurs in the private sphere.
(B) The state must prevent, investigate, and punish all acts of gender violence.
(C) Women's rights are a matter of charity, not entitlement.
(D) Only international courts can address violations of women's rights.

**136.** The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2013, came into force following the guidelines laid down by the Supreme Court in which landmark case?
(A) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
(B) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India
(C) Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan
(D) Shah Bano Begum v. Mohd. Ahmed Khan

**137.** Which of the following correctly describes a Family Court's approach?
(A) Strictly adversarial with an emphasis on procedural formalities.
(B) Focused on punishing the parties involved.
(C) Conciliatory, aiming for settlement and low legal complexity.
(D) Exclusively concerned with property disputes between corporations.

**138.** The primary international instrument that provides a comprehensive framework for eliminating discrimination against women is:
(A) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)
(B) The Convention against Torture (CAT)
(C) The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)
(D) The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)

**139.** The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question selecting the appropriate option.
**Assertion (A) :** Article 15(1) of the Indian

wide range of unwelcome acts.
4. It only protects women who are permanent employees.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3 only
(D) 2, 3 and 4 only

**158.** The main objective of establishing Family Courts was to:
(A) Increase the number of judges in the country.
(B) Create a specialized forum for speedy and conciliatory resolution of family disputes.
(C) Handle high-value commercial litigation.
(D) Enforce criminal law with greater severity.

**159.** Which of the following is not an international convention or declaration related to women's rights?
(A) CEDAW
(B) Beijing Platform for Action
(C) The Warsaw Convention (on international air travel)
(D) Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action

**160.** The term 'violence against women' in the context of human rights refers to:
(A) Gender-based violence causing physical, sexual, or psychological harm.
(B) Only physical violence perpetrated by a stranger.
(C) Disagreements within a family that do not involve physical harm.
(D) Violence committed by women against other women.

**161.** Which part of the Indian Constitution contains the Directive Principles of State Policy, including provisions for equal pay and maternity relief?
(A) Part III
(B) Part IV
(C) Part IVA
(D) Part V

**162.** Consider the following statements:
**Statement I :** The police are a part of the judicial branch of the government.
**Statement II :** The judiciary is responsible for trying cases and delivering judgments, while the police are responsible for investigation.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

**163.** The principle of gender equality is best reflected in which of these constitutional provisions?
(A) Article 17 (Abolition of Untouchability)
(B) Article 14 (Equality before law)
(C) Article 25 (Freedom of Religion)
(D) Article 30 (Rights of Minorities)

**164.** Human trafficking is a crime that involves the _____ of persons for the purpose of exploitation.
(A) Education and empowerment
(B) Recruitment, transfer, or receipt
(C) Legal and voluntary migration
(D) Charitable assistance and support

**165.** Match List I with List II.
**List I :** (Law/Convention)
P. CEDAW
Q. Sexual Harassment Act, 2013
R. Family Courts Act, 1984
S. Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
**List II :** (Main Focus)
1. Prevention of discrimination in wages based on sex.
2. Speedy and conciliatory settlement of matrimonial disputes.
3. Providing a safe working environment for women.
4. International framework for eliminating discrimination against women.
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

**166.** A woman being denied a job because the employer believes women are 'less reliable' is an act of:
(A) Gender Equality
(B) Gender Discrimination

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

cases.

**148.** The concept of 'Child Abuse' is limited to:
(A) Only physical harm.
(B) Only sexual harm.
(C) Only actions by parents.
(D) A harmful range including physical, sexual, and emotional abuse.

**149.** Consider the following statements:
**Statement I :** All Personal Laws in India are based on the principle of gender equality.
**Statement II :** The Constitution of India provides for a Uniform Civil Code as a Directive Principle of State Policy.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

**150.** Which international convention is specifically dedicated to combating and preventing human trafficking?
(A) The CEDAW
(B) The Palermo Protocol (Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons)
(C) The Rome Statute
(D) The Geneva Conventions

**151.** Which Constitutional Article ensures equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment under the State, prohibiting discrimination on grounds of sex?
(A) Article 14
(B) Article 15(1)
(C) Article 16(2)
(D) Article 21A

**152.** Which of the following represents a correct pair of enforcement machinery and its primary function?
(A) Judiciary - Investigation
(B) Police - Adjudication
(C) Police - Investigation
(D) Judiciary - Law making

**153.** The idea that women should enjoy the same human rights as men, without discrimination, is a core tenet of:
(A) The principle of gender discrimination.
(B) The concept of women's rights as human rights.
(C) The hierarchy of rights.
(D) The separation of public and private spheres.

**154.** Which of the following falls under the purview of Labour Laws relevant to women?
(A) Laws relating to divorce.
(B) Laws relating to maternity benefits and equal pay.
(C) Laws relating to criminal assault.
(D) Laws relating to inheritance.

**155.** The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question selecting the appropriate option.
**Assertion (A) :** The judiciary in India has, through interpretation, expanded the meaning of 'life' under Article 21 to include the 'right to live with dignity'.
**Reason (R) :** This expansive interpretation has been crucial in addressing issues like sexual harassment and creating a safer environment for women.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**156.** The practice of demanding or giving property or valuable security in connection with a marriage is addressed by which specific legislation?
(A) The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
(B) The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
(C) The Special Marriage Act, 1954
(D) The Indian Contract Act, 1872

**157.** Consider the following statements about the Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act, 2013:
1. It is only applicable to government organizations.
2. It mandates the formation of an Internal Complaints Committee (ICC).
3. It defines sexual harassment to include a

NODIA

Constitution prohibits the state from discriminating against any citizen on grounds only of sex.

**Reason (R) :** This provision is the constitutional bedrock for ensuring gender equality in all state actions.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**140.** Which of the following acts does not fall under the category of Personal Law?
(A) The Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act
(B) The Special Marriage Act
(C) The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act
(D) The Indian Penal Code

**141.** Consider the following statements regarding legal protections:
1. The Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act, 2013 defines 'workplace' very broadly.
2. The POCSO Act, 2012 provides legal protection to children from sexual abuse.
3. The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act is the primary legislation against human trafficking.
4. The Dowry Prohibition Act deals with demands for dowry before, during, and after marriage.
5. All these laws are enforced solely by NGOs without state involvement.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
(C) 3, 4 and 5 only
(D) All of the above

**142.** A company terminates a female employee's service upon learning she is pregnant. This action would most likely contravene the provisions of which Act?
(A) The Equal Remuneration Act
(B) The Factories Act
(C) The Maternity Benefit Act
(D) The Companies Act

**143.** In the enforcement machinery, the unique function of the judiciary is to:
(A) Maintain law and order on the streets.
(B) Investigate the facts of a criminal case.
(C) Interpret the law and Constitution and deliver binding judgments.
(D) Register First Information Reports (FIRs).

**144.** Match List I with List II.

**List I :** (Article)
P. Article 14
Q. Article 15(3)
R. Article 39(a)
S. Article 243T

**List II :** (Provision)
1. Right to an adequate means of livelihood for men and women equally.
2. Reservation of seats for women in Municipalities.
3. Equality before law.
4. Power of State to make special provisions for women.

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

**145.** "Any unwelcome physical, verbal or non-verbal conduct of sexual nature" at a workplace can be termed as:
(A) A standard HR practice
(B) Sexual Harassment
(C) A performance appraisal
(D) An industrial dispute

**146.** Which of the following is an incorrect statement about Gender Equality?
(A) It refers to equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities for women and men.
(B) It implies that men and women are the same.
(C) It is essential for achieving sustainable development.
(D) It includes the consideration of the different needs of men and women.

**147.** A core principle of the Family Courts is to:
(A) Use a very formal procedure.
(B) Exclude lawyers from proceedings.
(C) Encourage settlement through conciliation.
(D) Impose heavy financial penalties in all

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(C) Affirmative Action
(D) Judicial Activism

**167.** Which of the following is not considered a 'personal law' matter?
(A) Marriage
(B) Adoption
(C) Robbery
(D) Succession

**168.** What is a key feature of the judiciary as an enforcement body?
(A) It can only suggest changes to laws.
(B) It has the power of judicial review to strike down unconstitutional laws.
(C) It is subordinate to the police force.
(D) Its decisions are not binding on the parties.

**169.** The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question selecting the appropriate option.
**Assertion (A) :** International conventions on women's rights are crucial for global advocacy.
**Reason (R) :** They establish universally accepted standards against which domestic laws and practices can be measured and improved.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**170.** Which Act specifically provides for legal protection against sexual harassment in educational institutions for female students?
(A) The Right to Education Act, 2009
(B) The University Grants Commission Act, 1956
(C) The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013
(D) The Indian Penal Code, 1860

**171.** Consider the following statements about rights and laws for women:
1. 'Gender Equality' means treating men and women identically, ignoring all differences.
2. Personal laws in India are uniform for all citizens.
3. The judiciary acts as an enforcement machinery by interpreting laws and protecting rights.
4. The Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act, 2013, applies only to the government sector.
5. Human trafficking is a crime involving exploitation.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 3 and 5 only
(C) 1, 2 and 4 only
(D) 3, 4 and 5 only

**172.** The Constitutional provision for securing a 'living wage, conditions of work ensuring a decent standard of life' and the provision for 'maternity relief' are found in:
(A) The Fundamental Rights
(B) The Directive Principles of State Policy
(C) The Preamble
(D) The Fundamental Duties

**173.** The primary responsibility for investigating a complaint of dowry death lies with which enforcement machinery?
(A) The Family Court
(B) The Police
(C) The National Commission for Women
(D) The Labour Court

**174.** Which of the following is the most accurate statement regarding 'personal laws' in India?
(A) They are a set of laws that govern criminal conduct.
(B) Religious community civil laws governing marriage and inheritance.
(C) They have been completely replaced by a Uniform Civil Code.
(D) They are formulated by the United Nations for all member countries.

**175.** Which legal instrument provides the most comprehensive definition and framework for tackling child abuse, especially sexual abuse, in India?
(A) The Juvenile Justice Act
(B) The Indian Penal Code
(C) The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act
(D) The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act

NODIA

**176.** The concept that women are entitled to the full range of human rights is central to the principle of:
(A) Gender segregation.
(B) Women's rights as human rights.
(C) Patriarchal authority.
(D) Legal pluralism.

**177.** Consider the following statements:
**Statement I :** The Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act, 2013, is based on the principles laid down in the Vishaka judgment.
**Statement II :** The Act is wider in scope than the judgment, providing a detailed civil redressal mechanism.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

**178.** The primary purpose of an international convention on rights is to:
(A) Create a binding global law that automatically applies everywhere.
(B) Provide a forum for countries to discuss trade.
(C) Set standards and frameworks to align domestic laws.
(D) Establish a global police force.

**179.** The right to constitutional remedies under Article 32 allows a citizen to directly approach which court for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights?
(A) The High Court
(B) The Supreme Court
(C) The District Court
(D) The Family Court

**180.** Refusing a woman access to education or a job based solely on her gender is a violation of the principle of:
(A) Gender equality
(B) Religious freedom
(C) Judicial independence
(D) Legislative sovereignty

**181.** Match List I with List II.
**List I :** (Type of Law)
P. Constitutional Law
Q. Labour Law
R. Family Law
S. Criminal Law
**List II :** (Subject Matter)
1. Regulation of working conditions, wages, maternity benefits.
2. Provisions defining crimes and prescribing punishments.
3. Fundamental rights and structure of government.
4. Rules governing marriage, divorce, succession.
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4

**182.** Violence against women, including domestic violence, is considered a human rights violation because:
(A) It only happens in public spaces.
(B) It infringes upon rights to life, liberty, and security.
(C) It is a private family matter.
(D) It is only a criminal law issue, not a human rights issue.

**183.** Which of the following is NOT an objective of the Family Courts?
(A) To promote conciliation in matrimonial disputes.
(B) To secure speedy settlement of disputes.
(C) To adopt a formal and rigid procedure of traditional courts.
(D) To work towards stabilizing marriages where possible.

**184.** The provision ensuring 'equal pay for equal work' for both men and women is enshrined in:
(A) Article 14 of the Constitution
(B) Article 19(1)(g) of the Constitution
(C) Article 39(d) of the Constitution
(D) The Preamble of the Constitution

**185.** The term 'enforcement machinery' in the context of law refers to the:
(A) Institutions responsible for making laws.
(B) Institutions ensuring compliance and law

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

implementation.
(C) Non-governmental organizations that advocate for laws.
(D) The media that reports on legal issues.

**186.** The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question selecting the appropriate option.
**Assertion (A) :** The Indian legal system contains a multiplicity of personal laws based on different religions.
**Reason (R) :** The Constitution of India, in Article 44, directs the State to endeavour to secure for the citizens a Uniform Civil Code, but it has not been implemented.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**187.** Which of the following is a key legal protection against human trafficking?
(A) The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act
(B) The Right to Information Act
(C) The Environment Protection Act
(D) The Consumer Protection Act

**188.** Which of the following best describes the role of the judiciary?
(A) To pass laws and budgets.
(B) To investigate crimes and arrest suspects.
(C) To interpret laws and settle legal disputes.
(D) To implement government policies.

**189.** Consider the following:
1. Denying a girl child education while sending a boy child to school.
2. Paying a woman less for the same work as a man.
3. Reserving seats for women in local government bodies.
4. Providing maternity leave to female employees.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are examples of gender discrimination?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 3 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

**190.** International conventions like CEDAW become fully enforceable within India only when:
(A) They are signed by the President.
(B) They are ratified by the government.
(C) The Indian Parliament enacts domestic legislation in harmony with the convention.
(D) The Supreme Court of India issues a notice.

NODIA

**191.** The requirement for a workplace with 50 or more employees to have a crèche facility is a provision under which labour law?
(A) The Maternity Benefit Act, 2017 (amendment)
(B) The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
(C) The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
(D) The Trade Unions Act, 1926

**192.** Consider the following statements:
**Statement I :** The police is the primary investigating agency in the criminal justice system.
**Statement II :** The judiciary is the primary adjudicating agency in the criminal justice system.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

**193.** The purpose of Article 15(3) of the Constitution, which allows for special provisions for women, is to:
(A) Establish female superiority.
(B) Promote substantive equality through affirmative action.
(C) Restrict women's rights in certain areas.
(D) Create a separate legal system for women.

**194.** Which of the following is a crime against women specifically related to the workplace environment?
(A) Dowry death
(B) Domestic violence
(C) Sexual harassment at workplace
(D) Female foeticide

**235.** Which of the following constitutional provisions is a Directive Principle of State Policy?
(A) Equality before law (Article 14)
(B) Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of sex (Article 15)
(C) Right to Constitutional Remedies (Article 32)
(D) Equal pay for equal work for both men and women (Article 39(d))

**236.** All of the following are typically considered forms of child abuse EXCEPT:
(A) Scolding a child for dangerous behaviour.
(B) Willful neglect of a child's health needs.
(C) Inflicting burns or bruises on a child.
(D) Sexually exploiting a child.

**237.** The Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) is a mandatory requirement under which Act?
(A) The Family Courts Act, 1984
(B) The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
(C) The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2013
(D) The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976

**238.** The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question selecting the appropriate option.
**Assertion (A) :** The Constitution of India contains provisions for both formal equality and substantive equality.
**Reason (R) :** While Article 14 ensures formal equality, Article 15(3) allows for special provisions for women, aiming to redress historical disadvantages and achieve substantive equality.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**239.** The most significant role of the judiciary as an enforcement machinery is its power to:
(A) Conduct police patrols.
(B) Pass the national budget.
(C) Interpret the law and protect fundamental rights through judicial review.
(D) Directly manage government departments.

**240.** The debate around a Uniform Civil Code in India directly relates to the existing system of:
(A) Criminal Laws
(B) Personal Laws
(C) Labour Laws
(D) Tax Laws

**241.** Consider the following statements about legal protections for women:
1. The Maternity Benefit Act provides for paid leave from work.
2. The Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act mandates an Internal Complaints Committee.
3. The Indian Penal Code contains sections dealing with crimes like rape and cruelty by a husband.
4. The Family Courts Act focuses on conciliatory settlement of matrimonial disputes.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2 and 3 only
(C) 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

**242.** The "Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action" is a significant international document that:
(A) Is a legally binding treaty on climate change.
(B) Is a comprehensive global agenda for women's empowerment.
(C) Established the International Criminal Court.
(D) Regulates international trade in services.

**243.** The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, is a Labour Law designed to combat:
(A) Child labour
(B) Gender discrimination in wages
(C) Unsafe working conditions
(D) Unfair dismissal of workers

**244.** Consider the following statements:
**Statement I :** Gender equality and gender equity are identical concepts.
**Statement II :** Gender equality refers to equal rights and opportunities, while gender equity refers to fairness and justice in the distribution of benefits and responsibilities, often requiring differential treatment to achieve equality of

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(B) Investigation of a crime.
(C) Final conviction of the accused.
(D) Arrest of a suspect.

**205.** Consider the following statements:
**Statement I :** CEDAW is an international treaty that requires states to eliminate discrimination against women in all its forms.
**Statement II :** Once a country ratifies CEDAW, all its domestic laws automatically change to conform to the treaty without legislative action.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

**206.** The constitutional provision that allows for special measures, like reservation for women in local bodies, is an example of:
(A) Formal equality
(B) Substantive equality
(C) Gender discrimination
(D) Procedural lapse

**207.** Which of the following is an INCORRECT pair?
(A) Police - Investigation
(B) Judiciary - Adjudication
(C) Legislature - Enactment of Laws
(D) Family Court - Criminal Prosecution

**208.** The main objective of the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 is to combat:
(A) Trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation
(B) Child Labour
(C) Bonded Labour
(D) Illegal financial transactions

**209.** The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question selecting the appropriate option.
**Assertion (A) :** Many labour laws in India include special provisions for women workers.
**Reason (R) :** These provisions, such as maternity benefits and restrictions on hazardous work, are intended to discriminate against women and limit their employment opportunities.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**210.** The concept that violence against women is a violation of human rights challenges the traditional notion that:
(A) The state is supreme.
(B) Such violence is a "private" matter beyond state intervention.
(C) Men and women are equal.
(D) All criminals should be punished.

**211.** Consider the following statements about Constitutional Provisions for Women in India:
1. Article 14 guarantees equality before the law for all persons.
2. Article 15(1) prohibits discrimination on the ground of sex.
3. Article 15(3) empowers the state to make special provisions for women.
4. Article 39(d) directs the state to secure equal pay for equal work for men and women.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2 and 3 only
(C) 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

**212.** A key distinction of a Family Court is its emphasis on:
(A) Conciliation and settlement.
(B) Strict rules of evidence.
(C) Public trials in all cases.
(D) High court fees.

**213.** The role of the judiciary as an enforcement machinery is crucial because it:
(A) Carries out arrests.
(B) Acts as the protector of rights against arbitrary action.
(C) Formulates government policy.
(D) Manages the police force.

**214.** Which of the following best describes the scope of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2013?

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(C) Article 42
(D) Article 39(e)

**263.** The constitutional provision for maternity relief is found within which part of the legal framework described in the passage?
(A) The Fundamental Rights, as an enforceable right.
(B) The Fundamental Duties, as an obligation on employers.
(C) The Directive Principles, as a goal for state policy under Article 42.
(D) The Preamble, as a general objective of the state.

**264.** What does Article 51A(e) of the Fundamental Duties require of Indian citizens?
(A) To provide an adequate means of livelihood for women.
(B) To ensure equal pay for equal work in their private enterprises.
(C) To campaign for the enforcement of Directive Principles in courts.
(D) To renounce practices that are insulting to the dignity of women.

**265.** What is the key difference highlighted in the passage between DPSP and Fundamental Duties regarding their target audience?
(A) DPSP are for the state, while Fundamental Duties are for citizens.
(B) DPSP are for citizens, while Fundamental Duties are for the state.
(C) DPSP are enforceable, while Fundamental Duties are not.
(D) DPSP deal with economic rights, while Fundamental Duties deal with political rights.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*The legal landscape in India concerning family matters is characterized by a pluralistic system of personal laws. These laws, which are largely based on religion, govern crucial aspects of life for women, including marriage, divorce, maintenance, inheritance, and adoption. Consequently, the rights and legal status of a woman in these personal domains are often determined by the religious community to which she belongs. This has led to a situation where there is no single, uniform code applicable to all citizens, resulting in significant variations in rights and protections. For instance, the grounds for divorce, the procedure for obtaining it, and the rights to alimony and property post-divorce can differ substantially between Hindu, Muslim, Christian, and Parsi personal laws. This plurality often creates a tension between the sanctity of personal laws, which are protected as part of the freedom of religion, and the constitutional mandate of gender equality under Articles 14 and 15. The judiciary has, on numerous occasions, intervened to interpret these personal laws in a manner that aligns them more closely with constitutional principles, striking down provisions found to be overtly discriminatory. These judicial interventions, along with legislative reforms, reflect an ongoing effort to balance religious freedoms with the fundamental right of women to equality and justice within the family structure.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**266.** What is the defining characteristic of the system of personal laws in India as described in the passage?
(A) It is a single, uniform code applicable to all citizens regardless of religion.
(B) It is a system where family matters are governed by laws based on religious affiliation.
(C) It is a framework exclusively designed and enforced by the judiciary.
(D) It is a set of international conventions adopted as domestic law.

**267.** According to the passage, a primary source of legal conflict in this area is the tension between:
(A) Personal laws and international human rights treaties.
(B) Religious personal laws and the constitutional guarantee of gender equality.
(C) The judiciary and the legislature in interpreting family matters.
(D) The rights of individuals and the rights of the family as a unit.

**268.** Which of the following aspects of a woman's life is mentioned in the passage as being governed by personal laws?
(A) The right to inheritance and maintenance

NODIA

government, while the judiciary is part of the state government.
(D) There is no fundamental difference; they are interchangeable.

**224.** Which of the following is NOT a form of 'violence' against women?
(A) Physical assault
(B) Emotional abuse and intimidation
(C) Economic deprivation by a partner
(D) A mutually agreed-upon career choice

**225.** International conventions relating to women's rights serve as:
(A) Legally enforceable global laws that override national sovereignty.
(B) A moral and legal benchmark for states to incorporate into law.
(C) A set of non-binding recommendations with no legal weight.
(D) A framework for international trade agreements.

**226.** The Maternity Benefit Act, a key labour law, primarily aims to:
(A) Protect the health of the mother and child and ensure job security during maternity.
(B) Secure equal pay for women.
(C) Regulate working hours for all factory workers.
(D) Prohibit child labour.

**227.** Consider the following statements:
**Statement I :** The Indian Constitution ensures equality before the law under Article 14.
**Statement II :** This principle of equality is absolute and does not permit the state to make any special provisions for any section of society.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

**228.** The legal protection against sexual harassment at the workplace in India finds its statutory basis in:
(A) The Indian Contract Act, 1872
(B) The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2013
(C) The Information Technology Act, 2000
(D) The Companies Act, 2013

**229.** The main challenge posed by Personal Laws to gender equality lies in the fact that:
(A) They are not written down.
(B) They apply only to men.
(C) They often reflect customs that do not align with modern equality.
(D) They are too new and untested.

**230.** The crime of human trafficking inherently involves:
(A) The element of exploitation.
(B) The consent of the victim.
(C) A legal contract of employment.
(D) An international border crossing.

**231.** The term 'Gender Discrimination' refers to a distinction that is:
(A) Based on merit and qualification.
(B) Justified by biological differences.
(C) Arbitrary and prejudicial based on a person's gender.
(D) Sanctioned by all international laws.

**232.** The primary enforcement machinery for criminal law in India are:
(A) The Police and the Judiciary.
(B) The Legislature and the Executive.
(C) NGOs and the Media.
(D) The President and the Prime Minister.

**233.** The principle that "women's rights are human rights" was a central theme of the:
(A) 1979 CEDAW Convention
(B) 1993 Vienna World Conference on Human Rights
(C) 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights
(D) 2015 Sustainable Development Goals

**234.** The main purpose of the Family Courts Act, 1984, is to provide a judicial forum that prioritizes:
(A) Punishment and penalty.
(B) Conciliation and speedy settlement.
(C) Complex legal procedures.
(D) Corporate and commercial disputes.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

**195.** Consider the following legal concepts:
1. Personal laws differ based on religion.
2. Labour laws regulate employment conditions.
3. Family courts aim for conciliatory dispute settlement.
4. Constitutional provisions are the supreme law of the land.
5. International conventions set global standards for rights.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are relevant to the study of women, law, and governance in India?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 4 and 5 only
(C) 1, 2 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

**196.** The notion that rights are universal, inalienable, and indivisible is central to the modern concept of:
(A) Human Rights
(B) Contractual Rights
(C) Property Rights
(D) Customary Rights

**197.** Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding the Indian judiciary's role?
(A) It acts as the guardian of the Constitution and fundamental rights.
(B) Its decisions are binding on all authorities within India.
(C) It has the power of judicial review.
(D) It is responsible for the arrest and detention of accused persons.

**198.** The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question selecting the appropriate option.
**Assertion (A) :** The Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act, 2013 provides a mechanism for redressal of complaints.
**Reason (R) :** The Act is purely punitive and does not have any provisions for prevention of sexual harassment.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**199.** What does the term 'enforcement machinery' encompass in the context of law?
(A) Bodies like police and courts ensuring laws are obeyed.
(B) The Parliament and Legislative Assemblies.
(C) The media and civil society organizations.
(D) The educational institutions that teach law.

NODIA

**200.** The primary purpose of laws against child abuse is:
(A) To protect the well-being, safety, and development of children.
(B) To punish parents.
(C) To regulate child labour.
(D) To govern school admissions.

**201.** The principle of 'Gender Equality' fundamentally means:
(A) Men and women should be treated exactly the same in all circumstances.
(B) Absence of discrimination in opportunities and social benefits.
(C) Society should be matriarchal instead of patriarchal.
(D) Women should be given special privileges in every sphere of life.

**202.** Which of the following is the most appropriate description of 'Personal Laws'?
(A) Civil laws on marriage and inheritance that vary by religion.
(B) Laws relating to individual income tax.
(C) Laws that an individual creates for himself or herself.
(D) Laws governing personal relationships between friends.

**203.** The landmark Vishaka judgment by the Supreme Court of India led to the formulation of guidelines to combat:
(A) Human trafficking
(B) Child abuse
(C) Sexual harassment at the workplace
(D) Domestic violence

**204.** Which of the following is NOT a primary function of the police as an enforcement machinery?
(A) Registration of FIR.

outcome.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

**245.** A situation where a policy, though not explicitly discriminatory, disproportionately harms women is an example of:
(A) Direct Discrimination
(B) Indirect Discrimination
(C) Affirmative Action
(D) Protective Discrimination

**246.** The fundamental role of the police in the criminal justice process is that of:
(A) An adjudicator
(B) An investigator
(C) A legislator
(D) A policy maker

**247.** The core idea behind establishing Family Courts was to move away from an adversarial system towards a more _____ system for family disputes.
(A) Punitive
(B) Inquisitorial
(C) Commercial
(D) Conciliatory

**248.** The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 provides protection to:
(A) Only girl children
(B) Only boy children
(C) All persons below the age of 18 years
(D) Only children from economically weaker sections

**249.** Which of the following is an INCORRECT statement about constitutional safeguards for women in India?
(A) The Constitution prohibits discrimination based on sex.
(B) The Constitution provides for reservation for women in Panchayats.
(C) The Constitution mandates a Uniform Civil Code which is fully in force across India.
(D) The Constitution imposes a duty on citizens to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.

**250.** The legal framework addressing sexual harassment at the workplace in India, embodied in the 2013 Act, is a direct outcome of:
(A) The guidelines laid down by the Supreme Court in the Vishaka case.
(B) An international trade agreement.
(C) A directive from the President of India.
(D) A recommendation from the Law Commission on tax reform.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*The discourse on women's rights is fundamentally rooted in the broader framework of human rights, asserting that the rights of women are indivisible from, and integral to, universal human rights. This perspective gained significant international traction, moving away from a welfare-based approach to a rights-based paradigm. Central to this paradigm are the interconnected concepts of gender equality and gender discrimination. Gender equality is not about making men and women identical but about ensuring that access to rights, opportunities, and resources is not dependent on their gender. It aims for equality of outcomes, recognizing that different strategies may be needed to achieve this for men and women. Conversely, gender discrimination encompasses any distinction, exclusion, or restriction made on the basis of sex which has the effect or purpose of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment, or exercise by women of human rights and fundamental freedoms. This discrimination can be de jure (enshrined in law) or de facto (practiced in reality), and its elimination is a primary objective of both national and international legal instruments aimed at securing women's rights. The strategic framing of women's rights as human rights elevates issues traditionally considered private, such as domestic violence, into the public sphere of state responsibility.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(A) It applies only to cases of physical assault.
(B) It applies only to women in corporate offices.
(C) It applies only to women in government service.
(D) It broadly protects women in both organized and unorganized sectors.

**215.** The UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) is a legally binding international:
(A) Treaty
(B) Declaration
(C) Resolution
(D) Guideline

**216.** The provision of 'maternity benefit' in labour laws is an example of a measure aimed at achieving:
(A) Formal equality
(B) Substantive equality
(C) Reverse discrimination
(D) Gender segregation

**217.** Consider the following statements:
**Statement I :** The police have the authority to pronounce a person guilty of a crime.
**Statement II :** The authority to pronounce a person guilty rests with the judiciary after a fair trial.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

**218.** Personal laws have often been a site of conflict with which fundamental right?
(A) Right to Equality
(B) Right to Freedom of Speech
(C) Right to Freedom of Religion
(D) Right against Exploitation

**219.** The definition of 'child' for the purpose of protection under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012, is any person below the age of:
(A) 14 years
(B) 16 years
(C) 18 years
(D) 21 years

**220.** What is the core principle of 'gender equality'?
(A) Equal valuation by society of role similarities and differences.
(B) The elimination of all differences in roles between men and women.
(C) The superiority of women in social and political spheres.
(D) The identical treatment of men and women in every single situation.

**221.** Consider the following statements about the legal framework for women in India:
1. The Constitution prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex.
2. Special laws like the Dowry Prohibition Act exist to address specific crimes.
3. The Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act covers women in the unorganized sector.
4. Personal laws governing family matters are uniform for all citizens.
5. Family Courts are designed to be adversarial and formal.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 1, 4 and 5 only
(C) 2, 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4 and 5

**222.** The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments are significant for women's political empowerment because they provide for:
(A) Reservation of seats for women in local self-government institutions (Panchayats and Municipalities).
(B) The right to vote for women.
(C) Reservation of seats for women in Parliament.
(D) The right to form political parties.

**223.** What is the fundamental difference between the roles of the police and the judiciary?
(A) The police are an executive body focused on investigation, while the judiciary is a judicial body focused on adjudication.
(B) The police interpret the law, while the judiciary enforces it on the ground.
(C) The police are part of the central

NODIA

(A) Article 15(1)
(B) Article 14
(C) Article 15(3)
(D) Article 16

**257.** What is the specific prohibition mandated by Article 15(1) of the Indian Constitution?
(A) Discrimination by private citizens on the basis of sex.
(B) The creation of any special provisions for any social group.
(C) Discrimination in matters of public employment only.
(D) Discrimination by the State on the ground of sex, among others.

**258.** The function of Article 15(3) of the Constitution is best described as:
(A) An enabling clause for the State to create special provisions for women.
(B) A general prohibition against all forms of discrimination.
(C) A mandate for the state to treat men and women identically.
(D) A provision that restricts the State from making laws for children.

**259.** What can be inferred about the constitutional approach to gender equality from the interaction between Article 15(1) and Article 15(3)?
(A) The Constitution is contradictory in its approach to equality.
(B) The Constitution prioritizes formal equality over substantive equality.
(C) The Constitution adopts a nuanced strategy, balancing non-discrimination with affirmative action.
(D) The Constitution allows special provisions for women only if they do not discriminate against men.

**260.** A state government enacts a law reserving seats for women in local municipal bodies. This law, if challenged, would most likely derive its constitutional validity from:
(A) Article 15(3), as it is a special provision for women.
(B) Article 14, as it promotes general equality.
(C) Article 15(1), as it prevents discrimination.
(D) The general principle of equal protection of laws.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*Beyond the Fundamental Rights, the Indian Constitution's Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) and Fundamental Duties further articulate the state's commitment to women's welfare and empowerment. While the DPSP, contained in Part IV, are not enforceable in courts, they are fundamental in the governance of the country and guide the state in law-making. Several articles within the DPSP are particularly pertinent to women. For instance, Article 39(a) directs the state to secure the right to an adequate means of livelihood equally for men and women. Article 39(d) espouses the principle of 'equal pay for equal work' for both men and women, a key tenet of economic justice. Furthermore, Article 39(e) aims to protect the health and strength of workers, men, and women, and to prevent their abuse. Article 42 directs the state to make provisions for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief. On the other hand, the Fundamental Duties, added in Part IVA, place obligations on the citizens. Article 51A(e) is of particular significance, as it imposes a duty on every citizen of India to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women. Thus, the Constitution employs a holistic approach, directing state policy and shaping citizen conduct to foster an environment conducive to gender justice.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**261.** According to the passage, what is the primary nature of the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)?
(A) They are legally enforceable rights that a citizen can claim in court.
(B) They are guidelines for citizens on how to behave in society.
(C) They are specific laws that have already been enacted to protect women.
(D) They are fundamental principles that guide the state in its governance and law-making.

**262.** Which Directive Principle specifically addresses the issue of equal pay for equal work for men and women?
(A) Article 39(a)
(B) Article 39(d)

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

**251.** According to the passage, what is the primary assertion of framing women's rights as human rights?
(A) That women require a separate and superior set of rights compared to men.
(B) That women's rights are an inseparable and essential component of universal human rights.
(C) That welfare-based approaches have been more effective than rights-based paradigms.
(D) That issues like domestic violence should remain within the private sphere.

**252.** Which statement best defines 'gender equality' as described in the paragraph?
(A) A condition where rights and opportunities are not determined by one's gender.
(B) A state where men and women become biologically and socially identical.
(C) A process of providing identical resources to men and women, regardless of context.
(D) A system where women are given preferential treatment to reverse historical wrongs.

**253.** The passage distinguishes between de jure and de facto gender discrimination. What can be inferred about de facto discrimination?
(A) It is discrimination that is explicitly written into a country's laws.
(B) It is a form of discrimination that is less harmful than de jure discrimination.
(C) It is discrimination that exists in practice and societal norms, even if not legally sanctioned.
(D) It is a type of discrimination that is only recognized by international courts.

**254.** What is a major consequence of framing women's issues as human rights issues, as per the text?
(A) It reduces the responsibility of the state in addressing these issues.
(B) It validates the separation of public and private spheres in legal matters.
(C) It leads to the creation of identical strategies for men and women.
(D) It assigns state responsibility for addressing issues previously considered private.

**255.** The primary purpose of legal instruments aimed at securing women's rights, as suggested by the text, is to:
(A) Ensure men and women are treated identically in all circumstances.
(B) Document historical instances of gender inequality for academic study.
(C) Eliminate distinctions and restrictions based on sex that nullify rights.
(D) Promote a welfare-based approach for the protection of women.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*The Constitution of India provides a robust framework for securing women's rights, embedding principles of gender equality deep within its foundational articles. A cornerstone of this framework is the chapter on Fundamental Rights. Article 14 guarantees equality before the law and equal protection of the laws to all persons, which forms the general basis for non-discrimination. More specifically, Article 15(1) explicitly prohibits the State from discriminating against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them. This provision is a direct constitutional mandate against gender-based discrimination by the state. However, the Constitution also recognizes the need for substantive equality, acknowledging historical and social disadvantages faced by women. To this end, Article 15(3) serves as a crucial enabling provision. It carves out an exception to the general rule of non-discrimination, empowering the State to make any special provision for women and children. This clause allows for affirmative action and positive discrimination, leading to the enactment of various laws and policies aimed at protecting and promoting women's interests without being challenged as discriminatory against men. This dual approach—prohibiting discrimination while simultaneously allowing for special protective measures—constitutes the core constitutional strategy for advancing gender justice in India.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**256.** Which constitutional provision in India provides a general guarantee of equality before the law for all persons?

NODIA

after divorce.
(B) The right to vote in general elections.
(C) The right to equal pay at the workplace.
(D) The right to education in public institutions.

**269.** What has been the role of the judiciary in relation to discriminatory provisions within personal laws?
(A) To consistently avoid interfering in matters of religious personal law.
(B) To advocate for a complete replacement of all personal laws with a single code.
(C) To intervene and interpret laws to align them with constitutional equality.
(D) To delegate all disputes arising from personal laws to religious leaders.

**270.** Based on the passage, what is a direct consequence of India's pluralistic system of personal laws?
(A) Women across different communities enjoy uniform rights in family matters.
(B) Constitutional principles of equality do not apply to family matters.
(C) All personal laws have been successfully reformed to ensure complete gender equality.
(D) The rights and legal status of women can vary significantly based on their religion.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*Labour laws in India incorporate specific provisions aimed at addressing the unique challenges faced by women in the workforce and promoting their participation in economic activities under conditions of safety and dignity. These laws are a manifestation of the constitutional principle of creating special provisions for women, as enabled by Article 15(3). A significant area of focus is ensuring economic equality, as exemplified by legislation mandating equal remuneration for men and women for the same work or work of a similar nature. Another critical aspect is the protection of women's health and well-being, particularly in relation to their reproductive role. Laws providing for maternity benefits, including paid leave, are designed to ensure that motherhood does not become a barrier to a woman's career or lead to economic disadvantage. Furthermore, certain labour regulations seek to protect women by prohibiting their employment in hazardous occupations or during night hours in specific industries, although some of these protective provisions are being re-evaluated in the contemporary context of equality of opportunity. These labour legislations collectively form a protective legal framework that seeks to mitigate gender-based discrimination in employment, secure fair and humane working conditions, and facilitate a better work-life balance for women workers, thereby contributing to their overall empowerment.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**271.** The special provisions for women in Indian labour laws are constitutionally enabled by which article?
(A) Article 14
(B) Article 15(1)
(C) Article 15(3)
(D) Article 39(d)

**272.** What is the primary objective of laws mandating equal remuneration as mentioned in the passage?
(A) To prohibit women from working in hazardous industries.
(B) To ensure women receive the same pay as men for similar work.
(C) To provide paid leave for women during maternity.
(D) To restrict the working hours for women in all industries.

**273.** According to the paragraph, what is the main purpose of maternity benefit legislations?
(A) To encourage women to prioritize family over career.
(B) To ensure women are employed in specific, protected sectors only.
(C) To provide free childcare facilities at every workplace.
(D) To prevent motherhood from becoming a professional and economic disadvantage.

**274.** The passage indicates a re-evaluation of certain labour provisions. What is the nature of these provisions?
(A) Provisions that are protective but may limit opportunity, like bans on night work.

NODIA

*purpose of this illicit trade is exploitation, which can manifest in various forms, including sexual exploitation, forced labour, slavery or practices similar to slavery, and servitude. Women and children are particularly vulnerable due to a combination of factors such as poverty, lack of education, gender discrimination, and social instability. The transnational nature of this crime often makes it difficult to prosecute, as it can involve multiple jurisdictions. In response, legal frameworks at both the national and international levels have been developed to combat human trafficking. These legal protections are typically designed with a three-pronged strategy: prevention of the crime, prosecution of the traffickers, and protection of the victims. Protection of victims is a critical component, involving their rescue, repatriation, rehabilitation, and reintegration into society, ensuring that they are treated as victims of a crime rather than as offenders themselves.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**286.** How does the passage define the ultimate purpose of human trafficking?
(A) To facilitate illegal immigration.
(B) To engage in organized crime for profit.
(C) To transport people across borders for legitimate work.
(D) To exploit individuals through various means like forced labour or sexual exploitation.

**287.** Which of the following is NOT listed in the passage as a method used by traffickers?
(A) Coercion and threat.
(B) Abduction and fraud.
(C) Legal and voluntary employment contracts.
(D) Deception.

**288.** According to the text, what makes women and children particularly vulnerable to trafficking?
(A) Their inherent desire for travel and exploration.
(B) A combination of factors including poverty and gender discrimination.
(C) Their lack of participation in the global economy.
(D) Their legal status as minors or dependents.

**289.** The passage describes a common three-pronged strategy in legal frameworks against trafficking. This strategy consists of:
(A) Investigation, Arrest, and Imprisonment.
(B) Rescue, Publicity, and Repatriation.
(C) Education, Employment, and Empowerment.
(D) Prevention, Prosecution, and Protection.

**290.** What is the critical aspect of the 'protection' pillar in the strategy against human trafficking?
(A) Providing rescue, rehabilitation, and reintegration for victims.
(B) Ensuring that traffickers receive the maximum possible punishment.
(C) Focusing primarily on preventing the crime from occurring.
(D) Treating victims as criminals for their involvement in illicit activities.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, represents a landmark legislative effort in India to create safe and secure work environments for women. The Act provides a comprehensive civil remedy, rather than a purely criminal one, and is notable for its expansive definitions. It defines 'sexual harassment' to include a range of unwelcome acts or behavior, whether directly or by implication, such as physical contact, demands for sexual favors, making sexually colored remarks, or any other unwelcome physical, verbal or non-verbal conduct of a sexual nature. A key feature of the Act is its broad definition of 'workplace,' which goes beyond traditional offices to include not only government and private sector organizations but also hospitals, educational institutions, and even the unorganized sector. The legislation mandates that every employer with ten or more employees constitute an Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) to receive and redress complaints. For workplaces with fewer than ten employees, or for complaints against the employer themselves, the Act provides for the establishment of a Local Complaints Committee (LCC) by the District Officer. This dual-committee structure is designed to ensure that every woman, irrespective of her employment status or the size of her workplace, has access to a redressal mechanism.*

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**280.** The passage suggests that the effectiveness of women's rights laws depends on:
(A) The number of laws passed by the legislature each year.
(B) The exclusive and independent functioning of each institution.
(C) The level of international pressure on the government.
(D) The efficient and coordinated functioning of the police, judiciary, and specialized courts.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*The spectrum of crimes against women and children is vast and represents a severe violation of their fundamental rights to life, dignity, and security. Child abuse is a significant component of this spectrum, encompassing not just physical violence but also emotional neglect, psychological abuse, and sexual abuse. These acts cause profound and lasting harm, undermining the healthy development of a child. Similarly, violence against women is a pervasive issue that manifests in numerous forms. It includes, but is not limited to, domestic violence, dowry-related harassment and death, acid attacks, and sexual assault. This violence is often rooted in patriarchal social structures and unequal power relations, which normalize and perpetuate such acts. The legal system has responded by enacting specific statutes to define and penalize these offenses. The aim of such legal protection is not merely punitive but also preventative and rehabilitative. It seeks to create a deterrent effect, provide a framework for the prosecution of offenders, and establish mechanisms for the support and protection of victims. Addressing these crimes requires a multi-pronged approach that combines stringent legal enforcement with social and educational initiatives to challenge the underlying attitudes that condone violence and abuse against women and children.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**281.** According to the passage, child abuse is defined as:
(A) A broad category including physical, emotional, and sexual abuse.
(B) A problem limited to only physical violence.
(C) An issue that primarily affects a child's educational performance.
(D) An act that is only considered a crime in specific regions.

**282.** The passage suggests that violence against women is often rooted in:
(A) The economic independence of women.
(B) Patriarchal structures and unequal power dynamics.
(C) A lack of specific laws to punish offenders.
(D) The personal failures of individual victims.

**283.** What is the stated purpose of the legal protection against crimes targeting women and children?
(A) To be solely punitive by imprisoning all accused individuals.
(B) To be punitive, preventative, and rehabilitative in its approach.
(C) To focus exclusively on rehabilitating the offenders.
(D) To replace social and educational initiatives with legal action.

**284.** Which of the following is mentioned in the text as a form of violence against women?
(A) Dowry-related harassment.
(B) Lack of access to higher education.
(C) Denial of promotion at workplace.
(D) Refusal to register a complaint by police.

NODIA

**285.** What kind of approach does the passage advocate for effectively addressing crimes against women and children?
(A) A singular focus on passing more stringent laws.
(B) An approach that relies solely on international aid.
(C) A combination of legal enforcement and socio-educational initiatives.
(D) A method that prioritizes the rehabilitation of victims over the punishment of offenders.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*Human trafficking is a heinous crime and a grave violation of human rights that disproportionately affects women and children. It is often described as a form of modern-day slavery, involving the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring, or receipt of persons through threat, coercion, abduction, fraud, or deception. The ultimate*

(C) To replace domestic laws with a single international legal code.
(D) To establish universal standards and create obligations for signatory nations.

**297.** The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) is often described as:
(A) An international bill of rights for women.
(B) A regional treaty applicable only to European nations.
(C) A non-binding declaration with no legal force.
(D) A framework focused exclusively on women's political participation.

**298.** According to the passage, what is a key commitment undertaken by a state party upon ratifying CEDAW?
(A) To adopt a specific national language for all legal proceedings.
(B) To incorporate the principle of equality into its legal system and repeal discriminatory laws.
(C) To immediately achieve perfect gender equality in all spheres.
(D) To contribute a fixed percentage of its GDP to a UN fund.

**299.** How do international conventions like CEDAW support domestic movements for women's rights?
(A) By providing military assistance to overthrow discriminatory regimes.
(B) By serving as a benchmark to measure and challenge national laws and practices.
(C) By directly funding the political campaigns of women candidates.
(D) By forcing countries to adopt identical social customs and traditions.

**300.** The passage implies that the relationship between international and domestic law regarding women's rights is one where:
(A) International law influences and catalyses reform in domestic legal systems.
(B) International law is always subordinate to domestic law.
(C) The two legal systems are completely separate and have no influence on each other.
(D) Domestic law is automatically nullified upon the adoption of an international convention.

www.nodia.in

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**291.** What is a notable characteristic of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2013, as mentioned in the passage?
(A) It provides an exclusively criminal remedy for victims.
(B) It is applicable only to government employees.
(C) It offers a comprehensive civil remedy and has expansive definitions.
(D) It limits the definition of workplace to corporate offices.

**292.** According to the Act's definition, which of the following would be considered 'sexual harassment'?
(A) A demand for sexual favors as a condition for employment benefits.
(B) A legitimate performance review from a supervisor.
(C) A professional disagreement during a team meeting.
(D) A mandatory training session on workplace ethics.

**293.** The Act's definition of 'workplace' is significant because it:
(A) Is limited to the organized private sector.
(B) Excludes any location where fewer than 50 people are employed.
(C) Applies only to work-related travel and not the main office.
(D) Is broad and includes the unorganized sector, hospitals, and educational institutions.

**294.** Under the 2013 Act, what is the mandatory requirement for an employer with 15 employees?
(A) To report all activities to the District Officer every month.
(B) To constitute an Internal Complaints Committee (ICC).
(C) To refer all complaints directly to the local police station.
(D) To establish a Local Complaints Committee (LCC).

**295.** What is the purpose of the Local Complaints Committee (LCC) as described in the passage?
(A) To supervise the functioning of all Internal Complaints Committees in a district.
(B) To act as an appellate body against the decisions of the High Court.
(C) To handle complaints from workplaces with fewer than ten employees or against the employer.
(D) To exclusively handle cases of sexual harassment in the government sector.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*The advancement of women's rights is not solely a domestic concern but is also significantly shaped by a global legal framework of international conventions and legislations. These international instruments establish universal standards for gender equality and create obligations for signatory nations to align their domestic laws and policies accordingly. Perhaps the most significant of these is the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), often described as the international bill of rights for women. Adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1979, CEDAW provides a comprehensive definition of discrimination against women and outlines a detailed agenda for national action to end such discrimination. By ratifying a convention like CEDAW, a state party, such as India, commits itself to undertaking a series of measures to eliminate gender discrimination in all its forms. This includes incorporating the principle of equality into their legal system, repealing all discriminatory laws, and establishing institutions to protect women from discrimination. These international conventions serve as a powerful tool for domestic feminist and human rights movements, providing a benchmark against which national laws and practices can be measured and challenged, thereby catalysing legal and social reform from both within and outside the country.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**296.** What is the primary function of international conventions related to women's rights, as stated in the passage?
(A) To directly enforce laws within sovereign nations.
(B) To provide financial aid for women's empowerment projects.

NODIA

equality. This empowerment enables the government to enact specific laws and policies, such as maternity benefits or reservations in local governance, aimed at improving the social and economic status of women.

**24.** (A) Indian Penal Code
The Indian Penal Code is a general criminal statute that applies uniformly to all citizens regardless of their religious affiliation. In contrast, personal laws like the Hindu Marriage Act and the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act are specific to religious communities and govern civil matters such as marriage, divorce, and inheritance. Therefore, while the IPC handles crimes, personal laws manage domestic affairs based on the religious identity of the individuals involved.

**25.** (C) To promote conciliation and secure speedy settlement of family disputes.
The Family Courts Act of 1984 was designed to provide a specialized, less formal environment for resolving sensitive domestic issues. Its primary objective is to encourage conciliation and reach speedy settlements rather than following a rigid adversarial process. By prioritizing mediation and the welfare of the family unit, these courts aim to reduce the psychological and financial burden on litigants involved in matrimonial, custody, and maintenance disputes.

**26.** (A) Human Trafficking - Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code
The legal framework for crimes against women involves specific sections of the Indian Penal Code. Section 304B deals with dowry death, Section 354A covers sexual harassment, and Section 326A pertains to acid attacks. However, Section 377 historically dealt with unnatural offenses and is not the primary section for human trafficking. Instead, trafficking is addressed through specific legislation like the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act and other relevant sections of the criminal code.

**27.** (D) It is a Directive Principle of State Policy that guides the State in its law-making.
The principle of equal pay for equal work is enshrined in Article 39(d) of the Indian Constitution. As a Directive Principle of State Policy, it serves as a guideline for the government when creating laws and policies. While these principles are not directly enforceable in a court of law like Fundamental Rights, they are fundamental in the governance of the country. They compel the State to strive toward economic justice and gender equality in employment.

**28.** (B) The Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).
The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women is frequently described as the international bill of rights for women. Adopted by the United Nations, it provides a comprehensive legal framework to address discrimination in all spheres, including political, social, and economic life. By setting international standards, it encourages member states to enact domestic laws that protect women's rights and promote substantive equality on a global scale.

**29.** (C) The establishment of an Internal Complaints Committee (ICC).
A cornerstone of the Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act of 2013 is the mandatory establishment of an Internal Complaints Committee within organizations. This committee is responsible for receiving and investigating complaints of sexual harassment in a time-bound manner. By providing a localized grievance redressal mechanism, the Act ensures that women have a formal and accessible platform to seek justice, thereby promoting a safer and more inclusive working environment for all female employees.

**30.** (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
Gender discrimination is not always an overt act; it can be deeply embedded in institutional policies and systemic practices that disadvantage women. Furthermore, gender equality does not mean treating men and women identically in every situation. Instead, it involves recognizing and accommodating biological and social differences to ensure equal outcomes. Treating different needs as the same can actually perpetuate inequality, making both statements inaccurate descriptions of how gender justice functions in society.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

# ANSWERS

1. (B) Equal access to resources and opportunities regardless of a person's gender.
Gender equality represents the fundamental principle that all human beings, regardless of their sex, should have equal access to resources, opportunities, and social benefits. It involves dismantling systemic barriers that historically marginalized women, ensuring that rights and responsibilities do not depend on gender. Achieving this balance is essential for sustainable development and social justice, as it empowers every individual to contribute meaningfully to society without facing prejudice.

2. (A) It asserts women's entitlement to all rights and views gender violence as a violation.
The framework of women's rights as human rights asserts that every woman is entitled to the full spectrum of universal liberties. This perspective identifies gender-based violence not merely as a social issue but as a direct violation of fundamental human rights. Historically, it challenges the exclusion of women's experiences from mainstream legal discourse, emphasizing the state's responsibility to protect women from harm and ensure dignity.

3. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
The Indian Constitution contains various provisions dedicated to gender justice and welfare. Article 15(3) permits special provisions for women and children, while Article 39(d) mandates equal pay for equal work. Article 42 ensures just working conditions and maternity relief, and Article 51A(e) requires citizens to renounce practices derogatory to women's dignity. Together, these articles form a comprehensive legal structure intended to promote equality and protect the fundamental rights of women.

4. (D) 2013
The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act was formally enacted in 2013 to provide a robust legal framework. This legislation followed the landmark Vishaka guidelines established by the Supreme Court to address gaps in workplace safety. It mandates the creation of internal committees to handle complaints and ensures protection for women in both organized and unorganized sectors across the entire country.

5. (C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
Personal laws in India are often based on religious texts and traditional customs, leading to variations in how they treat gender roles. Consequently, many of these laws have been criticized for harboring discriminatory practices regarding inheritance, marriage, and divorce. Because these laws are not uniform, the interpretation of gender equality differs significantly between them, making the claim that equality is uniformly applied across all laws incorrect.

6. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Indian Constitution is the foundational document for gender justice, explicitly prohibiting discrimination based on sex under Article 15. This overarching principle of equality necessitates specific provisions to secure the rights and dignity of women. Because the Constitution views gender equality as a fundamental aspect of the democratic fabric, it includes targeted mandates to empower women and rectify historical injustices through both rights and duties.

7. (D) Consensual BDSM activities
Violence against women is characterized by acts that cause physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering. Human trafficking, sexual harassment, and child abuse directed at females are universally recognized forms of violence as they involve exploitation, coercion, or harm. Conversely, consensual activities between adults do not fall under this category because they lack the elements of non-consensual force or systemic exploitation that define gender-based violence.

8. (A) A Family Court
Family Courts were specifically established under the Family Courts Act of 1984 to handle domestic

NODIA

and matrimonial issues. These bodies provide a specialized forum for resolving disputes related to divorce, child custody, and maintenance through a conciliatory approach. Unlike general civil or criminal courts, they aim for speedy settlements and prioritize the preservation of family ties, making them the most appropriate venue for custody disputes.

**9.** (D) 1, 2 and 4 only
The Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act of 2013 features a broad definition of the workplace to include both organized and unorganized sectors. It mandates an Internal Complaints Committee for organizations with ten or more employees and outlines clear inquiry procedures. While the Act is designed to protect women, it is often critiqued for its gender-specific scope. However, its procedural guidelines are essential for ensuring redressal.

**10.** (A) Labour laws in India mandate that women cannot be employed in any night shifts under any circumstances.
Indian labour laws provide various protections for women, including equal remuneration and maternity benefits. While historically there were strict prohibitions on night shifts, modern amendments and judicial rulings have relaxed these restrictions. Establishments can now employ women at night provided they ensure adequate safety measures, transportation, and a secure working environment. Therefore, claiming that women cannot work night shifts under any circumstances is an inaccurate reflection of current law.

**11.** (D) Systemic discrimination acts as a significant barrier to women's enjoyment of rights.
Systemic gender discrimination creates deep-rooted inequalities that prevent women from accessing and exercising their fundamental human rights. When social, economic, and legal structures favor one gender, women face restricted access to education, health, and employment. This discrimination acts as a persistent barrier, ensuring that even when rights are legally recognized, their practical enjoyment remains elusive. Addressing these systemic issues is vital for the actualization of universal rights.

**12.** (B) To interpret laws, uphold constitutional guarantees, and provide justice.
The judiciary serves as a vital enforcement machinery by interpreting the law and ensuring that constitutional guarantees are upheld in practice. It does not draft legislation, which is a legislative function, nor does it typically conduct direct police investigations. Instead, the judiciary adjudicates disputes, delivers binding judgments, and protects individual rights against arbitrary state actions. Its role is central to providing legal remedies and maintaining the rule of law.

**13.** (A) 4, 3, 2, 1
Determining the chronological order of legislation reveals the evolution of women's rights in India. The Maternity Benefit Act was enacted in 1961, followed by the Dowry Prohibition Act in the same year. Later, the Family Courts Act was passed in 1984. Finally, the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act was enacted in 2013. This sequence reflects the progressive expansion of legal protections from basic welfare to specialized judicial and workplace safety.

**14.** (D) The Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act - Preventing sex-selective abortion.
The Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act was specifically designed to stop the misuse of technology for sex selection, thereby preventing sex-selective abortion. Other laws mentioned have different primary objectives; for instance, the Equal Remuneration Act focuses on wage equality rather than family courts. Correctly matching legislation to its primary objective is crucial for understanding how the legal framework addresses specific social issues like the declining sex ratio in India.

**15.** (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
In the Indian legal system, international conventions are not automatically binding or enforceable upon ratification. For these global principles to have the force of law, the Parliament must typically enact corresponding domestic legislation. This process aligns national statutes with international standards, such as those found in CEDAW. Therefore, while international treaties guide policy, their direct enforcement

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

in domestic courts depends on the legislative actions taken by the Indian government.

**16.** (B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Understanding the legal landscape requires matching key concepts to their descriptions. Gender discrimination involves treating individuals unfavorably based on sex, while human trafficking refers to illegal trade for exploitation. Personal laws are religious-based rules governing family matters like marriage and inheritance. Enforcement machinery consists of institutions like the police and judiciary that implement these laws. These elements together form the framework through which women's rights are protected and violations are addressed.

**17.** (B) Exploitative recruitment or transportation of persons by threat, force, or fraud.
Human trafficking is a serious crime characterized by the recruitment, transportation, or harboring of individuals through coercive means for the purpose of exploitation. Unlike legal migration, it relies on threats, force, or fraudulent promises to control victims. This practice is a grave violation of human rights, particularly affecting women and children who are often targeted for sexual exploitation or forced labor. International and domestic laws aim to suppress this illegal trade.

**18.** (A) Article 15(1)
Article 15(1) of the Indian Constitution is a cornerstone of civil rights, explicitly prohibiting the State from discriminating against any citizen based on religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth. While Article 14 provides general equality before the law, Article 15(1) offers specific protection against gender-based bias in state actions. This provision ensures that every individual is treated with dignity and fairness, preventing arbitrary exclusion from public life and services.

**19.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Family Courts were established to move away from the adversarial nature of traditional civil courts, which often exacerbated tensions in domestic disputes. These specialized courts prioritize conciliation and speedy settlements to handle sensitive matters like marriage and custody more effectively. By focusing on a less formal and more supportive environment, the system aims to resolve family issues without the prolonged delays and hostility typical of the standard judicial process.

**20.** (D) Gender Discrimination
Denying a promotion to a qualified candidate based solely on their gender is a classic instance of direct gender discrimination. This occurs when an employer makes professional decisions based on stereotypes or prejudices rather than merit. Such actions violate the principle of equality and are prohibited under various constitutional and labour laws. This specific case highlights how bias in the workplace prevents women from realizing their full potential and achieving professional growth.

**21.** (C) The police are responsible for the final judicial verdict in a criminal case.
The police function as an investigative arm of the state, responsible for registering complaints, gathering evidence, and apprehending suspects. However, they do not possess the authority to deliver a final judicial verdict. That power resides exclusively with the judiciary, which evaluates the evidence during a trial to determine guilt or innocence. Misunderstanding this distinction overlooks the separation of powers essential for a fair and functional criminal justice system.

**22.** (A) 1 and 4 only
CEDAW is widely recognized as the international bill of rights for women, providing a comprehensive framework for ending discrimination. When member states ratify such conventions, they are obligated to integrate these principles into their national legal systems. Other documents like the Beijing Platform are influential but are not legally binding treaties. Furthermore, universal declarations like the UDHR do indeed contain foundational principles regarding equality between men and women in all spheres.

**23.** (D) Article 15(3) empowers the State to make special provisions for women.
Article 15(3) of the Indian Constitution is a vital provision that allows the State to practice affirmative action for women and children. It functions as an exception to the general rule of non-discrimination, recognizing the need for targeted interventions to achieve substantive

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(B) Provisions related to equal pay for equal work.
(C) Provisions related to maternity benefits and paid leave.
(D) Provisions concerning the formation of trade unions by women workers.

**275.** What is the overall goal of the collective labour legislations for women as described in the text?
(A) To create a separate economic sphere exclusively for women.
(B) To limit women's participation in the organised labour force.
(C) To mitigate discrimination and secure fair working conditions for women's empowerment.
(D) To replace all specific laws with a single, gender-neutral labour code.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*The effective enforcement of laws designed to protect women is critically dependent on a well-functioning institutional machinery, which primarily includes the police, the judiciary, and specialized bodies like Family Courts. The police serve as the primary enforcement agency and the first point of contact for victims of crime. Their role is crucial in registering complaints, conducting investigations, and gathering evidence to ensure that perpetrators are brought to justice. The judiciary, as the ultimate arbiter of law, plays a pivotal role in interpreting legislation related to women's rights, adjudicating cases of violence and discrimination, and ensuring that the constitutional promises of equality and justice are upheld. Through its power of judicial review, the judiciary can also strike down laws that are discriminatory. Recognizing the unique nature of familial disputes, the legal system established Family Courts. These specialized courts are intended to move away from a purely adversarial approach, promoting conciliation and securing speedy settlement of disputes relating to marriage and family affairs. Their procedure is designed to be less formal and intimidating, with an emphasis on reaching an amicable resolution while protecting the rights of the vulnerable parties, often women and children. The synergy and efficiency of these three components—police, judiciary, and Family Courts—are indispensable for translating legal rights into tangible realities for women.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**276.** According to the passage, what is the primary role of the police as an enforcement machinery for women's rights?
(A) To serve as the first point of contact for registering complaints and investigating crimes.
(B) To act as judges in minor disputes involving women.
(C) To provide legal advice and counseling to women.
(D) To create and pass new legislation for women's safety.

**277.** What distinguishes Family Courts from other courts, as described in the text?
(A) They deal exclusively with criminal cases against women.
(B) They follow a strictly adversarial and formal procedure.
(C) They only have jurisdiction in metropolitan cities.
(D) They focus on promoting conciliation and speedy settlement of family disputes.

**278.** The passage highlights the judiciary's role in upholding women's rights. Which function is an example of its power of judicial review?
(A) Hearing appeals from the Family Courts.
(B) Striking down a law found to be discriminatory against women.
(C) Conducting investigations into crimes against women.
(D) Passing sentences on convicted criminals.

NODIA

**279.** What is the intended outcome of the less formal procedure in Family Courts?
(A) To ensure longer prison sentences for offenders.
(B) To speed up the process of evidence collection by police.
(C) To create a less intimidating environment for amicable resolutions.
(D) To replace the role of lawyers with social workers entirely.

**31.** (C) A is true but R is false.
The judiciary in India has been instrumental in expanding women's rights through landmark judgments that interpret the Constitution in a progressive manner. However, the police are not the sole enforcement machinery; they work alongside the judiciary, which plays a critical role in implementing laws through adjudication. The courts often issue directives to the executive and police to ensure that women's rights are protected, making the claim that courts have no role entirely false.

**32.** (B) Providing a child with proper nutrition and education.
Child abuse involves actions or omissions that result in physical, sexual, or emotional harm to a minor. This includes physical injury, sexual exploitation, and emotional maltreatment. Providing proper nutrition and education is the opposite of abuse; it constitutes the fulfillment of a child's basic rights and needs. Understanding this distinction is essential for legal and social frameworks designed to protect children and ensure their healthy development in a safe and supportive environment.

**33.** (D) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
Various constitutional provisions collectively support women's empowerment and rights in India. Articles 14 and 15 ensure legal equality and prohibit gender-based discrimination, while Article 15(3) allows for affirmative action. Article 51A(e) establishes a fundamental duty to respect women's dignity. Additionally, Article 243-D mandates political representation for women in local government. Together, these provisions create a comprehensive legal foundation for advancing gender justice across social, political, and legal spheres in the country.

**34.** (A) The Factories Act, 1948
The Factories Act of 1948 contains specific welfare provisions for women workers, including the mandatory establishment of a crèche in any factory employing more than thirty women. This facility is designed to support working mothers by providing a safe place for their children. Failure to provide such a facility constitutes a direct violation of this labour law, which aims to ensure a conducive and supportive working environment for women in the industrial sector.

**35.** (C) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR).
The principle that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights is the foundational tenet of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This landmark document, adopted by the United Nations, provides the global basis for the concept of human rights, which inherently includes the rights of women. By establishing a universal standard of equality, the UDHR underpins all subsequent international treaties and domestic laws aimed at protecting individuals from discrimination.

**36.** (A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
The legal system involves various institutions with specialized roles. Family Courts focus on matrimonial disputes and conciliation. The judiciary adjudicates rights and provides final legal interpretations. The police act as first responders and investigators for criminal complaints. Labour laws regulate the conditions and welfare of employees, including maternity benefits. Correctly identifying these roles is essential for understanding how the enforcement machinery operates to protect rights and provide redressal across different legal domains.

**37.** (A) To provide a framework for protecting children from harm and neglect.
Specific legislation against child abuse is enacted to create a comprehensive legal framework for the protection of minors. These laws define various forms of harm, including physical, sexual, and emotional abuse, and establish mechanisms for reporting, investigation, and rehabilitation. By providing clear legal consequences for offenders and protective measures for victims, such legislation aims to ensure the safety, well-being, and healthy development of children within society and their families.

**38.** (B) 2, 3 and 4 only
Personal laws in India are not uniform; they vary according to the religious affiliation of the individuals involved. These laws govern civil matters such as marriage, divorce, and inheritance and are derived from religious scriptures and traditions. The Constitution includes a Directive Principle in Article 44 that encourages the State to implement a Uniform Civil Code to replace

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

in Part IV-A of the Indian Constitution under Article 51A. This part was added to emphasize the responsibilities of every citizen in a democratic society. By making it a duty to respect the dignity of women, the Constitution seeks to foster a culture of gender sensitivity and social reform, encouraging individuals to actively oppose harmful traditions and promote equality in their daily lives.

**55.** (B) The World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna.
The 1993 World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna was a turning point for the international recognition of women's rights. It was here that the global community explicitly affirmed that the human rights of women and the girl-child are an inalienable, integral, and indivisible part of universal human rights. This event led to increased international pressure on states to address gender-based violence and discrimination, firmly placing women's issues on the mainstream human rights agenda for the first time.

**56.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Personal laws in India are a major point of debate regarding gender justice because they are often based on traditional religious interpretations. Many provisions within these laws, particularly those concerning inheritance, marriage, and divorce, have been criticized for being discriminatory against women. Because these laws vary by religion, they can create inequalities in how women are treated across different communities. This systemic bias makes personal laws a central focus for legal reform and advocacy for gender equality.

**57.** (C) The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
Paying a female employee less than a male colleague for the same work is a direct violation of the Equal Remuneration Act of 1976. This labour law was specifically enacted to prevent gender-based discrimination in wages and to ensure that remuneration is based on the nature of the work rather than the sex of the worker. By mandating equal pay for equal work, the Act seeks to promote economic justice and eliminate one of the most common forms of workplace discrimination.

NODIA

**58.** (B) Passing new legislation.
The judiciary's role as an enforcement machinery involves interpreting laws, adjudicating disputes, and protecting fundamental rights. It does not have the power to pass new legislation, which is the sole responsibility of the legislative branch of government. Instead, the judiciary ensures that existing laws are applied correctly and that they do not violate constitutional principles. Its functions include issuing writs and punishing offenders, thereby maintaining the legal order and providing a system of checks and balances.

**59.** (D) It is always intentional and based on personal prejudice.
Gender discrimination is a complex phenomenon that is not always intentional or based on individual prejudice. It can be direct and overt, but it can also be indirect, resulting from seemingly neutral policies that disproportionately disadvantage one gender. Furthermore, discrimination can be institutionalized, meaning it is embedded in the long-standing policies and practices of an organization or society. Understanding these varied forms is essential for developing effective legal and social strategies to achieve true gender equality.

**60.** (A) 4, 2, 3, 1
The evolution of international women's rights can be traced through several key milestones. It began with the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948. This was followed by the landmark CEDAW treaty in 1979. In 1993, the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna further solidified these rights. Finally, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action was adopted in 1995. This sequence shows a clear progression toward more specific and comprehensive global standards for gender justice.

**61.** (B) Practices or attitudes that deny rights based on gender.
Gender discrimination primarily refers to practices, policies, or attitudes that result in the denial of rights, opportunities, or fair treatment to individuals based on their gender. It differs from the biological differences between sexes and the social roles assigned to them. Instead, it focuses on the unfair and prejudicial treatment that stems from these differences. Addressing discrimination is a central goal of modern

Penal Code, which apply to all citizens regardless of religion. Thus, the scope of personal law is limited to private and domestic legal affairs.

**47.** (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
The Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act of 2013 is not restricted to government offices; it applies broadly to both public and private sector organizations. However, the Act does specifically mandate that the Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) must be presided over by a senior-level female employee. This requirement ensures that the committee is led by a woman, which is intended to make the redressal process more approachable and sensitive to the needs of aggrieved women.

**48.** (D) Settle family and matrimonial disputes through conciliation and adjudication.
The primary function of a Family Court is to provide a specialized forum for the resolution of domestic disputes, including marriage, divorce, and child custody. These courts prioritize conciliation and mediation to reach amicable settlements, but they also possess the power of adjudication when necessary. By focusing on the welfare of the family unit and using less formal procedures, they aim to provide a more supportive and efficient legal process for litigants in sensitive matters.

**49.** (A) To establish a global standard for the protection and promotion of women's rights.
International conventions on women's rights serve the critical purpose of establishing universal standards for the protection and promotion of gender equality. By creating common frameworks and goals, these instruments guide member states in developing their own domestic laws and policies. They provide a basis for international advocacy and monitoring, ensuring that nations are held accountable to a global benchmark of human rights and dignity for women, regardless of their specific cultural or political contexts.

**50.** (A) The right to live with dignity, covering protections against violence and abuse.
Article 21 of the Indian Constitution, which guarantees the right to life and personal liberty, has been expansively interpreted by the judiciary to include the right to live with dignity. In the context of women's rights, this interpretation is significant as it provides a constitutional basis for protection against violence, abuse, and harassment. It ensures that the State is obligated to create an environment where women can live freely and safely, recognizing that dignity is essential to life.

**51.** (B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Legal terminology related to gender justice can be matched to specific implications. Gender discrimination is the unfair treatment based on sex, while violence against women involves physical or psychological harm. Constitutional provisions are fundamental rules embedded in the supreme law of the land. Enforcement machinery refers to institutions like the police and courts that ensure these laws are followed. Understanding these links is vital for navigating the legal framework designed to protect and empower women in India.

**52.** (B) Women's rights as human rights.
Human trafficking for sexual exploitation is one of the most severe violations of women's rights as human rights. It involves the total denial of an individual's autonomy, dignity, and security through coercive and exploitative practices. Because it infringes upon fundamental universal liberties, it is recognized globally as a grave human rights issue that requires coordinated international and domestic legal responses. This crime targets the very essence of human freedom and is a priority for global justice efforts.

**53.** (B) 2 and 4 only
Violence against women is a multi-faceted issue that can take physical, sexual, psychological, or economic forms. While many offenses are in the Indian Penal Code, others are covered by special legislation. Protection against sexual harassment exists in various settings, not just the workplace. Additionally, child abuse is a distinct category that includes crimes against female children. Recognizing these diverse forms and legal frameworks is essential for a comprehensive understanding of how the law protects women and minors.

**54.** (D) Part IV-A - Fundamental Duties
The fundamental duty to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women is enshrined

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

domestic law, especially where there is a legislative gap.
International conventions do not automatically override domestic laws, but they play a significant role in the Indian legal system. The judiciary often uses these global standards as tools for interpreting national statutes and filling gaps in legislation. While not directly binding without a local law, they are highly influential in shaping legal discourse and ensuring that domestic protections align with international human rights norms. This approach allows the courts to provide more progressive and comprehensive protections for women's rights.

**84.** (C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
Family Courts are specifically designed to be less formal and more conciliatory than traditional civil courts, prioritizing the settlement of disputes over punishment. Their primary goal is not to penalize an erring spouse but to resolve domestic and matrimonial issues in a supportive and efficient manner. By focusing on conciliation and the welfare of the family, these specialized courts aim to reduce the psychological burden on litigants and promote stable outcomes for sensitive family matters.

**85.** (A) A consensual disagreement between a husband and wife.
Violence against women involves acts that cause harm or suffering, such as dowry-related harassment, psychological abuse, or forced sexual intercourse. These actions are non-consensual and coercive. A consensual disagreement, however, is a normal part of any relationship and does not involve the elements of harm, intimidation, or exploitation that define gender-based violence. Understanding the distinction between healthy conflict and abusive behavior is essential for legal frameworks that protect women from violence and provide necessary support and redressal.

**86.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act of 2013 uses a broad and inclusive definition of 'workplace' to ensure that women in all types of employment are protected. This includes not only traditional offices in the organized sector but also the unorganized sector and domestic work. By covering such a wide range of environments, the Act aims to provide a safe and harassment-free working environment for all women, recognizing that harassment can occur in many different professional settings.

**87.** (B) Special provisions like maternity leave ensuring equal participation.
Substantive gender equality involves recognizing the different needs and circumstances of men and women to ensure they can achieve equal outcomes. Special provisions like maternity leave are key examples of this concept, as they address biological differences and social expectations to ensure that women can participate in the workforce on an equal footing. Unlike formal equality, which treats everyone identically, substantive equality focuses on removing barriers and providing necessary support to achieve true fairness and justice in society.

**88.** (A) 'Sex' is biological, while 'gender' refers to socially constructed roles and identities.
The distinction between 'sex' and 'gender' is fundamental to understanding social and legal issues. 'Sex' refers to the biological and physiological characteristics that define males and females. 'Gender,' however, refers to the socially constructed roles, behaviors, and identities that a given society considers appropriate for men and women. Recognizing this difference is essential for addressing gender discrimination, as many inequalities are rooted in social expectations rather than biological necessity, making them changeable through legal and social reform.

**89.** (A) 3, 2, 1, 4
The typical legal process for a crime victim follows a specific sequence. It starts with reporting the crime to the police through an FIR. This is followed by a police investigation to gather evidence. Once the investigation is complete, the case goes to trial in a judiciary court for adjudication. If either party is dissatisfied with the verdict, they may file an appeal in a higher court. This structured process ensures that legal procedures are followed correctly and that justice is delivered.

NODIA

legal systems, which aim to ensure that every individual is judged on their own merit.

**62.** (A) The registration of a First Information Report (FIR).
The role of the police in the enforcement of women's rights typically begins with the registration of a First Information Report. This document is the first step in the formal criminal justice process, as it records the details of an alleged crime and triggers an official investigation. By registering an FIR, the police acknowledge the complaint and begin the task of gathering evidence and apprehending suspects. This initial action is crucial for providing victims with access to the legal system.

**63.** (B) It obligates the court to make efforts for settlement and reconciliation first.
A key feature of the Family Courts Act of 1984 is the mandatory requirement for the court to prioritize settlement and reconciliation. Unlike traditional civil courts, which are purely adversarial, Family Courts are designed to encourage parties to resolve their disputes amicably through mediation and counseling. This approach aims to reduce the hostility and time involved in domestic litigation, focusing on the preservation of relationships and the overall welfare of the family members involved in the dispute.

**64.** (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
International conventions are not automatically enforceable in Indian courts upon ratification; they usually require domestic legislation to have legal force. However, the Indian Constitution, under Article 51, explicitly encourages the State to respect international law and treaty obligations. This provision serves as a guiding principle for the government and judiciary. While treaties may not be directly binding without a local law, they are often used by courts to interpret national statutes and fill legal gaps in a progressive manner.

**65.** (B) Article 15(3)
Article 15(3) is a powerful constitutional provision that specifically empowers the State to make special provisions for the advancement of women and children. This article serves as an exception to the general prohibition of discrimination, recognizing that affirmative action is necessary to achieve substantive equality. It provides the legal basis for various laws and schemes designed to improve the social, economic, and political status of women, ensuring that the State can actively work toward a more equitable society.

**66.** (D) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)
The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women is the most comprehensive international treaty dedicated to women's rights. Adopted by the United Nations, it defines discrimination and sets out an agenda for national action to end it. Unlike more general human rights documents, CEDAW specifically addresses the unique challenges faced by women in all areas of life. It serves as a global benchmark for gender justice and encourages states to adopt laws that ensure equality.

**67.** (A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act of 2013 provides a clear definition of what constitutes harassment. This includes unwelcome physical contact, demands for sexual favors, showing pornography, and making sexually colored remarks. These actions create a hostile or offensive work environment and are legally prohibited. Providing fair and equal performance feedback, however, is a standard professional practice and does not fall under this definition. Recognizing these specific behaviors is essential for maintaining safety and professional standards in the workplace.

**68.** (C) Directive Principle of State Policy
The principle of equal pay for equal work for both men and women is enshrined in the Indian Constitution as a Directive Principle of State Policy under Article 39(d). These principles are not directly enforceable in a court of law but are fundamental in the governance of the country. They serve as a mandate for the State to strive toward economic and gender justice, guiding the legislature in creating laws that eliminate wage discrimination and promote fair employment practices for all.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

these diverse laws with a common set of rules for all citizens, aiming for national legal integration.

**39.** (C) Article 42
Article 42 of the Indian Constitution is a Directive Principle of State Policy that mandates the State to ensure just and humane conditions of work and to provide maternity relief. This provision serves as the constitutional basis for specific laws like the Maternity Benefit Act. It reflects the State's commitment to the welfare of women workers, recognizing the importance of providing support during pregnancy and childbirth to ensure their health and economic security.

**40.** (A) Any woman alleging harassment, regardless of employment status.
Under the Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act of 2013, the term 'aggrieved woman' is defined broadly. It includes any woman who alleges to have been subjected to sexual harassment at a workplace, regardless of whether she is a regular, temporary, or even a visiting client. This inclusive definition ensures that all women are protected from harassment in professional settings, reflecting the Act's objective to create a safe and secure environment for everyone.

**41.** (D) It is synonymous with treating men and women identically in every respect.
Gender equality does not mean treating men and women as if they are identical. Instead, it involves ensuring that rights and opportunities do not depend on gender and that the different needs and priorities of both sexes are considered. Achieving equality often requires taking biological and social differences into account to ensure fair outcomes. Therefore, treating everyone exactly the same can sometimes ignore specific disadvantages and fail to achieve true substantive equality in society.

**42.** (B) 2, 3, 1, 4
The redressal process under the Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act follows a logical chronological order. It begins with the aggrieved woman filing a written complaint. Subsequently, the Internal or Local Complaints Committee initiates an inquiry into the matter. After the inquiry, the committee submits a detailed report of its findings. Finally, the employer is required to take action based on the recommendations provided in the report. This structured procedure ensures a fair and timely resolution.

**43.** (C) Women's rights are an inalienable and indivisible part of universal human rights.
The relationship between women's rights and human rights is one of total integration. Women's rights are not a separate category but are an inalienable and indivisible part of the universal human rights framework. This principle emphasizes that all rights—civil, political, economic, social, and cultural—apply equally to women. Recognizing this connection is essential for addressing gender-specific violations and ensuring that the global agenda for human rights is truly inclusive and effective for everyone.

**44.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Article 15(3) of the Indian Constitution is a significant provision that allows the State to create special measures for women. This is not seen as a violation of the principle of non-discrimination but rather as a tool for achieving substantive equality. By recognizing historical and social disadvantages, the State can use this power to enact laws and policies that empower women and ensure they have an equal footing in society, thus fulfilling the constitutional promise.

**45.** (A) The Police and the Judiciary.
In India, the enforcement machinery for laws protecting women's rights primarily consists of the police and the judiciary. The police are responsible for the initial investigation and maintenance of law and order, while the judiciary is responsible for interpreting the law and providing legal remedies. Together, these institutions ensure that legal protections are implemented and that violators are held accountable, forming the backbone of the country's legal and administrative system for gender justice.

**46.** (B) Criminal Offences like Theft
Personal laws in India are specifically designed to govern civil matters related to family life, such as marriage, divorce, inheritance, and child custody. These laws are based on religious traditions and apply to individuals based on their faith. Criminal offenses like theft, however, are covered under uniform penal statutes like the Indian

NODIA

**76.** (A) Article 14
Article 14 of the Indian Constitution is fundamental to the concept of gender equality, as it guarantees 'equality before the law' and 'equal protection of the laws' to every person. This article ensures that the State treats all individuals fairly and prevents arbitrary discrimination. While other articles provide specific protections, Article 14 serves as the foundational principle for all laws and policies, ensuring that the legal system operates on a basis of universal fairness and non-discrimination for everyone in the country.

**77.** (B) 2 and 4 only
Personal laws in India are not uniform; they are based on religion and often contain provisions that treat men and women differently in matters of marriage and inheritance. These variations can be a source of significant gender discrimination. While the Supreme Court has intervened in some landmark cases to address these inequalities, the laws remain distinct across communities. Recognizing how these religious-based civil laws affect women's rights is a key aspect of the ongoing debate over gender justice and legal reform in India.

**78.** (C) Allow recovery from childbirth without loss of pay.
The primary objective of the Maternity Benefit Act is to provide women with paid leave during and after pregnancy, allowing them to recover from childbirth and care for their newborn without losing their wages. This law ensures job security and health protection for working mothers, recognizing the physical and social importance of maternity. By mandating that employers provide these benefits, the Act supports women's continued participation in the workforce and promotes a more inclusive and supportive professional environment for mothers.

**79.** (B) International conventions and human rights bodies.
Systematic and gross violations of women's rights are a major concern for international conventions and human rights bodies. These global institutions establish standards and monitoring mechanisms to ensure that states protect individuals from widespread abuse and discrimination. By bringing international attention to these issues, they exert pressure on governments to improve their domestic laws and practices. This global framework is essential for addressing grave violations that may be overlooked or inadequately handled by local or national legal systems alone.

**80.** (C) Human Trafficking
Forcing a woman into prostitution through coercive means like transportation and exploitation is a classic example of human trafficking. This crime involves the illegal trade of human beings for the purpose of exploitation, often involving fraud, threats, or force. It is a grave violation of human rights and dignity, and specific domestic and international laws are in place to combat it. Recognizing the elements of recruitment, transportation, and exploitation is essential for identifying and prosecuting cases of this serious and harmful crime.

**81.** (C) It is synonymous with treating men and women identically in every respect.
Gender equality is not the same as treating men and women as if they are identical. It refers to ensuring that rights and opportunities are not restricted by gender and that the different needs and priorities of both sexes are taken into account. Achieving equality often requires recognizing biological and social differences to ensure equitable outcomes. Therefore, identical treatment can sometimes ignore specific disadvantages and fail to achieve true substantive equality, which is necessary for social justice and sustainable development.

**82.** (C) Investigate crimes, apprehend suspects, and maintain law and order.
The police serve as a vital part of the enforcement machinery by investigating reported crimes, gathering evidence, and apprehending suspects. Their role is to maintain public order and ensure that the law is followed on the ground. They do not interpret the law or deliver final judgments, which are judicial functions. By acting as the first point of contact for victims and the primary agency for investigation, the police play a critical role in the initial stages of the justice process.

**83.** (C) They can be used by courts as a tool for interpretation and are influential in shaping

NODIA

**97.** (D) Personal Law
The constitutional goal of a Uniform Civil Code, as mentioned in Article 44, specifically relates to personal laws. These laws currently vary based on religious affiliation and govern civil matters such as marriage, divorce, inheritance, and adoption. A Uniform Civil Code would replace these community-specific rules with a common set of laws for all citizens, regardless of their faith. This proposal aims to promote national integration and ensure that family-related legal matters are governed by a single, uniform standard for everyone.

**98.** (C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
The police and the judiciary are indeed two key pillars of the legal enforcement machinery in India, but they are separate branches of the government. The police are part of the executive branch and are responsible for maintaining order and investigating crimes. They are not part of the judiciary and are not directly accountable to the Chief Justice. Instead, they operate under the authority of the respective state or central governments, while the judiciary remains an independent and autonomous body.

**99.** (C) The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action
The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action is a landmark international document that provides a comprehensive global agenda for women's empowerment. Adopted at the 1995 Fourth World Conference on Women, it identifies twelve critical areas of concern, including poverty, education, health, and violence. This declaration sets out strategic objectives and actions to be taken by governments and other stakeholders to achieve gender equality. It remains the most progressive and influential framework for advancing the rights and status of women worldwide.

**100.** (B) Rights and opportunities will not depend on being born male or female.
Gender equality ensures that an individual's rights, responsibilities, and opportunities in life are not determined by whether they were born male or female. It does not aim to make men and women the same or to ignore biological differences. Instead, it seeks to eliminate discrimination so that everyone can participate fully in all spheres of life without being restricted by gender-based expectations. Achieving this balance is essential for social justice, as it allows every person to realize their potential based on merit.

**101.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The establishment of Family Courts marks a significant shift from an adversarial to a more conciliatory approach in handling domestic disputes. These courts are specifically mandated to prioritize settlement and reconciliation between the parties before moving to formal adjudication. By focusing on reaching an amicable resolution, the system aims to handle sensitive matters like marriage and custody with more care and efficiency. This specialized approach is designed to reduce the emotional and time-consuming burden of family-related legal proceedings.

**102.** (D) A dispute over a commercial contract between two companies.
Family Courts are specialized judicial bodies designed to handle domestic and matrimonial issues. Their jurisdiction includes petitions for divorce, child custody disputes, and claims for maintenance. However, they do not handle commercial matters like contract disputes between companies, which fall under the purview of general civil courts. The goal of a Family Court is to provide a sensitive and conciliatory forum for personal and family-related legal problems, maintaining a clear distinction from business and corporate litigation.

**103.** (D) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
Violence against women is a broad term that encompasses many different types of harmful acts. It includes not only physical and sexual abuse but also emotional maltreatment, neglect, and economic deprivation. Recognizing all these forms is essential for a complete understanding of the systemic challenges women face. Legal frameworks and social policies are designed to address this entire spectrum of violence, ensuring that women are protected from all types of harm that can infringe upon their dignity, health, and fundamental rights.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**90.** (B) Private-sphere violations against women are not a state concern.
The concept of 'women's rights as human rights' fundamentally challenges the long-standing view that violence and discrimination occurring in the private sphere are not the concern of the state. It asserts that the state has a clear responsibility to protect all individuals from harm, regardless of whether it happens in public or within the home. This shift emphasizes that gender-based violence is a public human rights issue, requiring proactive state intervention, legal protection, and effective mechanisms for justice and redressal.

**91.** (A) P-3, Q-2, S-4, R-1
The legal landscape for women's rights can be understood by matching terms to specific examples. Personal law is exemplified by the Hindu Succession Act, which governs inheritance. Labour law is represented by the Maternity Benefit Act, providing workplace welfare. Constitutional provisions include Article 15(3), allowing for special measures for women. Criminal law provisions include sections like 354D for stalking. Understanding these connections shows how different branches of law address various aspects of women's rights and protection in India.

**92.** (C) Denying a job to a candidate, male or female, because they lack the required qualifications.
Gender discrimination involves treating an individual unfavorably based solely on their gender. Paying a woman less for the same work or refusing to rent to her based on sex are clear examples of this unfair practice. However, denying a job because a candidate lacks the necessary qualifications is a merit-based decision and applies to everyone regardless of gender. Therefore, it does not constitute discrimination. Distinguishing between merit-based actions and those based on prejudice is essential for applying equality laws fairly.

**93.** (A) 1 and 2 only
The police and the judiciary have distinct but complementary roles in the criminal justice system. The police are responsible for investigating reported crimes and gathering evidence, while the judiciary is responsible for the adjudication and trial, determining the guilt or innocence of the accused. The police do not have the final authority to declare guilt, and the judiciary does not draft new laws, which is a legislative function. Understanding this separation of powers is fundamental to a fair and functional legal system.

**94.** (B) The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956
Legal protection against human trafficking in India is primarily provided by the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act of 1956. This specific legislation was enacted to combat trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation and provides a comprehensive framework for investigation, rescue, and rehabilitation of victims. While other laws may also apply, this Act is the cornerstone of the country's legal efforts to stop the illegal trade of human beings and protect the fundamental rights and dignity of those most vulnerable to exploitation.

**95.** (B) Freedom from barriers to achieve potential with a fair starting point.
Equality of opportunity in the context of women's rights means ensuring that every individual has the freedom to achieve their full potential without being held back by systemic or social barriers. It involves creating a fair starting point where gender does not dictate an individual's access to education, employment, or resources. This concept focuses on removing obstacles rather than guaranteeing identical outcomes, empowering women to compete and contribute based on their own merits and aspirations in a truly equitable society.

**96.** (C) It makes it mandatory for the complainant to be a permanent employee of the organization.
The Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act of 2013 is designed to be highly inclusive. It applies to both the public and private sectors and protects all types of workers, including regular, temporary, and daily wage employees. Crucially, it does not require the complainant to be a permanent employee; any woman who experiences harassment at a workplace is entitled to seek redressal. This broad scope ensures that no woman is excluded from protection based on her specific employment status or contractual arrangement.

NODIA

**69.** (B) Resolution of matrimonial, custody, and maintenance disputes.
The primary legal remedy sought in a Family Court is the resolution of domestic issues such as matrimonial disputes, child custody, and maintenance claims. Unlike criminal courts, which focus on punishment and imprisonment, Family Courts aim to settle family matters through a combination of conciliation and adjudication. Their goal is to provide a specialized and sensitive forum for resolving personal disputes that affect the stability and welfare of the family unit, rather than imposing fines for minor administrative violations.

**70.** (C) Civil, political, economic, and social rights apply equally to women.
The phrase "women's rights are human rights" is a powerful affirmation that the entire spectrum of universal rights applies equally to women. It challenges the historical marginalization of women's issues, emphasizing that civil, political, economic, and social rights are inalienable and indivisible for everyone. This concept rejects the idea that women's concerns are a separate or secondary category, insisting that the global human rights agenda must be fully inclusive and address the specific experiences and violations faced by women.

**71.** (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
The Indian legal framework for women's rights is composed of several key acts passed in different years. The Family Courts Act was enacted in 1984, the Dowry Prohibition Act in 1961, the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act in 2013, and the Equal Remuneration Act in 1976. Knowing these dates is important for understanding the historical development of legal protections. Each act represents a specific legislative effort to address a different aspect of gender-based discrimination, violence, or social welfare.

**72.** (C) The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.
Legal protection against sexual harassment at the workplace in India is primarily governed by a specific statute enacted in 2013. While the Supreme Court's Vishaka Guidelines provided an initial framework, the 2013 Act codified these principles into a comprehensive law. This act applies to both public and private sectors and mandates the creation of internal committees to handle complaints. It provides a formal legal mechanism for redressal, ensuring that women have a statutory right to a safe and harassment-free working environment.

**73.** (B) Enrolling a child in school.
Child abuse is defined by harmful acts or the failure to provide basic care, resulting in physical, sexual, or emotional injury. Neglect and exposure to domestic violence are recognized forms of abuse that harm a child's well-being. Enrolling a child in school, however, is a positive action that fulfills the child's right to education. Understanding the difference between harmful behaviors and the provision of essential services is fundamental to child protection laws, which aim to prevent maltreatment and promote healthy development.

**74.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Indian labour laws incorporate several beneficial provisions for women, such as maternity leave and crèche facilities. These measures are not discriminatory but are designed to create a more equitable work environment by addressing the specific needs of women workers. By providing these supports, the law enables women to participate more fully in the workforce, helping to bridge the gender gap in employment. These provisions reflect a commitment to substantive equality, ensuring that women can balance their professional and personal responsibilities.

**75.** (A) Conducting sting operations to catch offenders.
The judiciary's role in enforcing women's rights involves interpreting laws, striking down discriminatory statutes, and issuing directions for proper implementation. It acts as an adjudicative and interpretive body rather than an investigative one. Conducting sting operations is an investigative technique typically associated with the police or media, not the courts. The judiciary focuses on delivering justice based on evidence and legal principles, ensuring that the legal framework protects the rights and dignity of women through formal judicial processes.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

**104.** (A) The system of courts that interprets and applies the law.
The judiciary, as part of the enforcement machinery, refers to the entire system of courts responsible for interpreting and applying the law. It acts as an independent body that adjudicates disputes, delivers binding judgments, and protects the fundamental rights of individuals. The judiciary does not enact laws or conduct police investigations. Instead, it ensures that laws are followed correctly and provides legal remedies when rights are violated, maintaining the rule of law and ensuring justice is served through formal legal processes.

**105.** (B) That all rights are interconnected and equally important.
The principle of the indivisibility of rights means that all human rights—civil, political, economic, social, and cultural—are interconnected and equally important. In the context of women's rights, this implies that achieving equality in one area, such as political participation, depends on also securing rights in other areas, like education and safety from violence. You cannot fully enjoy one right if others are neglected. Recognizing this interdependence is essential for a comprehensive and effective approach to promoting gender justice and universal human liberties.

**106.** (B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Various crimes against women are addressed through specific legal frameworks. Sexual harassment at the workplace is covered by the 2013 Act, while human trafficking is primarily handled under the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act. Dowry-related violence is addressed by both the Dowry Prohibition Act and the Indian Penal Code. Sex-selective abortion is tackled through the PCPNDT Act. Correctly matching these crimes to their respective laws is vital for understanding how the Indian legal system provides targeted protections for different types of gender-based offenses.

**107.** (C) 73rd Amendment Act
The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act was a landmark piece of legislation that gave constitutional status to Panchayati Raj institutions in rural India. Significantly, it provided for the reservation of not less than one-third of the total number of seats for women in these local self-government bodies. This measure has been instrumental in promoting women's political empowerment at the grassroots level, ensuring they have a formal role in local decision-making and governance, and paving the way for greater gender equality in politics.

**108.** (D) All labour laws in India apply exclusively to women workers.
While many Indian labour laws contain specific provisions that benefit women, such as maternity leave and crèche facilities, they do not apply exclusively to female workers. Most labour laws, including those governing wages and working conditions, apply to all employees regardless of their gender. The Equal Remuneration Act specifically mandates equality in pay for both men and women. Therefore, while some laws address the unique needs of women, the overall labour legal framework is designed to protect all workers in the formal and informal sectors.

**109.** (C) Religious affiliation governing specific civil matters.
The fundamental premise of personal laws in India is that certain civil matters, such as marriage, divorce, and inheritance, are governed by the religious affiliation of the individuals involved. These laws are based on traditional religious scriptures and customs rather than a single uniform civil code. Because of this, legal rules for domestic affairs can differ significantly between Hindu, Muslim, Christian, and other communities. This system reflects the country's religious diversity but also poses challenges for ensuring uniform gender equality across all groups.

**110.** (A) 3, 2, 1, 4
Legal concepts follow a logical hierarchy from general principles to specific orders. International conventions like CEDAW set global standards that influence national laws. These are followed by Fundamental Rights in the Constitution, which are the supreme domestic law. Next are specific rules within national legislation, such as the Maternity Benefit Act, which implement these rights. Finally, orders passed by bodies like Family Courts are the most specific, applying legal rules to individual cases. This hierarchy ensures a structured and consistent legal system.

NODIA

Beijing. This historic event brought together leaders and activists from around the world to adopt a comprehensive agenda for women's empowerment. The conference emphasized that the human rights of women are an inalienable and indivisible part of universal rights, challenging the exclusion of women's issues from mainstream discourse and setting a powerful global standard for gender equality and justice.

**126.** (D) Prosecuting individuals for the offence of theft.
Family Courts are specialized judicial bodies with a narrow focus on domestic and matrimonial matters. Their primary functions include adjudicating divorce petitions, deciding child custody issues, and granting maintenance to spouses and children. They are not intended to handle general criminal offenses like theft, which are prosecuted in regular criminal courts. By focusing exclusively on family-related disputes, these courts provide a more specialized and conciliatory environment for resolving sensitive personal issues that affect the stability and welfare of the family unit.

**127.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Indian Constitution guarantees equality of opportunity in public employment as a key aspect of social justice. This principle is explicitly stated in Article 16(2), which prohibits discrimination based on religion, race, caste, sex, and other grounds in matters of state employment. By prohibiting these biases, the Constitution ensures that every citizen has a fair chance to serve in public office based on their merit. This provision is fundamental for promoting gender equality and inclusion within the nation's governance.

**128.** (B) Commissions investigate and prosecute, while the judiciary adjudicates and decides cases.
The enforcement machinery in India distinguishes between investigative and adjudicative functions. The police are primarily responsible for investigating crimes, gathering evidence, and apprehending suspects. In contrast, the judiciary is an independent body that interprets laws, evaluates evidence during trials, and delivers final judgments. This separation ensures checks and balances, where the courts determine guilt or innocence based on the findings presented by the investigative agencies. This distinction is fundamental to maintaining a fair and functional justice system in any democratic society.

**129.** (B) 2 and 4 only
International conventions on women's rights, such as CEDAW, are not automatically binding as soon as they are signed; they typically require formal ratification and domestic legislation to be fully enforceable. However, these instruments are crucial for setting international standards and guiding domestic policymaking. While some documents like the Beijing Platform are not legally binding treaties, they provide influential frameworks for progress. Together, these international efforts help to harmonize global norms and encourage national governments to protect and promote gender equality within their own borders.

**130.** (B) The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012
The legal framework for addressing child abuse in India was significantly strengthened by the enactment of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act in 2012. This specific legislation provides a comprehensive system for protecting children from various forms of sexual harm and exploitation. It outlines clear procedures for reporting and investigating crimes while ensuring the privacy and welfare of the minor. By providing specialized legal protections, the POCSO Act addresses the unique vulnerabilities of children and ensures they have access to justice.

**131.** (B) The Maternity Benefit Act
The Maternity Benefit Act is a clear example of a labour law specifically designed to benefit women in the workforce. It provides for paid leave during and after pregnancy, ensuring that women do not lose their income or job security while caring for their health and their newborn. This law recognizes the physical and social importance of maternity and supports women's continued participation in employment. By mandating these benefits, the Act promotes a more equitable and supportive environment for working mothers.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**118.** (B) Prevent discrimination on the ground of sex in matters of remuneration.
The Equal Remuneration Act of 1976 was enacted to ensure that men and women receive equal pay for performing the same work or work of a similar nature. Its primary purpose is to eliminate gender-based discrimination in wages and remuneration. By mandating wage equality, the Act promotes economic fairness and recognizes that skill and effort should be compensated regardless of gender. This labour law is a critical tool for achieving economic justice and ensuring that women are not unfairly disadvantaged in the professional world.

**119.** (C) Arbitrary and unfair distinction based on gender.
Gender discrimination is defined by making arbitrary and unfair distinctions between individuals based on their gender. It is not justified by biological differences, nor is it limited to any specific part of the world. Instead, it involves practices or attitudes that deny people rights or opportunities simply because they are male or female. This unfair treatment is a violation of the principle of equality and is addressed by various national and international laws that aim to ensure everyone is judged on their merit.

**120.** (C) Article 32 (Right to Constitutional Remedies)
Article 32 of the Indian Constitution is arguably the most powerful provision for the enforcement of fundamental rights. It allows any citizen, including women, to directly approach the Supreme Court if their basic rights are being violated. This 'Right to Constitutional Remedies' ensures that the promises of equality and non-discrimination are not just words on paper but are actively protected by the highest court in the land. It provides a direct and effective legal mechanism for seeking justice against arbitrary or unlawful actions.

**121.** (B) Directive Principle under Article 42.
The mandate to ensure just and humane conditions of work and to provide maternity relief is found in Article 42 of the Indian Constitution. This provision is a Directive Principle of State Policy, which means it serves as a guiding rule for the government in its law-making and governance. While not directly enforceable in court like a Fundamental Right, it reflects the State's constitutional commitment to the welfare of workers, especially women, and provides the foundation for several important labour laws.

**122.** (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Different types of law address various aspects of women's rights in India. Personal law, like the Indian Divorce Act, governs matrimonial issues. Labour laws, such as the Maternity Benefit Act, provide workplace welfare. Criminal law, represented by sections like 376 of the IPC, defines offenses like rape. Constitutional law, through articles like 14, guarantees equality before the law. Matching these legal concepts to their specific examples helps to illustrate how the diverse branches of the legal system work together to protect and empower women.

**123.** (C) Adjudicative and interpretive.
The role of the judiciary as an enforcement machinery is best described as adjudicative and interpretive. The courts are responsible for hearing cases, interpreting the meaning of laws and constitutional provisions, and delivering binding judgments that settle legal disputes. Unlike the police, they do not investigate or prosecute directly. Instead, they provide a neutral and formal forum where rights are protected and justice is administered based on legal principles and evidence. This role is essential for maintaining the rule of law and ensuring fairness.

**124.** (B) 2 and 4 only
Human trafficking is a complex crime that does not always require crossing an international border; it can happen within a single country. Crucially, the consent of the victim is irrelevant if they were recruited through deception, coercion, or force. While often associated with sexual exploitation, trafficking can also involve forced labor. It is universally recognized as a grave violation of fundamental human rights. Recognizing these key elements is vital for effective legal responses and the protection of vulnerable individuals from exploitation.

**125.** (B) 1995 Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing
The slogan "Women's Rights are Human Rights" gained immense global prominence during the 1995 Fourth World Conference on Women in

**111.** (C) Neglect (a form of Child Abuse)
Child neglect is a serious form of abuse characterized by a guardian's failure to provide for a child's basic needs, such as food, clothing, shelter, or medical care. Unlike active forms of abuse like physical or sexual injury, neglect is often an omission of duty. However, it can have equally devastating effects on a child's health, safety, and development. Legal frameworks for child protection specifically define neglect as a crime, ensuring that children are protected from the harmful consequences of inadequate care.

**112.** (C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
The Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act of 2013 was indeed enacted to give statutory effect to the Vishaka Guidelines established by the Supreme Court. However, its scope is very broad and does not only cover female employees. The Act also provides protection to women who visit a workplace, such as clients or customers, ensuring they are also safe from harassment. This inclusive approach reflects the Act's objective to provide a safe and harassment-free environment for every woman who interacts with a professional or public space.

**113.** (A) Primary agency for investigation and apprehension in criminal matters.
The primary role of the police as an enforcement machinery is to act as the lead agency for investigating reported crimes and apprehending suspects. They are responsible for gathering evidence and ensuring that the initial stages of the criminal justice process are conducted correctly. While the judiciary adjudicates and the legislature drafts laws, the police are the front-line institution that maintains public order and ensures that legal protections are implemented on the ground, making them essential for the rule of law.

**114.** (D) Article 370
Articles 15(3), 243D, and 39(d) are all constitutional provisions specifically designed to empower women in India through affirmative action, political representation, and economic justice. Article 15(3) allows for special measures, Article 243D mandates reservations in Panchayats, and Article 39(d) ensures equal pay. Article 370, however, related to the special status of the state of Jammu and Kashmir and was not directly aimed at gender empowerment. Distinguishing between these provisions is key for understanding the legal tools used for promoting women's rights and status.

**115.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Women's rights are universally recognized as an integral and indivisible part of human rights. This recognition has been significantly advanced by international conventions like CEDAW, which have established global standards against gender discrimination. These treaties create international pressure and provide a framework for nations to improve their own domestic laws. By linking women's issues to the broader human rights agenda, these global norms ensure that the protection of women's dignity and equality is seen as a universal and fundamental legal obligation.

**116.** (A) The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act.
The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act is a specialized legal instrument designed specifically to tackle the issue of child abuse, particularly sexual offenses. It provides a comprehensive framework for reporting, investigating, and prosecuting such crimes while prioritizing the welfare and privacy of the child victim. Unlike general commercial or property laws, the POCSO Act is focused on the unique vulnerabilities of children, ensuring they have robust legal protections and access to justice in a sensitive and supportive manner.

**117.** (D) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
The framework for women's rights in India is composed of several critical elements that work together. The Constitution guarantees fundamental rights, while the Indian Penal Code defines specific crimes. The Family Courts Act provides a forum for domestic disputes. The police are responsible for investigating offenses, and the judiciary is responsible for interpreting the law and adjudicating cases. Together, these legal and institutional components form a comprehensive system designed to protect the rights, dignity, and safety of women throughout the country.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

**132.** (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Personal laws in India are not uniform; they are based on religion and differ significantly across various communities. Because they are often derived from traditional religious interpretations, many of these laws have been criticized for containing provisions that are discriminatory toward women in matters of marriage, divorce, and inheritance. This lack of uniformity can lead to unequal treatment of women depending on their faith. Therefore, personal laws are a central focus of legal debates regarding gender justice and reform in the country.

**133.** (C) Every citizen of India
The constitutional duty to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women is directed at every citizen of India. This Fundamental Duty, found in Article 51A, emphasizes the responsibility of individuals to actively promote respect for women and to oppose harmful traditions and behaviors. By making this a duty for all citizens, the Constitution seeks to foster a culture of gender sensitivity and social change at all levels of society, encouraging everyone to contribute to a more equitable and dignified environment for women.

**134.** (C) Treating one gender less favourably based on their sex.
In a legal context, gender discrimination is primarily defined as treating one person or group less favorably than another based solely on their sex. It involves making arbitrary distinctions that deny rights or opportunities to individuals because they are male or female. This unfair treatment is a violation of the principle of equality and is prohibited by various laws and constitutional provisions. Addressing discrimination is essential for ensuring that every person is treated with dignity and has a fair chance to succeed based on their merit.

**135.** (B) The state must prevent, investigate, and punish all acts of gender violence.
The concept of 'women's rights as human rights' fundamentally implies that the state has a clear legal obligation to protect women from violence and discrimination. This means the state must take proactive steps to prevent, investigate, and punish all acts of gender-based violence, even when they occur in the private sphere. It rejects the idea that such issues are beyond state concern, asserting that every woman is entitled to security and dignity as a matter of universal human rights rather than charity.

**136.** (C) Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan
The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act of 2013 was enacted to provide a statutory framework for the guidelines first laid down by the Supreme Court in the landmark case of Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan. In that case, the court recognized that workplace sexual harassment is a violation of fundamental rights and mandated that employers take responsibility for prevention and redressal. This case was a major milestone for gender justice in India, eventually leading to the comprehensive legislation currently in place.

**137.** (C) Conciliatory, aiming for settlement and low legal complexity.
Family Courts are designed to take a conciliatory approach to resolving disputes, prioritizing settlements over adversarial litigation. They aim for low legal complexity to make the process more approachable and efficient for litigants. By focusing on mediation and counseling, these courts seek to resolve sensitive matters like marriage and custody in a supportive and less formal environment. This approach is intended to reduce the psychological and financial burden on families, focusing on reaching amicable and stable resolutions for personal legal issues.

**138.** (C) The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)
The primary international instrument dedicated to eliminating discrimination against women is the CEDAW. Often called the international bill of rights for women, it provides a comprehensive framework for addressing gender-based bias in all spheres of life. Unlike more general human rights documents, CEDAW specifically identifies the unique challenges faced by women and sets out an agenda for national action to ensure their equality. It serves as a global benchmark and encourages member states to adopt laws that protect and empower women.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**153.** (B) The concept of women's rights as human rights.
The idea that women should enjoy the same universal human rights as men, without any form of discrimination, is the core tenet of the concept of women's rights as human rights. This framework asserts that all rights—civil, political, economic, and social—apply equally to every individual. It challenges the historical exclusion of women's experiences from the global rights agenda, emphasizing that the protection of women's dignity, safety, and equality is not a separate niche concern but is fundamental to the universal human rights framework.

**154.** (B) Laws relating to maternity benefits and equal pay.
Labour laws are specifically designed to regulate the relationship between employers and employees and to ensure fair working conditions. In the context of women, this includes critical legislation such as the Maternity Benefit Act and the Equal Remuneration Act, which provide for paid leave and equal wages. These laws are distinct from criminal or personal laws, as they focus on the professional environment and ensure that women are not unfairly disadvantaged in their careers due to gender or biological factors like pregnancy and childbirth.

**155.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Indian judiciary has proactively expanded the scope of Article 21, interpreting the 'right to life' to include the 'right to live with dignity.' This progressive interpretation has been crucial for women's rights, as it provides a constitutional basis for protections against sexual harassment and other forms of abuse that infringe upon an individual's dignity. By recognizing that life is more than mere existence, the courts have been able to create a safer and more supportive legal environment for women, ensuring their fundamental rights are upheld.

**156.** (B) The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
The practice of demanding or giving property as a condition for marriage, known as dowry, is specifically addressed and prohibited by the Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961. This legislation was enacted to combat the social evil of dowry and the related violence that often affects women. By making the demand, gift, or receipt of dowry a punishable offense, the Act seeks to protect women from economic exploitation and physical harm, promoting a more dignified and equal approach to marriage and family life within society.

NODIA

**157.** (B) 2 and 3 only
The Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act of 2013 is a comprehensive law that applies to both public and private sector organizations. It mandates the formation of an Internal Complaints Committee to handle grievances and defines harassment broadly to include a range of unwelcome physical, verbal, and non-verbal acts. Crucially, the Act protects all women in the workplace, not just permanent employees, ensuring that temporary workers and even visiting clients are safe. This wide scope is essential for providing effective legal protection to all women in professional settings.

**158.** (B) Create a specialized forum for speedy and conciliatory resolution of family disputes.
The primary objective of establishing Family Courts was to provide a specialized judicial forum that could handle domestic and matrimonial disputes with greater sensitivity and speed. Unlike traditional civil or criminal courts, Family Courts prioritize conciliation and mediation to reach amicable settlements. This approach is intended to reduce the emotional and financial burden on families, focusing on reaching stable resolutions for sensitive personal issues like marriage, divorce, and child custody while maintaining a less formal and more supportive environment for the litigants.

**159.** (C) The Warsaw Convention (on international air travel)
Various international instruments focus on gender equality and women's rights, including CEDAW, the Beijing Platform for Action, and the Vienna Declaration. These documents provide the global framework for protecting and promoting women's liberties. However, the Warsaw Convention is a completely separate international agreement that regulates the rules for international air travel and is not related to human rights or gender justice. Distinguishing between these conventions is important for understanding the specific global frameworks

**146.** (B) It implies that men and women are the same.
Gender equality does not mean that men and women are the same or that their biological differences should be ignored. Instead, it refers to the equal valuation of their rights, responsibilities, and opportunities. It involves considering the different needs and priorities of both sexes to ensure equitable outcomes in all spheres of life. Achieving equality is a prerequisite for social justice and sustainable development, but it does not aim to eliminate the inherent differences between individuals; it aims to eliminate discrimination based on those differences.

**147.** (C) Encourage settlement through conciliation.
A core principle and mandate of Family Courts is to encourage the settlement of disputes through conciliation and mediation. Unlike traditional civil courts, which are purely adversarial, Family Courts are designed to provide a more supportive environment where parties can reach amicable agreements. This approach is particularly important for sensitive matters like marriage and child custody, as it seeks to resolve personal issues without the prolonged hostility and stress typical of formal litigation, focusing instead on the welfare of the family.

**148.** (D) A harmful range including physical, sexual, and emotional abuse.
Child abuse is not limited to any single type of harm; it encompasses a wide range of harmful behaviors including physical, sexual, and emotional abuse, as well as neglect. It can be perpetrated by any individual, not just parents. Legal and social frameworks are designed to protect children from this entire spectrum of maltreatment, recognizing that each form can have serious and long-lasting effects on a child's safety and development. A comprehensive understanding of abuse is essential for effective prevention and protection efforts.

**149.** (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Personal laws in India are based on different religious traditions and are not uniform across all communities; furthermore, many have been criticized for harboring gender-based discrimination. However, the Indian Constitution does include a Directive Principle in Article 44 that encourages the State to secure a Uniform Civil Code for all citizens. While this has not yet been implemented, it remains a constitutional goal intended to provide a common and equal set of civil laws for everyone, regardless of their religious affiliation or background.

**150.** (B) The Palermo Protocol (Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons)
The most specific and comprehensive international convention dedicated to combating human trafficking is the Palermo Protocol. Formally known as the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, it provides a global framework for identifying and prosecuting traffickers while protecting victims. This protocol defines trafficking and sets out clear obligations for member states to work together to eliminate this illegal and exploitative trade, making it a cornerstone of international efforts to protect human rights and dignity.

**151.** (C) Article 16(2)
Article 16(2) of the Indian Constitution specifically ensures equality of opportunity in matters of public employment by prohibiting discrimination based on religion, race, caste, sex, descent, or place of birth. While Article 14 provides general equality, Article 16(2) offers a clear guarantee that every citizen has a fair and equal chance to serve in state-run offices without being restricted by gender bias. This provision is fundamental for promoting inclusion and ensuring that the public workforce reflects the diversity and equality promised by the Constitution.

**152.** (C) Police - Investigation
In the enforcement machinery, each institution has a specific and primary function. The police are responsible for the investigation of reported crimes and gathering evidence to build a case. The judiciary, however, is responsible for the adjudication of those cases and delivering a final judgment on the guilt or innocence of the accused. The police do not adjudicate, and the judiciary does not investigate or make laws. Correctly identifying these roles is essential for understanding how the legal system operates to ensure justice and the rule of law.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

as marriage, adoption, and succession based on an individual's religion. Robbery, however, is a criminal offense and is covered under uniform penal statutes like the Indian Penal Code, which apply equally to all citizens regardless of their religious affiliation. Therefore, while personal laws manage private family affairs, criminal law handles public offenses and crimes, maintaining a separate and uniform standard for justice across the entire country.

**168.** (B) It has the power of judicial review to strike down unconstitutional laws.
A key feature and powerful function of the judiciary as an enforcement body is its power of judicial review. This allows the courts to examine the constitutionality of any law or state action and strike down those that are found to be in violation of the Constitution or fundamental rights. This role ensures that the legislature and executive do not overstep their authority and that the rights of individuals are protected. The judiciary's decisions are binding, making it a critical pillar of the country's legal and democratic system.

**169.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
International conventions on women's rights are essential tools for global advocacy because they establish universally accepted standards for gender equality. These global norms provide a benchmark against which domestic laws and practices can be measured, encouraging nations to improve their own legal frameworks. While not always directly binding, they provide a powerful moral and legal basis for advocating for reform. By aligning national policies with international standards, these conventions help to promote the protection and empowerment of women on a truly global scale.

**170.** (C) The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013
While primarily focused on professional environments, the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act of 2013 also provides protection in educational institutions. This is because the definition of 'workplace' under the Act is broad enough to include such organizations. It ensures that female students and staff have a formal legal mechanism to address and seek redressal for any form of sexual harassment. This legislation is a critical tool for creating a safe and secure learning environment, protecting the dignity and safety of women in all professional and academic settings.

**171.** (B) 3 and 5 only
The legal framework for women's rights involves various institutions and concepts. The judiciary acts as an enforcement machinery by interpreting laws and protecting rights, and human trafficking is recognized as a crime involving exploitation. However, gender equality does not mean ignoring differences, personal laws are not uniform, and the 2013 Sexual Harassment Act applies to both the public and private sectors. Correctly understanding these distinctions is essential for a clear view of how the law protects and empowers women and addresses systemic injustices in India.

NODIA

**172.** (B) The Directive Principles of State Policy
The constitutional provisions for securing a living wage, decent working conditions, and maternity relief are all found within the Directive Principles of State Policy in Part IV of the Indian Constitution. These principles serve as guidelines for the government in its governance and law-making, reflecting the State's commitment to social and economic justice. While not directly enforceable in court like Fundamental Rights, they are fundamental to the country's agenda, providing the constitutional foundation for many important laws aimed at improving the welfare of workers, especially women.

**173.** (B) The Police
The primary responsibility for investigating a complaint of dowry death lies with the police, as it is a serious criminal offense defined under the Indian Penal Code. The police are responsible for gathering evidence, conducting an investigation, and apprehending suspects in such cases. While other bodies like the National Commission for Women may provide support or monitor the case, the formal investigative and enforcement duties belong to the police. This initial stage is crucial for ensuring that the legal process can proceed toward a trial and justice.

that apply to different areas of international law and social policy.

**160.** (A) Gender-based violence causing physical, sexual, or psychological harm.
In the context of human rights, 'violence against women' refers to any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering. This includes threats of such acts, coercion, or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life. This definition recognizes that such violence is a violation of fundamental rights to safety and dignity, and that it is rooted in unequal power relations between men and women in society.

**161.** (B) Part IV
Part IV of the Indian Constitution contains the Directive Principles of State Policy, which serve as a guide for the government in its governance and law-making. These principles include important provisions for women, such as Article 39(d) for equal pay for equal work and Article 42 for just working conditions and maternity relief. While not directly enforceable in a court of law like Fundamental Rights, these directives are fundamental to the country's social and economic agenda, aiming to achieve a more equitable and just society for everyone.

**162.** (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
The police and the judiciary are separate branches of the government with distinct roles. The police are part of the executive branch and are responsible for the investigation of reported crimes and gathering evidence. The judiciary, however, is an independent and autonomous body responsible for hearing cases, evaluating evidence during a trial, and delivering final judgments. This separation of powers is essential for a fair justice system, as it ensures that the agency investigating a crime is not the same one that decides guilt or innocence.

**163.** (B) Article 14 (Equality before law)
The principle of gender equality is most broadly and fundamentally reflected in Article 14 of the Indian Constitution, which guarantees 'equality before the law' and 'equal protection of the laws' to every person. This foundational article ensures that the State cannot arbitrarily discriminate against any individual and must treat everyone fairly. It serves as the legal basis for all other laws and provisions aimed at achieving gender justice, ensuring that equality is a core tenet of the country's entire legal and social system.

**164.** (B) Recruitment, transfer, or receipt
Human trafficking is a serious crime that involves the recruitment, transfer, harboring, or receipt of persons through coercive or deceptive means for the purpose of exploitation. This process often involves the use of threats, force, or fraud to gain control over victims, who are then subjected to sexual exploitation, forced labor, or other forms of harm. It is a grave violation of human rights and dignity, and identifying these specific elements of the crime is essential for its prevention, investigation, and prosecution.

**165.** (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
India's legal framework for women involves both international treaties and domestic laws. CEDAW provides a comprehensive global framework for eliminating discrimination. The 2013 Sexual Harassment Act focuses on providing a safe working environment. The Family Courts Act of 1984 prioritizes conciliatory settlements for matrimonial disputes. The Equal Remuneration Act of 1976 prevents wage discrimination based on sex. Understanding these distinct focuses is key for seeing how different parts of the legal system address various challenges faced by women in social, professional, and domestic life.

**166.** (B) Gender Discrimination
Denying a woman a job because of a generalized and biased belief that women are 'less reliable' is a clear act of gender discrimination. This occurs when an individual is treated unfavorably based on stereotypes and prejudices rather than their actual qualifications or merit. Such behavior is a violation of the principle of equality and is prohibited by various constitutional provisions and labour laws. Addressing these biases is essential for ensuring that every person has a fair and equal opportunity to participate in the workforce and succeed professionally.

**167.** (C) Robbery
Personal laws in India are specialized civil rules that govern domestic and family matters such

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**139.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Article 15(1) of the Indian Constitution is a vital provision that prohibits the State from discriminating against any citizen on grounds only of sex. This article is the constitutional bedrock for ensuring gender equality, as it mandates that the government must act fairly and without bias toward any gender in its laws and policies. By establishing this clear prohibition, the Constitution provides a fundamental legal guarantee that every individual is treated with equal dignity and has fair access to all state-provided opportunities and services.

**140.** (D) The Indian Penal Code
Personal laws in India are specialized civil rules that govern domestic matters like marriage, divorce, and adoption based on an individual's religion. Acts like the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act and the Special Marriage Act fall under this category. The Indian Penal Code, however, is a uniform criminal statute that applies equally to all citizens regardless of their faith. Therefore, while personal laws manage private family affairs, the IPC handles public offenses and crimes, maintaining a separate and uniform legal standard for criminal justice.

**141.** (B) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
India has a robust legal framework to protect women and children through various laws. The 2013 Workplace Act defines its scope broadly, while the POCSO Act addresses child abuse. The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act is the main law against trafficking, and the Dowry Prohibition Act deals with dowry-related offenses. These laws are not enforced solely by NGOs; they are implemented by state institutions like the police and the judiciary. Correctly identifying these laws and their enforcement is key for understanding how rights are protected in the country.

**142.** (C) The Maternity Benefit Act
If a company terminates a female employee because she is pregnant, it would be a direct violation of the Maternity Benefit Act. This labour law is designed to protect the job security and health of working mothers, ensuring they cannot be unfairly dismissed due to pregnancy or childbirth. It mandates that employers provide paid leave and maintain the employment status of women during their maternity period. This protection is essential for ensuring that women can balance their professional lives with their roles as parents without fear of losing their livelihood.

**143.** (C) Interpret the law and Constitution and deliver binding judgments.
The unique and fundamental function of the judiciary as an enforcement machinery is to interpret the law and the Constitution and deliver binding judgments. The courts act as an independent body that hears cases, evaluates evidence, and provides legal remedies when rights are violated. Unlike the police, who investigate, or the legislature, which makes laws, the judiciary ensures that legal principles are applied correctly and that justice is administered fairly. This role is crucial for protecting individuals from arbitrary actions and maintaining the rule of law.

**144.** (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Different articles of the Indian Constitution address various aspects of gender equality and empowerment. Article 14 ensures equality before the law for all persons. Article 15(3) empowers the state to make special provisions for women and children. Article 39(a) directs the state to ensure that men and women have equal rights to an adequate means of livelihood. Finally, Article 243T provides for the reservation of seats for women in Municipalities. Matching these articles to their provisions shows the comprehensive constitutional framework for promoting women's rights in India.

**145.** (B) Sexual Harassment
Any unwelcome physical, verbal, or non-verbal conduct of a sexual nature at a workplace is legally defined as sexual harassment. This includes actions that create a hostile or offensive environment for the worker. In India, such behavior is specifically prohibited under the 2013 Act, which mandates that employers provide a safe and harassment-free workplace. Recognizing these unwelcome acts is essential for maintaining professional standards and protecting the dignity and safety of all individuals, particularly women, who are disproportionately affected by such behavior in professional settings.

NODIA

**174.** (B) Religious community civil laws governing marriage and inheritance.
Personal laws in India are the specific civil laws that govern matters like marriage, divorce, and inheritance based on an individual's religious community. These laws are not uniform and vary between Hindus, Muslims, Christians, and other groups, reflecting the country's religious and cultural diversity. While there is a constitutional goal for a Uniform Civil Code, personal laws currently remain community-specific. They handle private family and domestic legal affairs, distinguishing them from uniform criminal or corporate laws that apply equally to all citizens regardless of their religious background.

**175.** (C) The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act
The most comprehensive legal framework for tackling child abuse, particularly sexual abuse, in India is the POCSO Act. Enacted in 2012, this specialized legislation provides detailed definitions of various offenses and establishes a robust system for reporting, investigation, and trial while prioritizing the child's privacy and welfare. Unlike more general laws, the POCSO Act is tailored to the unique vulnerabilities of children, ensuring they have strong legal protections and access to justice in a sensitive and child-friendly environment, reflecting a commitment to child safety.

**176.** (B) Women's rights as human rights.
The concept of 'women's rights as human rights' is built on the fundamental principle that women are entitled to the full spectrum of universal rights and liberties. This framework asserts that these rights are inalienable, indivisible, and applicable to every individual without any form of discrimination. It rejects the idea that women's issues are separate or secondary, emphasizing instead that the protection of women's safety, dignity, and equality is central to the global human rights agenda and the responsibility of every state.

**177.** (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act of 2013 was indeed enacted to provide a statutory framework for the guidelines first established by the Supreme Court in the Vishaka judgment. However, the Act is much broader in scope, providing a more detailed civil redressal mechanism and covering a wider range of workplaces and situations than the original guidelines. By codifying these principles into a comprehensive law, the Act ensures that the prevention and redressal of workplace harassment are backed by formal legislation rather than just judicial directives.

**178.** (C) Set standards and frameworks to align domestic laws.
The primary purpose of an international convention on rights is to establish global standards and frameworks that encourage member states to align their own domestic laws and policies with these universal principles. While they may not be automatically binding as national law, they provide a powerful moral and legal benchmark for advocacy and social reform. By creating a shared international agenda, these conventions help to promote the protection of human rights worldwide, exerting pressure on governments to improve their legal protections for all individuals.

**179.** (B) The Supreme Court
Article 32 of the Indian Constitution gives any citizen the right to directly approach the Supreme Court for the enforcement of their Fundamental Rights. Often called the 'Right to Constitutional Remedies,' this provision allows the highest court in the land to issue writs to protect individuals from arbitrary or unlawful state actions. It is a powerful tool for ensuring that the rights guaranteed by the Constitution are actively upheld, providing a direct and efficient legal mechanism for seeking justice and protecting universal human liberties.

**180.** (A) Gender equality
Refusing to allow a woman access to education or employment solely because of her gender is a direct and fundamental violation of the principle of gender equality. This principle asserts that rights, opportunities, and social benefits should not depend on being born male or female. Such discriminatory practices create systemic barriers that prevent women from achieving their potential and contributing to society. Addressing these biases is a key goal of modern legal and social systems, which aim to ensure that every individual is treated with fairness and dignity.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

**221.** (A) 1, 2 and 3 only
India's legal framework for women's rights includes constitutional non-discrimination, special laws for specific crimes like dowry, and workplace protections that cover the unorganized sector. However, personal laws are not uniform and vary by religion, and Family Courts are designed to be conciliatory rather than adversarial. Correctly identifying these aspects is essential for understanding how the legal system provides targeted protections for women while also acknowledging the ongoing challenges related to the variety of religious civil laws and the specialized approach of the domestic and matrimonial judicial forums in the country.

**222.** (A) Reservation of seats for women in local self-government institutions (Panchayats and Municipalities).
The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments are significant for women's political empowerment because they provided for the mandatory reservation of seats for women in local self-government institutions, such as Panchayats and Municipalities. By ensuring that at least one-third of the total number of seats are held by women, these amendments have been instrumental in promoting women's participation in local decision-making and governance. This measure has empowered millions of women at the grassroots level, providing them with a formal role in politics and paving the way for greater gender equality in government.

**223.** (A) The police are an executive body focused on investigation, while the judiciary is a judicial body focused on adjudication.
The fundamental difference between the roles of the police and the judiciary lies in their primary functions within the justice system. The police are an executive body responsible for maintaining public order and investigating reported crimes. The judiciary, however, is a separate and independent branch of government responsible for hearing cases and delivered final judgments on legal disputes. This separation of investigation and adjudication ensures that the agency gathering evidence is not the one deciding guilt, which is essential for protecting the rights of individuals and ensuring a fair and neutral legal process.

**224.** (D) A mutually agreed-upon career choice
Violence against women involves acts that cause physical, sexual, or psychological harm, such as physical assault, emotional abuse, and economic deprivation. These actions are non-consensual and coercive, infringing upon an individual's dignity and safety. A mutually agreed-upon career choice, however, is an example of individual autonomy and shared decision-making within a relationship. It does not involve the elements of harm, intimidation, or exploitation that define gender-based violence. Understanding what does and does not constitute violence is essential for effective legal frameworks and social support systems designed to protect women.

**225.** (B) A moral and legal benchmark for states to incorporate into law.
International conventions on women's rights serve as vital moral and legal benchmarks that encourage states to improve their domestic laws and practices. While they may not always be directly enforceable without national legislation, they establish global standards for gender equality and provide a framework for advocacy and monitoring. By creating a shared international agenda, these conventions exert pressure on governments to protect women from discrimination and violence, ensuring that national legal protections align with universal human rights norms and provide a comprehensive system for the promotion of gender justice.

**226.** (A) Protect the health of the mother and child and ensure job security during maternity.
The Maternity Benefit Act is a key labour law that primarily aims to protect the physical health of both the mother and the child and to ensure job security for women during their maternity period. By mandating paid leave and prohibiting dismissal due to pregnancy, the Act supports women's continued participation in the workforce. It recognizes the social and physical importance of maternity and ensures that women are not unfairly disadvantaged or economically penalized for their roles as parents, promoting a more equitable and supportive professional environment for working mothers across the country.

NODIA

has specific tools to tackle this complex and exploitative crime.

**188.** (C) To interpret laws and settle legal disputes.
The fundamental and primary role of the judiciary is to interpret the meaning of laws and constitutional provisions and to settle legal disputes between parties. As an independent branch of government, the courts hear cases, evaluate evidence, and deliver binding judgments that resolve conflicts and provide justice. The judiciary does not pass laws or conduct police investigations. Instead, it ensures that laws are applied correctly and fairly, protecting the rights of individuals and maintaining the rule of law through a formal and neutral legal process.

**189.** (A) 1 and 2 only
Gender discrimination involves treating an individual or group unfavorably based solely on their gender. Denying a girl child education while sending a boy child to school and paying a woman less for the same work are clear examples of this unfair practice. However, reserving seats for women in local government and providing maternity leave are examples of affirmative action and supportive measures intended to promote substantive equality and empower women. Correctly identifying these different types of actions is essential for understanding how the law addresses gender inequality in society.

**190.** (C) The Indian Parliament enacts domestic legislation in harmony with the convention.
In the Indian legal system, international conventions like CEDAW do not automatically become national law upon ratification. They become fully enforceable only when the Indian Parliament enacts corresponding domestic legislation that incorporates the principles of the convention into national statutes. This process ensures that international standards are formally integrated into the country's legal framework, allowing the courts to enforce these rights and providing a clear legal basis for the protection and promotion of gender equality and universal human rights in India.

**191.** (A) The Maternity Benefit Act, 2017 (amendment)
Following an amendment in 2017, the Maternity Benefit Act now mandates that every establishment with 50 or more employees must provide a crèche facility. This provision is designed to support working mothers by ensuring they have a safe and accessible place for their children while they are at work. This welfare measure is a key part of the labour law framework for women, helping to promote a more supportive professional environment and ensuring that women can continue their careers after childbirth without being unfairly disadvantaged or restricted.

**192.** (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
In the criminal justice system, the police and the judiciary have distinct but equally important primary roles. The police act as the lead investigative agency, responsible for gathering evidence and apprehending suspects. The judiciary, however, serves as the primary adjudicating agency, responsible for hearing cases and delivering a final judgment on the guilt or innocence of the accused. This separation of powers between investigation and adjudication is fundamental to ensuring a fair and neutral legal process, where each institution operates within its own specialized and independent sphere of authority.

NODIA

**193.** (B) Promote substantive equality through affirmative action.
The purpose of Article 15(3) of the Indian Constitution is to allow the State to create special provisions for women and children as a form of affirmative action. This provision recognizes that historical and social disadvantages often mean that formal equality is not enough to achieve true justice. By empowering the State to take targeted measures, such as reservations or welfare schemes, the Constitution seeks to promote substantive equality. This ensures that women can overcome systemic barriers and participate fully and equally in all aspects of political, social, and economic life.

**194.** (C) Sexual harassment at workplace
Sexual harassment at the workplace is a specific crime against women that is directly related to the professional environment. It involves unwelcome physical, verbal, or non-verbal acts of a sexual nature that create a hostile or offensive atmosphere for the worker. In India, this behavior is prohibited under the 2013 Act, which mandates that employers take

responsibility for its prevention and provide a formal redressal mechanism. This legislation is essential for ensuring that women can work in a safe, dignified, and secure environment, free from gender-based harassment.

**195.** (D) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
The study of women, law, and governance in India involves a wide range of relevant legal concepts and institutions. This includes the diverse personal laws, the labour laws that regulate employment conditions, and the specialized Family Courts that prioritize conciliation. It also encompasses the supreme authority of constitutional provisions and the international standards set by conventions like CEDAW. Together, these elements form the complex legal landscape that governs the rights, safety, and status of women, illustrating how multiple levels of law work together to achieve gender justice in the country.

**196.** (A) Human Rights
The notion that certain rights are universal, inalienable, and indivisible is central to the modern concept of human rights. Universal means they apply to everyone, regardless of background; inalienable means they cannot be taken away; and indivisible means all rights are equally important and interconnected. This framework provides the global basis for the protection of individuals from harm and discrimination, including the specific rights of women. Recognizing these fundamental characteristics is essential for a comprehensive and effective approach to promoting liberty, dignity, and equality for all people everywhere.

**197.** (D) It is responsible for the arrest and detention of accused persons.
The judiciary's primary role is to interpret the law, protect fundamental rights, and deliver binding judgments. However, it is not responsible for the direct arrest and detention of accused persons, which is the role of the police as part of the executive branch. While the courts may issue warrants or review the legality of a detention, the physical act of arresting and holding a suspect is an investigative and administrative function. Distinguishing between these judicial and executive tasks is fundamental to understanding the separation of powers in the legal system.

**198.** (C) A true but R is false.
The Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act of 2013 is a significant piece of legislation that provides a formal mechanism for the redressal of complaints. However, it is incorrect to say that it is purely punitive or lacks preventive measures. The Act explicitly aims at the prevention and prohibition of sexual harassment, mandating that employers take proactive steps to create a safe environment and raise awareness. Therefore, while it provides for redressal, its primary goal is to prevent harassment from occurring in the first place through a comprehensive legal and administrative framework.

**199.** (A) Bodies like police and courts ensuring laws are obeyed.
In a legal context, 'enforcement machinery' encompasses the institutions and agencies responsible for ensuring that laws are followed and that rights are protected. This primarily includes the police and the courts. The police are responsible for maintaining order and investigating reported crimes, while the courts are responsible for adjudicating disputes and delivering binding judgments. Together, these bodies ensure that the law is not just a set of abstract rules but is actively implemented in practice, holding violators accountable and providing a functional system of justice for every citizen.

**200.** (A) To protect the well-being, safety, and development of children.
The primary purpose of laws against child abuse is to ensure the well-being, safety, and healthy development of all children. These laws define various forms of harm, including physical, sexual, and emotional abuse, and establish mechanisms for reporting, investigation, and protection. By providing clear legal consequences for offenders and support for victims, such legislation aims to create a safe environment for minors. While they may involve punishing perpetrators or regulating employment, their ultimate goal is always the protection of children's fundamental rights and overall safety within society.

**201.** (B) Absence of discrimination in opportunities and social benefits.
The principle of gender equality fundamentally means the absence of discrimination based on

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

gender in all areas of life, including access to opportunities and social benefits. It does not mean that men and women must be treated identically in every single circumstance or that one gender should be superior. Instead, it ensures that everyone has an equal chance to succeed and participate in society without being restricted by biased expectations or systemic barriers. Achieving this balance is essential for social justice, ensuring that merit and individual potential are the only factors determining success.

**202.** (A) Civil laws on marriage and inheritance that vary by religion.
Personal laws in India are the specialized civil rules that govern domestic and family matters, such as marriage, divorce, and inheritance, based on an individual's religious affiliation. These laws are not uniform and differ between Hindus, Muslims, Christians, and other communities, reflecting the country's religious and cultural diversity. They handle private family legal affairs, distinguishing them from uniform criminal or corporate laws that apply equally to all citizens. Understanding personal laws is essential for seeing how family-related legal matters are managed within different communities across the country's complex legal landscape.

**203.** (C) Sexual harassment at the workplace
The landmark Vishaka judgment by the Supreme Court of India was a turning point for women's rights, as it led to the first formal guidelines to combat sexual harassment at the workplace. In the absence of specific legislation, the court recognized that such harassment is a violation of fundamental rights and mandated that employers take responsibility for its prevention and redressal. These guidelines provided the necessary legal framework until the 2013 Act was eventually passed, making this case a crucial milestone in the historical effort to ensure a safe professional environment for women.

**204.** (C) Final conviction of the accused.
The police play a vital role as an enforcement machinery by registering FIRs, investigating reported crimes, and apprehending suspects. However, they do not have the power to deliver a final conviction of the accused. That authority resides exclusively with the judiciary, which evaluates the evidence during a trial to determine guilt or innocence. Misunderstanding this distinction overlooks the separation of powers between investigation and adjudication, which is essential for a fair and functional justice system where legal procedures are followed correctly to ensure a neutral and just outcome.

**205.** (C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
CEDAW is a major international treaty that requires member states to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women. However, ratifying the convention does not automatically change a country's domestic laws. In India, for example, the Parliament must typically enact specific national legislation to incorporate the principles of such a treaty into the local legal system. While CEDAW sets global standards and guides policy, its direct enforceability in domestic courts depends on the legislative actions taken by the national government to align local statutes with international human rights norms.

**206.** (B) Substantive equality
Constitutional provisions that allow for special measures, such as the reservation of seats for women in local government bodies, are classic examples of substantive equality. Unlike formal equality, which treats everyone identically, substantive equality recognizes that historical and social disadvantages often require targeted interventions to achieve truly equal outcomes. By providing these specific supports, the State aims to remove systemic barriers and empower women to participate fully in political and social life. This approach is essential for achieving a more equitable and just society by addressing deep-rooted imbalances in power and opportunity.

**207.** (D) Family Court - Criminal Prosecution
In the Indian legal system, each institution has a specific and primary function. The police handle investigation, the judiciary handles adjudication, and the legislature is responsible for the enactment of laws. However, Family Courts are specialized civil bodies focused on domestic disputes and conciliation; they are not intended for criminal prosecution. General criminal offenses are handled in regular criminal courts. Correctly identifying these roles is essential for understanding the specialized functions of different legal bodies and how they work

NODIA

**181.** (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
The Indian legal system is composed of several branches that address different aspects of society. Constitutional law establishes fundamental rights and the structure of government. Labour laws regulate working conditions, wages, and welfare benefits like maternity leave. Family law governs domestic matters such as marriage, divorce, and succession based on religious traditions. Criminal law defines specific offenses and prescribes punishments for crimes. Correctly matching these types of law to their subject matter is essential for understanding how the entire legal framework operates to protect rights and ensure justice.

**182.** (B) It infringes upon rights to life, liberty, and security.
Violence against women, including domestic violence, is recognized as a human rights violation because it directly infringes upon an individual's fundamental rights to life, liberty, and personal security. This type of violence causes serious physical and psychological harm and denies the victim their dignity and autonomy. By framing gender-based violence as a human rights issue, the law acknowledges that the state has a responsibility to protect all individuals from such harm, even when it occurs within the home or the private sphere.

**183.** (C) To adopt a formal and rigid procedure of traditional courts.
Family Courts were specifically established to move away from the formal and rigid procedures of traditional civil courts. Their primary objectives are to promote conciliation in matrimonial disputes, secure speedy settlements, and work toward stabilizing marriages where possible. By using less formal methods and prioritizing mediation and counseling, these specialized courts aim to resolve sensitive family issues in a more supportive and efficient manner, focusing on the overall welfare of the family members involved rather than following strict adversarial legal formalities.

**184.** (C) Article 39(d) of the Constitution
The provision for 'equal pay for equal work' for both men and women is explicitly enshrined in Article 39(d) of the Indian Constitution. This provision is a Directive Principle of State Policy, serving as a guideline for the government in its governance and law-making. While not directly enforceable in court, it reflects the constitutional commitment to economic and gender justice. It encourages the State to enact laws that eliminate wage discrimination and ensure that all workers are compensated fairly based on their work rather than their gender.

**185.** (B) Institutions ensuring compliance and law implementation.
The term 'enforcement machinery' refers to the set of institutions and agencies responsible for ensuring that laws are implemented and that people comply with them. In a legal context, this primarily includes the police and the judiciary. The police investigate crimes and maintain order, while the judiciary interprets laws and provides legal remedies. Together, these bodies ensure that legal protections are not just theoretical but are actually applied in practice, holding violators accountable and protecting the rights and safety of every individual in society.

**186.** (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
India does have a multiplicity of personal laws based on different religions, which governs domestic matters like marriage and inheritance. While the Constitution, in Article 44, does direct the State to strive for a Uniform Civil Code, this has not yet been implemented. However, the existence of the directive for a uniform code is not the direct reason for the current variety of laws; instead, it is a separate constitutional goal. Both statements are true, but they describe different aspects of the country's complex and diverse legal landscape.

**187.** (A) The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act
The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act is the primary and key legal protection in India against human trafficking, specifically for commercial sexual exploitation. This specialized legislation provides a comprehensive framework for identifying, rescuing, and rehabilitating victims while setting out punishments for traffickers. While other laws like the IPC also apply, this Act is the cornerstone of the country's legal efforts to combat this grave violation of human rights and dignity, ensuring that the legal system

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

organized and unorganized sectors, ensuring that those in traditional offices as well as domestic workers and temporary staff are covered. By defining 'workplace' very broadly, the Act aims to provide a safe and harassment-free environment for every woman in any professional setting. This comprehensive approach is essential for ensuring that no woman is excluded from legal protection based on her specific type of employment or professional environment.

**215.** (A) Treaty
The CEDAW is a legally binding international treaty adopted by the United Nations. As a treaty, it creates formal legal obligations for the member states that ratify it, requiring them to take national action to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women. Unlike a non-binding declaration or guideline, CEDAW provides a clear legal framework that states are expected to follow. It serves as a comprehensive global agenda for gender equality and encourages nations to align their domestic laws with these international standards to ensure the protection and empowerment of women worldwide.

**216.** (B) Substantive equality
The provision of maternity benefits in labour laws is a clear example of a measure aimed at achieving substantive equality. It recognizes the specific biological and social needs of women and provides the necessary support, such as paid leave, to ensure they can participate in the workforce on an equal footing with men. Unlike formal equality, which treats everyone identically, substantive equality focuses on removing the unique barriers that women face. By providing these benefits, the law ensures that women are not unfairly disadvantaged in their careers due to pregnancy or childbirth.

**217.** (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
In a fair and functional justice system, the roles of the police and the judiciary are clearly separated. The police have the authority to investigate crimes and gather evidence, but they do not have the power to pronounce a person guilty. That authority rests solely with the judiciary, which evaluates the evidence during a fair trial to determine a final verdict. This separation of powers is essential for protecting the rights of the accused and ensuring that guilt is determined through a formal, neutral, and transparent legal process, maintaining the rule of law.

NODIA

**218.** (A) Right to Equality
Personal laws in India, which are based on religious traditions and vary across communities, have often been a site of significant conflict with the Fundamental Right to Equality. This is because many personal laws contain provisions related to marriage, divorce, and inheritance that treat men and women differently, leading to claims of gender-based discrimination. This tension between religious-based civil rules and the constitutional guarantee of equality for all citizens is a central theme in the ongoing legal and social debates regarding personal law reform and the potential implementation of a Uniform Civil Code.

**219.** (C) 18 years
For the purpose of legal protection under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act of 2012, a 'child' is defined as any person who is below the age of 18 years. This definition ensures that all minors, regardless of their gender, have access to the specialized protections and child-friendly legal procedures provided by the Act. By setting the age at 18, the law recognizes the unique vulnerabilities of all persons during their minority and provides a robust framework for reporting, investigation, and prosecution of sexual crimes against them to ensure their safety.

**220.** (A) Equal valuation by society of role similarities and differences.
The core principle of gender equality is that society should equally value the rights, responsibilities, and roles of both men and women, recognizing their similarities and their differences. It does not aim to eliminate all role differences or to establish the superiority of one gender. Instead, it ensures that an individual's opportunities and status do not depend on being born male or female. Achieving this balance involves removing discriminatory barriers and ensuring that both genders have a fair and equal chance to contribute to and benefit from social, economic, and political life.

together to manage various types of legal issues and protect rights.

**208.** (A) Trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation
The primary and main objective of the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act of 1956 is to combat and eliminate trafficking for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation. This specialized legislation provides a comprehensive legal framework for investigating trafficking crimes, rescuing victims, and providing for their rehabilitation. While other forms of trafficking also exist, this Act focuses specifically on the exploitative trade related to prostitution, aiming to protect the fundamental rights and dignity of individuals, especially women and children, who are most vulnerable to this serious and harmful crime.

**209.** (C) A true but R is false.
Many Indian labour laws do contain special provisions for women workers, such as maternity benefits and restrictions on hazardous tasks. However, it is incorrect to say that these provisions are intended to discriminate or limit opportunities. Instead, they are designed to protect the health and safety of women and to support their continued participation in the workforce by addressing their specific needs. These measures are key tools for achieving substantive equality, ensuring that women can balance their professional and personal lives without being unfairly disadvantaged or put at risk.

**210.** (B) Such violence is a "private" matter beyond state intervention.
The concept that violence against women is a violation of human rights fundamentally challenges the traditional and harmful notion that such violence is a 'private' family matter beyond the concern or intervention of the state. By framing it as a human rights issue, the law asserts that every individual is entitled to safety and dignity and that the state has a clear responsibility to prevent, investigate, and punish acts of gender-based violence. This shift is essential for ensuring that victims have access to legal protection and justice, regardless of where the violence occurs.

**211.** (D) 1, 2, 3 and 4
The Indian Constitution provides a comprehensive framework for protecting women's rights through various articles. Article 14 ensures general equality, while Article 15(1) specifically prohibits sex-based discrimination. Article 15(3) goes further by allowing for affirmative action and special provisions for women. Additionally, Article 39(d) directs the state to ensure equal pay for equal work. Together, these provisions create a robust legal foundation for gender justice, ensuring that the State is constitutionally mandated to promote equality and protect women from discrimination and economic unfairness in all spheres of life.

**212.** (A) Conciliation and settlement.
A key and defining distinction of a Family Court is its strong emphasis on conciliation and settlement. Unlike traditional civil courts, which are often adversarial and focused on formal legal conflict, Family Courts are designed to encourage parties to resolve their domestic and matrimonial disputes amicably through mediation and counseling. This specialized approach aims to reduce the hostility and stress involved in family-related litigation, focusing instead on reaching stable and supportive outcomes that prioritize the overall welfare of the family unit and all the individuals involved.

**213.** (B) Acts as the protector of rights against arbitrary action.
The role of the judiciary as an enforcement machinery is crucial because it acts as the primary protector of individual rights against arbitrary or unlawful actions by the state or other parties. By interpreting the law and the Constitution, the courts ensure that legal protections are upheld and that justice is delivered fairly. The judiciary provides a neutral and formal forum where people can seek redressal when their rights are violated. This independent function is essential for maintaining the rule of law and ensuring that the promises of liberty and equality are realized in practice.

**214.** (D) It broadly protects women in both organized and unorganized sectors.
The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act of 2013 is designed to have a broad and inclusive scope. It protects women in both the

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**227.** (C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
While the Indian Constitution does ensure equality before the law under Article 14, this principle is not absolute in a way that prohibits special measures. In fact, Article 15(3) specifically allows the state to make special provisions for women and children as a form of affirmative action. This is intended to achieve substantive equality by addressing historical and social disadvantages. Therefore, the principle of equality in the Constitution includes the power of the state to take targeted actions to empower vulnerable sections of society and ensure true fairness and justice for everyone.

**228.** (B) The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2013
Statutory legal protection against sexual harassment at the workplace in India is primarily found in the specific Act enacted in 2013. This legislation provides a comprehensive framework for the prevention, prohibition, and redressal of such harassment, applying to both public and private sectors. It mandates the creation of internal committees to handle complaints and provides a formal legal mechanism for redressal, ensuring that every woman has a statutory right to a safe and harassment-free working environment. This Act codified the judicial guidelines into formal law, providing a robust legal tool for workplace safety.

**229.** (C) They often reflect customs that do not align with modern equality.
The main challenge that personal laws pose to gender equality lies in the fact that they are often based on traditional religious interpretations and customs that may not align with modern principles of equal rights. Because these laws vary by religion, they can result in different and sometimes discriminatory treatment of women in matters such as marriage, divorce, and inheritance. This lack of uniformity can perpetuate gender-based inequalities across communities, making the reform of personal laws a central and complex issue in the ongoing national debate over gender justice and universal human rights.

NODIA

**230.** (A) The element of exploitation.
The crime of human trafficking inherently involves the element of exploitation as its ultimate purpose. This exploitation can take many forms, including commercial sexual exploitation, forced labor, or other harmful practices. Trafficking involves the recruitment and transportation of individuals through coercive or deceptive means to gain control over them for this exploitative purpose. It is a grave violation of human rights and dignity, and identifying this core element of exploitation is essential for the legal definition and effective prosecution of the crime under both domestic and international law frameworks.

**231.** (C) Arbitrary and prejudicial based on a person's gender.
The term 'gender discrimination' refers specifically to any distinction, exclusion, or restriction that is arbitrary and based on a person's gender, resulting in unfair treatment. It is not justified by biological differences or individual merit. Instead, it stems from prejudices and stereotypes that deny rights or opportunities to individuals simply because they are male or female. This discriminatory behavior is a violation of the principle of equality and is addressed by various national and international laws that aim to ensure that every individual is treated with fairness, dignity, and respect.

**232.** (A) The Police and the Judiciary.
The primary enforcement machinery for criminal law in India consists of the police and the judiciary. The police are responsible for maintaining public order and investigating reported crimes, while the judiciary is responsible for hearing cases and delivering final judgments. Together, these institutions ensure that criminal laws are implemented and that violators are held accountable. This system of investigation and adjudication is fundamental to the rule of law, providing a functional and structured process for maintaining safety and delivering justice for all citizens who are affected by criminal offenses.

**233.** (B) 1993 Vienna World Conference on Human Rights
The principle that "women's rights are human rights" was a central and historic theme of the 1993 Vienna World Conference on Human Rights. This global event was a major turning point, as

it explicitly affirmed that the human rights of women and the girl-child are an inalienable, integral, and indivisible part of universal human rights. This recognition challenged the historical marginalization of women's issues and placed them firmly on the global human rights agenda, exerting pressure on states to address gender-based violence and discrimination as part of their fundamental legal and moral obligations.

**234.** (B) Conciliation and speedy settlement.
The main purpose of the Family Courts Act of 1984 is to provide a specialized judicial forum that prioritizes conciliation and the speedy settlement of domestic disputes. Unlike traditional civil or criminal courts, which are often adversarial, Family Courts are designed to encourage parties to resolve their matrimonial and custody issues amicably through mediation and counseling. This approach aims to reduce the emotional and financial stress on litigants and focus on reaching stable and supportive resolutions that prioritize the overall welfare of the family unit and all the individuals involved in the dispute.

**235.** (D) Equal pay for equal work for both men and women (Article 39(d))
While equality before the law and constitutional remedies are Fundamental Rights, the provision for 'equal pay for equal work' for both men and women is a Directive Principle of State Policy found in Article 39(d) of the Indian Constitution. These principles serve as guidelines for the government in its governance and law-making. While not directly enforceable in court, they reflect the constitutional commitment to economic and gender justice, encouraging the State to strive for a more equitable society where workers are compensated fairly based on their work rather than their gender.

**236.** (A) Scolding a child for dangerous behaviour.
Child abuse involves harmful acts such as physical injury, sexual exploitation, or willful neglect, which can have serious effects on a child's safety and well-being. However, scolding a child for dangerous behavior is generally seen as a form of parental guidance and discipline intended to keep the child safe, rather than a form of abuse. Distinguishing between harmful maltreatment and responsible caregiving is essential for legal and social protection frameworks, ensuring that they focus on preventing actual harm while supporting positive parenting and the healthy development of children.

**237.** (C) The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2013
The Internal Complaints Committee is a mandatory requirement specifically under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act of 2013. This committee must be established in every organization with ten or more employees to handle grievances and investigate complaints of harassment in a timely and formal manner. By providing a localized redressal mechanism, the Act ensures that women have a direct and accessible platform to seek justice within their professional environment, promoting a safer and more inclusive workplace for all employees, as mandated by this specialized legislation.

**238.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Indian Constitution incorporates both formal and substantive equality to ensure true justice. Article 14 provides formal equality by guaranteeing the same legal treatment for everyone. However, the Constitution also recognizes that some groups face systemic disadvantages. Article 15(3) allows the state to take affirmative action by creating special provisions for women and children. This targeted approach is intended to redress historical inequalities and achieve substantive equality, ensuring that all individuals can participate fully and equally in society regardless of their background or the barriers they may face.

**239.** (C) Interpret the law and protect fundamental rights through judicial review.
The most significant role of the judiciary as an enforcement machinery is its power to interpret the law and protect fundamental rights through judicial review. This allows the courts to examine the legality of state actions and laws, striking down any that are unconstitutional. As an independent branch of government, the judiciary ensures that the rights of individuals are actively upheld and that the state operates within the legal boundaries set by the Constitution. This role is fundamental to maintaining the rule of law and providing a system of checks and balances.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

**240.** (B) Personal Laws
The ongoing and significant debate around a Uniform Civil Code in India directly relates to the existing system of personal laws, which are based on different religions and govern civil matters like marriage, divorce, and inheritance. A Uniform Civil Code would replace these community-specific rules with a common set of laws for all citizens, regardless of their faith. This proposal aims to ensure that family-related legal matters are governed by a single, uniform standard for everyone, reflecting the constitutional goal mentioned in Article 44 to promote national integration and gender equality.

**241.** (D) 1, 2, 3 and 4
India has a comprehensive legal framework to protect women's rights through various laws and institutional mechanisms. This includes the Maternity Benefit Act for workplace welfare, the 2013 Workplace Act for safety from harassment, and the Indian Penal Code for defining specific crimes like rape and cruelty. Additionally, the Family Courts Act provides a specialized forum for conciliatory settlement of domestic disputes. Together, these different branches of law and specialized judicial bodies form a multi-faceted system designed to address the diverse challenges faced by women in social, professional, and domestic life.

**242.** (B) Is a comprehensive global agenda for women's empowerment.
The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action is a historic and highly significant international document that provides a comprehensive global agenda for women's empowerment. Adopted at the 1995 Fourth World Conference on Women, it identifies twelve critical areas of concern and sets out strategic objectives for achieving gender equality worldwide. While not a legally binding treaty, it serves as a powerful moral and political framework that guides national and international efforts to protect women's rights and promote their status. It remains the most progressive and influential document for advancing gender justice on a global scale.

**243.** (B) Gender discrimination in wages
The Equal Remuneration Act of 1976 is a specific and important labour law designed to combat gender-based discrimination in wages and remuneration. It mandates that men and women receive equal pay for performing the same work or work of a similar nature, ensuring that compensation is based on merit and the nature of the task rather than the gender of the worker. By promoting economic justice, the Act seeks to eliminate one of the most common forms of workplace discrimination and ensure that women are not unfairly disadvantaged in their professional lives.

**244.** (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Gender equality and gender equity are related but distinct concepts. Gender equality refers to the equal valuation of rights, responsibilities, and opportunities for all. Gender equity, however, focuses on fairness and justice in the distribution of benefits, which often requires taking differential measures to address specific disadvantages and achieve an equality of outcome. Equity is the process of being fair, while equality is the ultimate goal. Recognizing the difference between these two concepts is essential for developing effective legal and social strategies that achieve true and substantive gender justice in society.

**245.** (B) Indirect Discrimination
Indirect discrimination occurs when a policy or practice that appears neutral on the surface disproportionately harms a specific group, such as women. Unlike direct discrimination, which is overt, indirect discrimination is often subtle and embedded in systemic rules. For example, a requirement that all employees must work late hours might unfairly disadvantage women who have disproportionate caregiving responsibilities. Identifying and addressing these indirect biases is essential for achieving substantive equality, as it ensures that even neutral-sounding policies do not inadvertently perpetuate gender-based inequalities and restrict opportunities for women in society.

**246.** (B) An investigator
In the criminal justice system, the fundamental and primary role of the police is to act as an investigator. When a crime is reported, the police are responsible for gathering evidence, interviewing witnesses, and apprehending suspects to build a formal case. They do not have the power to adjudicate or delivered final

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

This serves as a safeguard against unfair laws passed by the government. By performing this duty, the courts ensure that the legal framework remains consistent with the promise of justice.

**279.** (C) To create a less intimidating environment for amicable resolutions.
Simplifying the legal process in certain courts is intended to make the experience more accessible and less stressful. By reducing formality, the system encourages participants to reach friendly agreements rather than engaging in intense conflict. This supportive atmosphere is particularly beneficial for resolving sensitive family matters. It helps ensure that the legal journey does not further traumatize those seeking justice and relief.

**280.** (D) The efficient and coordinated functioning of the police, judiciary, and specialized courts.
Translating legal rights into reality requires the seamless cooperation of various institutions. The effectiveness of the system depends on how well the enforcement agencies, the legal arbiters, and specialized dispute resolution bodies work together. When these components operate in synergy, they create a robust framework for protection. This coordination is essential for ensuring that laws are not just written but successfully applied.

**281.** (A) A broad category including physical, emotional, and sexual abuse.
This term encompasses a wide range of harmful actions that go beyond simple physical violence. It includes various forms of mistreatment such as neglect and psychological harm, as well as sexual exploitation. These different types of abuse can have long-lasting negative impacts on a child's overall development. Recognizing this broad spectrum is necessary for creating comprehensive legal protections and support systems.

**282.** (B) Patriarchal structures and unequal power dynamics.
Gender-based violence is frequently a product of deeply ingrained social systems and imbalances of authority. These structures often normalize harmful behavior and perpetuate the mistreatment of women. Understanding these underlying causes is crucial for developing effective prevention strategies. Addressing the issue requires challenging the traditional attitudes and power relations that allow such violence to continue within both the public and private.

**283.** (B) To be punitive, preventative, and rehabilitative in its approach.
The legal strategy for addressing crimes against vulnerable groups is multi-dimensional. It does not focus only on punishing the offender but also aims to prevent future occurrences through deterrence. Additionally, it provides a framework for supporting and helping victims recover. By combining these different goals, the law seeks to offer a complete response that promotes safety, justice, and long-term healing.

**284.** (A) Dowry-related harassment.
Several specific forms of mistreatment are identified as significant violations of women's rights and safety. These include harmful practices tied to marriage demands, physical assaults, and sexual violence. Such acts are direct manifestations of the unequal power relations present in society. Legal statutes are enacted specifically to target and penalize these offenses, providing a clear mechanism for prosecution and victim protection.

**285.** (C) A combination of legal enforcement and socio-educational initiatives.
Successfully tackling violence against women and children requires a strategy that goes beyond simple law enforcement. While strong legal action is necessary, it must be paired with efforts to change societal attitudes through education. These combined initiatives aim to dismantle the cultural norms that condone abuse. A multi-pronged approach ensures both immediate protection through the law and long-term social transformation.

**286.** (D) To exploit individuals through various means like forced labour or sexual exploitation.
This grave crime involves the recruitment and transport of people specifically for the purpose of taking advantage of them. The exploitation can take many forms, such as unpaid labor, domestic servitude, or sexual abuse. It is a modern manifestation of slavery that treats individuals as commodities. Identifying this ultimate goal is

NODIA

attitudes that continue to restrict the enjoyment of fundamental freedoms by women.

**254.** (D) It assigns state responsibility for addressing issues previously considered private.
Reconceptualizing women's issues through a human rights lens transforms the legal understanding of the private sphere. Matters such as domestic violence, once viewed as personal family affairs, are elevated to the public domain. This shift mandates that the state take active responsibility for protection and enforcement. It ensures that traditional privacy does not shield human rights violations from accountability.

**255.** (C) Eliminate distinctions and restrictions based on sex that nullify rights.
Legal instruments targeting gender-based issues aim to abolish any distinctions, exclusions, or restrictions based on sex. Such actions are necessary because discrimination often impairs or nullifies the recognition and exercise of fundamental freedoms. By removing these barriers, the law seeks to secure equal enjoyment of human rights. This objective remains central to both national and international legal frameworks today.

**256.** (B) Article 14
This specific article serves as the cornerstone of equality within the Indian constitutional framework. It provides a broad guarantee of equality before the law and ensures equal protection of the laws for every individual within the territory. This foundational principle establishes a general basis for non-discrimination, forming the essential legal ground upon which more specific rights are subsequently built.

**257.** (D) Discrimination by the State on the ground of sex, among others.
This constitutional mandate explicitly prohibits the government from treating citizens unfairly based on specific characteristics. These include religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth. It acts as a direct command against state-sponsored gender discrimination. By listing these specific grounds, the provision ensures that the State remains neutral and fair, upholding the dignity and rights of every citizen.

**258.** (A) An enabling clause for the State to create special provisions for women.
This provision acts as a vital tool for achieving substantive equality by allowing targeted interventions. It empowers the government to formulate special laws and policies specifically for women and children. By carving out an exception to general non-discrimination rules, it facilitates affirmative action. This ensures that historical and social disadvantages can be addressed through protective measures and positive discrimination.

**259.** (C) The Constitution adopts a nuanced strategy, balancing non-discrimination with affirmative action.
The constitutional approach combines a strict prohibition of discrimination with the power to enact protective measures. This dual strategy recognizes that formal equality alone may not suffice to address deep-rooted social disadvantages. By allowing special provisions for vulnerable groups, the legal framework seeks to achieve meaningful justice. It balances the ideal of neutrality with the practical need for advancement.

**260.** (A) Article 15(3), as it is a special provision for women.
Legislative actions such as reserving seats for women in local bodies are validated through specific enabling clauses. These clauses permit the government to deviate from formal equality to promote the interests of women. Such measures are protected from being struck down as discriminatory because the framework explicitly allows for positive discrimination. This constitutional support is essential for increasing women's political participation.

**261.** (D) They are fundamental principles that guide the state in its governance and law-making.
These principles are essential components of national governance, serving as a moral and political compass for the government. While they cannot be enforced through legal action in a court, they remain fundamental to the creation of legislation. They outline the socio-economic goals the nation strives toward. Their primary role is to guide the state in formulating effective public policies.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

with grievances against their employers have a place to seek help. It serves as a vital alternative when an internal committee is not available or appropriate. By providing this external mechanism, the law ensures that no woman is left without a way to find justice.

**296.** (D) To establish universal standards and create obligations for signatory nations.
International agreements play a vital role by setting common goals for gender equality across different countries. When a nation signs these documents, it commits to following specific standards and updating its own laws accordingly. These treaties do not replace domestic law but rather provide a framework for improvement. They create a global expectation for how women's rights should be protected.

**297.** (A) An international bill of rights for women.
This major international treaty is highly regarded because it provides a thorough and comprehensive list of rights for women. It defines discrimination in all its forms and sets a detailed agenda for national action. Because of its wide scope and significance, it is frequently compared to a fundamental declaration of human rights. It serves as a cornerstone for global feminist legal efforts.

**298.** (B) To incorporate the principle of equality into its legal system and repeal discriminatory laws.
By joining a major international convention, a country agrees to take concrete steps to improve its domestic legal framework. This includes making equality a part of the national law and removing any statutes that are unfair to women. The commitment also involves setting up institutions for protection. Such measures ensure that international promises are turned into real changes for citizens.

**299.** (B) By serving as a benchmark to measure and challenge national laws and practices.
International treaties provide a powerful standard that local activists can use to evaluate their own country's performance. They offer a clear set of goals that can be compared against existing national rules. This allows movements to point out gaps and demand specific reforms. By serving as an objective yardstick, these conventions help drive legal and social progress from within.

**300.** (A) International law influences and catalyses reform in domestic legal systems.
The relationship between global standards and national rules is one of influence and motivation. International conventions provide a blueprint that encourages countries to update their own legislations. This process often leads to significant changes in how rights are protected locally. By setting universal benchmarks, international law acts as a spark for continuous legal and social improvements within individual sovereign states.

www.nodia.in

NODIA

**270.** (D) The rights and legal status of women can vary significantly based on their religion.
The existence of multiple personal laws based on faith leads to inconsistencies in how individuals are treated legally. A woman's ability to divorce or inherit property is often dictated by her community's specific code. Consequently, different religious groups may offer varying levels of protection and rights. This diversity ensures that there is no uniform experience of family law across the population.

**271.** (C) Article 15(3)
The constitutional basis for labor laws that provide specific benefits to women is found in an enabling provision. This clause allows the state to create special rules that address the unique circumstances of women without violating the principle of equality. By permitting affirmative action, it supports the development of protective legislation. This ensures that the law can proactively promote gender justice.

**272.** (B) To ensure women receive the same pay as men for similar work.
Legislation regarding payment aims to achieve economic fairness by requiring identical compensation for identical tasks. It prevents employers from offering lower wages to women based solely on their gender. This focus on financial equality is essential for dismantling discriminatory practices in the labor market. By securing fair remuneration, the law supports the broader goal of empowering women within the national economy.

**273.** (D) To prevent motherhood from becoming a professional and economic disadvantage.
These benefits are designed to protect a woman's career and financial stability during the period of childbirth. By providing paid leave and job security, the law ensures that having children does not lead to career setbacks. This approach removes barriers to long-term participation in the workforce. It acknowledges reproductive roles while safeguarding the right to work and maintain economic independence.

**274.** (A) Provisions that are protective but may limit opportunity, like bans on night work.
Some older regulations aimed at protecting women are now being reviewed to ensure they do not inadvertently restrict professional growth. For instance, bans on certain working hours or hazardous tasks were originally meant for safety but can limit access to specific jobs. Modern perspectives emphasize equality of opportunity, leading to a re-examination of whether such protections currently hinder or help women.

**275.** (C) To mitigate discrimination and secure fair working conditions for women's empowerment.
The collective goal of labor regulations is to create an environment where women can work with safety and dignity. These laws work together to reduce unfair treatment and establish humane standards. By facilitating a better balance between personal and professional life, they promote overall empowerment. This protective framework is vital for ensuring that women can participate fully and equally in economic activities.

**276.** (A) To serve as the first point of contact for registering complaints and investigating crimes.
As the primary enforcement agency, the police are responsible for the initial handling of criminal reports. Their duties include conducting thorough investigations and collecting necessary evidence against offenders. This role is fundamental to the legal process, as it ensures that cases are properly documented for trial. Effective police work is the first step toward achieving justice for victims of crime.

**277.** (D) They focus on promoting conciliation and speedy settlement of family disputes.
These specialized institutions were created to handle domestic matters through a less confrontational process. Unlike standard courts, they prioritize reaching amicable resolutions and settlements through conciliation. Their procedures are designed to be less formal and intimidating for the parties involved. This approach aims to settle family issues quickly while protecting the interests of vulnerable individuals, particularly women and children.

**278.** (B) Striking down a law found to be discriminatory against women.
The power to review and invalidate legislation is a critical function of the legal system. Through this process, the judiciary can remove any statutes that conflict with constitutional principles of equality.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

judgments, which are judicial functions. By acting as the primary agency for investigation and maintenance of public order, the police provide the essential groundwork for the legal process to move toward a fair and structured trial in the courts.

**247.** (D) Conciliatory
The core idea behind establishing Family Courts was to move away from the traditional and often hostile adversarial system toward a more conciliatory approach for resolving family-related disputes. These specialized courts prioritize mediation and settlement to reach amicable agreements in sensitive matters like marriage, divorce, and child custody. By focusing on reaching a supportive resolution rather than a purely punitive one, the system aims to reduce the emotional and financial stress on litigants and prioritize the overall welfare and stability of the family unit through a less formal legal process.

**248.** (C) All persons below the age of 18 years
The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act of 2012 provides robust legal protection to all persons below the age of 18 years, regardless of their gender or background. This specialized legislation defines various sexual crimes against children and establishes a comprehensive system for reporting, investigation, and prosecution while prioritizing the minor's safety and privacy. By setting the age at 18, the law recognizes the unique vulnerabilities of all children and ensures they have access to justice through child-friendly legal procedures, reflecting a strong national commitment to child safety and protection.

**249.** (C) The Constitution mandates a Uniform Civil Code which is fully in force across India.
While the Indian Constitution does prohibit sex-based discrimination and provides for women's reservation in local government, it is incorrect to say that a Uniform Civil Code is fully in force. Article 44 of the Constitution mentions a Uniform Civil Code as a Directive Principle of State Policy, which means it is a goal for the State to strive for rather than a current law. At present, personal laws based on different religions continue to govern family matters. Recognizing the difference between constitutional mandates and current legal realities is essential for understanding the country's complex legal landscape.

NODIA

**250.** (A) The guidelines laid down by the Supreme Court in the Vishaka case.
The legal framework for addressing sexual harassment at the workplace in India, which culminated in the 2013 Act, is a direct outcome of the landmark judicial activism in the Vishaka case. In that historic judgment, the Supreme Court filled a legislative gap by laying down clear guidelines for employers to prevent and redress harassment. These guidelines recognized that a safe working environment is a fundamental right. The subsequent enactment of the 2013 statute codified these principles into formal law, providing a robust and comprehensive civil redressal mechanism for all women workers in the country.

**251.** (B) That women's rights are an inseparable and essential component of universal human rights.
Framing women's rights as human rights asserts their indivisibility from universal standards. This paradigm shift moves away from a welfare-focused approach toward a rights-based framework. It emphasizes that these protections are integral to human dignity. Such a strategic elevation ensures that issues traditionally viewed as private matters are recognized as public responsibilities requiring state intervention and legal accountability.

**252.** (A) A condition where rights and opportunities are not determined by one's gender.
This concept focuses on ensuring that access to fundamental rights, opportunities, and resources remains independent of an individual's gender identity. It does not aim to make men and women identical but seeks equality of outcomes. Achieving this may require different strategies for different groups. The goal is to remove gender-based barriers that restrict full participation in societal life.

**253.** (C) It is discrimination that exists in practice and societal norms, even if not legally sanctioned.
Discriminatory practices are categorized into two distinct forms based on their nature. While certain exclusions are enshrined within formal legal statutes, others manifest through actual practice and societal behavior. This latter form persists in reality despite what the law might state. It reflects deep-seated norms and cultural

essential for understanding the gravity and the illicit nature of trafficking.

**287.** (C) Legal and voluntary employment contracts.
Traffickers rely on a variety of dishonest and forceful tactics to control their victims. These include using threats, physical abduction, or various forms of deception to lure people into exploitative situations. Such methods are entirely different from legitimate, mutually agreed-upon work arrangements. Understanding these coercive techniques is vital for identifying cases of trafficking and providing appropriate legal and social assistance to victims.

**288.** (B) A combination of factors including poverty and gender discrimination.
Certain individuals are at a higher risk of being targeted by traffickers due to socio-economic disadvantages. Factors such as a lack of education and financial instability create environments where people are more easily exploited. Additionally, deep-seated gender inequality further increases this vulnerability. Addressing these root causes is a critical part of any comprehensive strategy aimed at preventing human trafficking globally.

**289.** (D) Prevention, Prosecution, and Protection.
Legal frameworks designed to combat trafficking typically follow a comprehensive three-part strategy. One component focuses on stopping the crime before it happens through awareness and policy. Another involves taking legal action against those who commit the crime. Finally, a significant emphasis is placed on supporting and rescuing those who have been harmed. This balanced approach ensures a thorough response.

**290.** (A) Providing rescue, rehabilitation, and reintegration for victims.
A vital part of any anti-trafficking strategy involves the humane treatment of those who have been exploited. This includes safely removing them from harmful situations and helping them recover physically and emotionally. The goal is to successfully return these individuals to society. It ensures they are viewed as people needing help rather than as criminals, which is essential for justice.

**291.** (C) It offers a comprehensive civil remedy and has expansive definitions.
This legislation is a significant advancement because it provides a detailed civil framework for addressing workplace issues. It includes very broad definitions of what constitutes harassment and where it can occur. This comprehensive approach ensures that many different types of unwelcome behavior are covered. By focusing on civil remedies, the law aims to provide effective redress and safe environments for women.

**292.** (A) A demand for sexual favors as a condition for employment benefits.
The law identifies various unwelcome behaviors of a sexual nature as harassment. This includes direct demands for sexual acts, physical contact, or making sexually colored remarks. Whether these acts are explicit or implied, they create a hostile environment. Identifying these behaviors is crucial for the redressal process. Such definitions ensure that women are protected from coercion and indignity at work.

**293.** (D) Is broad and includes the unorganized sector, hospitals, and educational institutions.
The scope of the law is deliberately wide to ensure protection for women in diverse settings. It reaches beyond conventional offices to cover sectors that were previously less regulated. By including hospitals, schools, and unorganized workplaces, the legislation guarantees that safety standards are universal. This expansive reach is essential for protecting women across all types of professional and economic activities.

**294.** (B) To constitute an Internal Complaints Committee (ICC).
Organizations reaching a specific size threshold are required by law to set up an internal mechanism for handling grievances. This committee is responsible for receiving and addressing reports of harassment within the workplace. Having this dedicated body ensures that complaints are dealt with systematically and promptly. It is a mandatory step for employers to foster a safe and accountable environment.

**295.** (C) To handle complaints from workplaces with fewer than ten employees or against the employer.
This specific body is established to ensure that women working in small businesses or those

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

theatre are often effective in raising awareness about women's issues in rural communities.
**Reason (R) :** These media forms use local dialects, are participatory, and bypass the literacy and economic barriers associated with mainstream media.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**9.** The term 'digital media' in the context of gender and legal protection encompasses which of the following?
(A) Only government-operated websites and portals.
(B) Only traditional print media that has an online edition.
(C) Social media platforms, blogs, online forums, and mobile applications.
(D) Radio and television broadcasts transmitted via satellite.

**10.** A filmmaker produces a documentary that critically examines the lack of women in leadership roles within major news corporations. This work would be best classified as an example of:
(A) Feminist media critique.
(B) Mainstream entertainment.
(C) Indecent representation.
(D) Traditional folk art.

**11.** Which of the following statements about the coverage of women's issues in mainstream print media is most likely to be correct?
(A) Issues like systemic domestic violence are consistently prioritized with front-page prominence.
(B) Achievements of women in fields like science and technology are often over-represented.
(C) Political issues concerning women receive more extensive coverage than fashion or lifestyle.
(D) Coverage frequently depicts women as victims or in traditional roles, neglecting their role as change agents.

**12.** Read the following statements about media's impact and choose the correct option.
**Statement I :** The impact of media on women is uniform across all socio-economic classes and cultural backgrounds.
**Statement II :** Feminist media studies argue that audiences, including women, are passive recipients of media messages and cannot negotiate or resist their meanings.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

**13.** What is a key difference between how mainstream media and feminist media might cover a women's protest march?
(A) Mainstream media typically ignores the event, while feminist media provide live coverage.
(B) Mainstream media relies on textual reports, while feminist media utilize visual imagery.
(C) Mainstream media emphasizes protest disruption, while feminist media focuses on political demands.
(D) Feminist media restricts interviews to leaders, while mainstream media captures diverse crowd voices.

NODIA

**14.** The Indecent representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986, applies to which of the following?
(A) Advertisements and publications only.
(B) Films and television shows only.
(C) Only digital media and internet content.
(D) Any figure, writing, painting, or representation in any form.

**15.** Match List I with List II regarding media forms and their characteristics.
**List I :** (Media Form)
P. Street Play
Q. Mainstream TV News
R. Feminist Zine
S. Digital Social Media
**List II :** (Characteristic)
1. Often commercial, seeks large-scale audience, reflects dominant ideologies.
2. User-generated content, potential for both empowerment and online harassment.
3. Challenges patriarchal norms, often non-

# CHAPTER 09
# Gender and Media

**1.** Which of the following best defines 'Feminist Media' in the context of media studies?
(A) Media content created exclusively by women for a female audience.
(B) Media that actively challenges patriarchal ideologies and promotes gender equality.
(C) Any media platform that features women in prominent roles.
(D) Mainstream media channels that have a segment dedicated to women's issues.

**2.** The discourse on women and media studies primarily analyzes the relationship between gender and which aspect of media?
(A) Media representation, production, and reception
(B) Media ownership patterns
(C) Media technology and distribution
(D) Media law and international policies

**3.** Read the following statements regarding media's impact on women and choose the correct option.
**Statement I :** The frequent portrayal of idealized body types in media can contribute to body dissatisfaction and eating disorders among women.
**Statement II :** Media has no discernible impact on the formation of gender identity, which is solely shaped by family and education.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

**4.** Read the following scenario and answer the question.
*A television news channel repeatedly uses sensational and victim-blaming language while reporting on a case of sexual assault. This approach is a characteristic example of:*
(A) Feminist media reporting.
(B) The failure of alternative media.
(C) The effective implementation of the Indecent Representation of Women Act.
(D) Problematic coverage of women's issues in mainstream media.

**5.** Which of the following is NOT typically considered a form of alternative media used for gender advocacy?
(A) Street Play
(B) Folk Art
(C) Corporate-sponsored primetime television serials
(D) Community theatre

**6.** What is the primary purpose of the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986?
(A) To regulate the working conditions and professional hours of women in media organizations.
(B) To prohibit the indecent representation of women in any media form, including advertisements or visual depictions.
(C) To ensure equitable remuneration and pay parity for female actors in the film industry.
(D) To increase mandatory representation for women in media-related government sector jobs.

**7.** The concept of 'mainstream media', in the context of gender studies, often refers to media that:
(A) Is produced by independent, non-profit organizations.
(B) Caters exclusively to niche audiences with alternative viewpoints.
(C) Prioritizes community participation over commercial interests.
(D) Reflects and reinforces dominant societal norms and patriarchal values.

**8.** Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
**Assertion (A) :** Alternative media like street

NODIA

**262.** (B) Article 39(d)
This specific directive emphasizes economic justice by promoting the principle of equal remuneration for equal work. It directs the state to ensure that both men and women receive the same compensation for performing similar tasks. By addressing wage disparities, this principle seeks to eliminate gender-based economic exploitation. It remains a key tenet for achieving financial fairness within the workforce.

**263.** (C) The Directive Principles, as a goal for state policy under Article 42.
The framework for ensuring humane working conditions includes specific directives for providing maternity relief. These goals are situated within the section of the constitution that guides state policy rather than being immediately enforceable rights. The state is encouraged to create laws that support women during pregnancy and childbirth. This approach integrates reproductive health concerns into the broader legal labor standards.

**264.** (D) To renounce practices that are insulting to the dignity of women.
The legal framework imposes specific moral and civic obligations on every individual to foster a respectful society. Citizens are required to give up or reject any traditions or behaviors that harm the honor and dignity of women. This duty extends beyond state action, placing responsibility directly on the people. It aims to transform societal attitudes and promote an environment of respect.

**265.** (A) DPSP are for the state, while Fundamental Duties are for citizens.
The constitutional framework distinguishes between the obligations of the government and the responsibilities of individuals. One set of principles provides directions for state governance and legislative priorities. In contrast, the other set outlines the duties that every citizen is expected to perform. This holistic approach ensures that both the administration and the public contribute toward achieving a more just society.

**266.** (B) It is a system where family matters are governed by laws based on religious affiliation.
The legal landscape for domestic affairs is defined by a variety of personal codes rooted in different religious traditions. These laws manage essential life events such as marriage, divorce, and inheritance. Because these rules depend on a person's faith, there is no single uniform code. This pluralistic structure means that legal rights in private matters vary according to one's religious community.

**267.** (B) Religious personal laws and the constitutional guarantee of gender equality.
A significant conflict arises between traditional religious statutes and the foundational principles of equal rights. While religious freedoms are protected, the mandate for non-discrimination often challenges older personal codes. This creates a tension between maintaining cultural sanctity and upholding universal justice. Resolving this necessitates careful legal interpretation to ensure that religious practices do not override the fundamental right to equality.

**268.** (A) The right to inheritance and maintenance after divorce.
Personal laws specifically control the private aspects of an individual's life, including how property is passed down and financial support after marriage ends. These regulations differ based on religious identity, impacting a woman's economic security within the family. Unlike public rights like voting or education, these issues are deeply embedded in the religious codes that govern personal and family relationships.

**269.** (C) To intervene and interpret laws to align them with constitutional equality.
The legal system has frequently stepped in to review and refine personal codes that appear unfair. By interpreting these religious statutes through a modern lens, the courts aim to bring them in line with broader human rights standards. This involves striking down provisions that are clearly discriminatory. Such interventions represent an ongoing effort to balance tradition with the necessity of justice.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

profit, targets specific conscious audience.
4. Live, participatory, direct communication for social messaging.

(A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

**16.** Which of the following is an example of an 'issue of women in media organizations'?
(A) The way a news channel reports on a female politician.
(B) The 'glass ceiling' preventing female journalists from reaching top editorial positions.
(C) The stereotypical portrayal of housewives in a television serial.
(D) The objectification of women in a film's song sequence.

**17.** A community radio station run by local women, broadcasting programs on health, legal rights, and skill development in their own dialect, is an example of:
(A) A failed mainstream media project.
(B) An alternative and feminist media practice.
(C) An illegal broadcast under the 1986 Act.
(D) A form of digital media harassment.

**18.** Consider the following statements regarding key aspects of the discourse on Women and Media Studies:
1. Analysis of stereotypical representation of gender.
2. Examination of the audience as passive consumers.
3. Critique of the patriarchal structure of media organizations.
4. Study of the potential of media for women's empowerment.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 1, 3 and 4
(C) 2, 3 and 4
(D) 1, 2 and 4

**19.** Why are folk arts considered a powerful medium for communicating messages on gender equality?
(A) They are funded by large corporations with a global reach.
(B) They rely on advanced technology that appeals to younger audiences.
(C) They are culturally familiar and have high credibility within a specific community.
(D) They are officially regulated by government bodies to ensure correct messaging.

NODIA

**20.** A situation where a woman faces online abuse, trolling, and threats on a social media platform after expressing a feminist opinion is a direct concern of:
(A) Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986
(B) The role of Folk Art in gender discourse
(C) Issues of women in print media organizations
(D) Digital Media and legal protection

**21.** Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
**Assertion (A) :** The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986, has been criticized for its vague definition of 'indecency'.
**Reason (R) :** What is considered 'indecent' can be subjective and vary significantly across different cultural, social, and individual perspectives, leading to potential misuse of the law.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**22.** Which of the following is an INCORRECT statement regarding feminist media?
(A) It aims to provide a platform for marginalized female voices.
(B) It seeks to deconstruct gender stereotypes.
(C) It is always non-commercial and unprofitable.
(D) It can take various forms, including print, digital, and broadcast.

**23.** Which of the following is NOT a primary focus of feminist media studies?
(A) The portrayal of women in advertisements.
(B) The career progression of female journalists.
(C) The technical specifications of broadcast

**56.** All of the following are potential negative impacts of mainstream media on women, EXCEPT:
(A) Internalization of unrealistic beauty standards.
(B) Normalization of gender-based violence.
(C) Providing platforms for diverse and marginalized voices.
(D) Reinforcement of limiting gender roles and stereotypes.

**57.** The discourse on "Feminist Media" includes all of the following concepts, EXCEPT:
(A) Creating counter-narratives to dominant ideologies.
(B) Giving voice to the voiceless.
(C) Upholding the commercial interests of media conglomerates as the primary goal.
(D) Critiquing patriarchal structures within media.

**58.** Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
**Assertion (A) :** Many traditional folk art forms have historically perpetuated patriarchal norms.
**Reason (R) :** Feminist interventions have sought to re-purpose and adapt these folk art forms to challenge gender inequality and spread messages of empowerment.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**59.** Legal protection in digital media for women primarily refers to safeguards against:
(A) Copyright infringement of their online work.
(B) Cybercrimes like harassment, stalking, and defamation.
(C) Financial fraud through e-commerce platforms.
(D) Misinformation regarding government schemes.

**60.** Which of the following statements correctly identifies a challenge in the coverage of women's issues in print media?
(A) The lack of any female journalists working in the industry.
(B) The tendency to frame women's issues as 'soft news' rather than serious socio-political concerns.
(C) A legal ban on publishing any news related to women.
(D) The complete absence of advertisements targeting women.

**61.** Consider the following media types:
1. Mainstream Cinema
2. Street Theatre
3. Community Radio
4. Feminist Documentary Film
5. Corporate-owned News Channel

Which of the above can be classified as forms of Alternative Media?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 2, 3 and 4
(C) 1, 4 and 5
(D) 2, 3 and 5

**62.** A public service announcement shows a woman being solely responsible for the nutrition of her entire family, reinforcing a traditional gender role. This is a subtle example of what kind of media impact?
(A) Positive impact by promoting health.
(B) Negative impact by reinforcing gender stereotypes.
(C) A violation of the Indecent Representation Act.
(D) An example of feminist media.

**63.** Which of the following is the most significant feature of digital media in the context of gender discourse?
(A) It is entirely controlled and censored by governments.
(B) It allows for a one-way flow of information from producer to consumer.
(C) It offers interactive and participatory platforms, enabling user-generated content and activism.
(D) It is only accessible in urban areas.

**64.** Read the following statements regarding digital media laws and choose the correct option.
**Statement I :** The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986, is the only law

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

**32.** What is a key characteristic of folk art as a medium for gender discourse?
(A) It requires high-tech equipment for production.
(B) It is embedded in the cultural and social life of a community.
(C) It is primarily commercial in nature.
(D) It has a global, standardized format.

**33.** Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
**Assertion (A) :** Digital media has provided new platforms for women to voice their opinions and organize for social change.
**Reason (R) :** The decentralized and accessible nature of many digital platforms allows individuals to bypass traditional media gatekeepers.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**34.** A newspaper consistently relegates news about women's achievements to a small, obscure inner page while prioritizing minor male achievements on the front page. This practice is an example of:
(A) Gender-based marginalization in print media.
(B) The strength of feminist media.
(C) A violation of the Indecent Representation Act.
(D) The positive impact of media on women.

**35.** Which of the following is the most appropriate example of a feminist media production?
(A) A mainstream Bollywood film with a female lead who upholds traditional family values.
(B) A corporate-funded women's magazine focused primarily on beauty, fashion, and celebrity gossip.
(C) A documentary by an independent collective that critiques the dowry system and media portrayal.
(D) A government advertisement promoting a new commercial cosmetic product line designed for women.

NODIA

**36.** Match List I with List II.
**List I :** (Media Concept/Act)
P. Feminist Media
Q. Mainstream Media
R. Indecent Representation Act
S. Alternative Media
**List II :** (Primary Goal/Characteristic)
1. Reflects and maintains status quo ideologies.
2. Prohibition of certain types of visual depiction.
3. Challenges patriarchy and promotes social change.
4. Often participatory and community-focused.
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

**37.** The term "coverage of women's issues" in mass media does NOT refer to:
(A) Reporting on gender-based violence.
(B) Articles on women's health and education.
(C) The number of women employed in a media organization.
(D) Portrayal of female politicians in news analysis.

**38.** The impact of media on women is a complex process because:
(A) All women interpret media messages in the exact same way.
(B) Media has no real influence on people's beliefs.
(C) Audience members actively interpret, negotiate, or resist media messages based on their own experiences.
(D) The Indecent Representation Act has eliminated all negative impacts.

**39.** Consider the following statements regarding digital media and women:
1. The anonymity of the internet can embolden individuals to engage in online harassment against women.
2. Digital platforms have been instrumental in global feminist movements like #MeToo.
3. All online content related to women is legally monitored and filtered by governments.
4. Digital literacy is not a factor in determining a woman's ability to use these platforms for

equipment.
(D) The way audiences interpret gendered media messages.

**24.** Consider the following potential impacts of media on women:
1. Reinforcement of traditional gender roles.
2. Creation of new avenues for feminist activism.
3. Increased pressure to conform to specific beauty standards.
4. Normalization of violence against women.
5. A guaranteed increase in political participation.

Which of the above are recognized impacts within media studies?
(A) 1, 2, 3 and 5
(B) 2, 3, 4 and 5
(C) 1, 2, 3 and 4
(D) 1, 3, 4 and 5

**25.** A play performed in a public square (nukkad natak) depicting the issue of female foeticide is a classic example of:
(A) Mainstream audio-visual media.
(B) An infringement of the 1986 Act.
(C) Street Play as alternative media.
(D) Digital media activism.

**26.** Read the following statements regarding media coverage of sports and choose the correct option.
**Statement I :** The coverage of women's sports in mainstream media is often less frequent and less prominent compared to men's sports.
**Statement II :** When women's sports are covered, the focus is frequently on the athletes' appearance or personal lives rather than their athletic prowess.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

**27.** The legal protection for women in the digital media space in India primarily draws from the Information Technology (IT) Act and provisions of which other major law?
(A) The Indian Contract Act
(B) The Indian Penal Code
(C) The Companies Act
(D) The Right to Information Act

**28.** The 'male gaze', a concept central to feminist media critique, refers to:
(A) The representation of women in media from a masculine, heterosexual perspective.
(B) The perspective of a male protagonist in a story.
(C) The statistical over-representation of male characters in media.
(D) The positive portrayal of men in feminist media.

**29.** Which of the following constitutes an 'issue of women in media organizations'?
(A) A film script containing stereotypical female characters.
(B) A television advertisement objectifying a woman's body.
(C) The lack of safe transport facilities for female employees working late shifts in a news channel.
(D) A newspaper article criticizing a government policy on women's safety.

**30.** Chronologically arrange the following media phenomena in the order they gained prominence:
1. Rise of feminist blogs and online forums.
2. Dominance of print media (newspapers) in shaping public opinion.
3. Emergence of street theatre for social protest in post-independence India.
4. Widespread use of television for family entertainment.

(A) 2, 3, 4, 1
(B) 3, 2, 1, 4
(C) 1, 2, 3, 4
(D) 2, 4, 1, 3

**31.** One of the main critiques leveled against the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 is that it:
(A) Does not apply to digital media explicitly, creating a legal gap.
(B) Is excessively strict and stifles artistic freedom.
(C) Is applicable only to advertisements and not to films.
(D) Fails to distinguish between art, erotica, and obscenity clearly.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(C) 1, 4, and 5
(D) 2, 3, and 4

**48.** A television serial consistently shows its female protagonist as scheming, manipulative, and primarily motivated by jealousy towards other women. This portrayal can have the impact of:
(A) Encouraging female solidarity.
(B) Promoting a positive self-image among women.
(C) Reinforcing negative stereotypes about female relationships.
(D) Challenging patriarchal norms.

**49.** What is a fundamental difference between 'mainstream' and 'alternative' media?
(A) The technology used for dissemination.
(B) The language used in the content.
(C) The political and economic structure, and the ideological position.
(D) The age of the target audience.

**50.** Chronologically arrange the following legal and social milestones related to gender and media in India:
1. Enactment of the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act.
2. Rise of the #MeToo movement in India via digital media.
3. The Information Technology (IT) Act is passed, providing a framework to address cybercrimes.
4. The Supreme Court's Vishaka Guidelines on sexual harassment at the workplace (which includes media houses).

(A) 1, 4, 3, 2
(B) 4, 1, 3, 2
(C) 1, 3, 4, 2
(D) 3, 1, 2, 4

**51.** The study of how women from different social classes interpret a single television advertisement differently falls under the study of:
(A) Media production
(B) Media reception
(C) Media law
(D) Media organization structure

**52.** Read the following statements regarding the 1986 Act and choose the correct option.
**Statement I :** The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986, was enacted primarily to control the content of feminist media.
**Statement II :** The Act aims to prohibit the depiction of the female form in a manner that is denigrating or likely to corrupt public morality.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

**53.** An audio-visual media organization's policy of not assigning female reporters to cover conflict zones is an example of:
(A) A progressive policy to protect women.
(B) An issue of women within a media organization that can limit their career growth.
(C) A directive under the Indecent Representation Act.
(D) A characteristic of feminist media.

**54.** The effectiveness of Street Play as a communication tool for women's issues stems from its:
(A) High production cost and celebrity involvement.
(B) Immediacy, accessibility, and use of local language.
(C) Ability to be broadcast globally via satellite.
(D) Strict adherence to classical theatrical conventions.

NODIA

**55.** Match List I with List II regarding issues and their relevant media contexts.
**List I :** (Issue)
P. Online trolling and doxing
Q. The 'glass ceiling'
R. Stereotypical portrayal of a housewife
S. Use of puppetry for social messaging
**List II :** (Media Context)
1. Coverage of women in audio-visual media
2. Folk Art as alternative media
3. Digital media and legal protection
4. Issues of women in media organizations

(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

**89.** "The consistent focus on women's appearance, clothing, and family life, rather than their political agenda, during election coverage" is a specific example of problematic coverage in:
(A) Alternative media
(B) Feminist media
(C) Folk art
(D) Mainstream print and audio-visual media

**90.** The concept of "issues of women in media organizations" would include investigating:
(A) The presence and effectiveness of anti-sexual harassment committees in news channels.
(B) The number of female viewers of a TV show.
(C) The representation of women in a film.
(D) The themes of a traditional folk song.

**91.** Match List I with List II.
**List I :** (Term)
P. Cyberbullying
Q. Glass Ceiling
R. Stereotyping
S. Counter-hegemony
**List II :** (Description)
1. Creating a simplified and often negative generalization about a group.
2. A key strategy of feminist and alternative media to challenge dominant narratives.
3. An invisible barrier preventing career advancement, often faced by women in organizations.
4. Harassment using electronic forms of contact.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

**92.** The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986, aims to control the depiction of women, but it has been criticized for not adequately addressing:
(A) The portrayal of women in historical paintings.
(B) The representation of women in foreign films shown in India.
(C) The content of books written by female authors.
(D) The gender-based stereotyping that does not involve nudity or sexual suggestiveness.

**93.** A key function of feminist media is to move the representation of women from being the 'object' of the gaze to the 'subject' of the narrative. This means:
(A) Portraying women through the eyes of a male protagonist.
(B) Showing women as having their own agency, thoughts, and perspectives.
(C) Focusing exclusively on the physical appearance of women.
(D) Casting women only in lead roles, regardless of the story.

**94.** Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
**Assertion (A) :** Folk art and street plays are considered 'alternative media' because they offer an alternative to mainstream media's content and form.
**Reason (R) :** They are always more technologically advanced than mainstream media.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**95.** A female journalist receives lower pay than her male counterpart for the same role and responsibilities. This is a clear example of:
(A) An issue of women in a media organization.
(B) Indecent representation of women.
(C) A positive impact of media.
(D) A failure of alternative media.

**96.** Which of the following is the most accurate statement regarding the impact of digital media on women?
(A) It has been exclusively an empowering space with no downsides.
(B) It has a dual impact, offering opportunities for empowerment while also posing risks of harassment and abuse.
(C) It has only led to new forms of exploitation and harassment.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

in India that can be used to protect women from online harassment.
**Statement II :** The Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000, and its subsequent amendments, contain specific provisions to deal with cybercrimes, including those against women.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

**65.** The primary objective of a 'discourse on women and media studies' is to:
(A) Increase the profitability of media companies.
(B) Promote specific political parties through media.
(C) Critically analyze the complex interactions between gender, media, and society.
(D) Train women in technical aspects of media production.

**66.** A prime-time television debate on a women's safety bill features an all-male panel. This is a critique related to:
(A) The representation of women's issues in audio-visual media.
(B) The success of alternative media.
(C) The financial viability of the TV channel.
(D) The use of folk art in modern times.

**67.** Which of the following characteristics best describes Street Play?
(A) High budget, elaborate sets, and long duration.
(B) Minimalist props, direct address to the audience, and social messaging.
(C) Requires a formal auditorium and ticketed entry.
(D) Primarily focused on historical and mythological narratives.

**68.** Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
**Assertion (A) :** The rise of digital media has democratized content creation, offering a space for feminist voices that might be excluded from mainstream media.
**Reason (R) :** However, this same digital space also exposes women to new forms of harassment, abuse, and threats, presenting a double-edged sword.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**69.** According to the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986, 'indecent representation' means the depiction of the figure of a woman in a manner which is:
(A) Creative, using innovative techniques to highlight contemporary social and cultural issues.
(B) Denigrating to her dignity or likely to deprave and corrupt public morality.
(C) Lacking formal approval from a designated government-appointed censor board.
(D) Depicting any form of nudity, regardless of the artistic or medical context.

**70.** "The systematic underrepresentation of women in decision-making roles within media organizations" is a core concern within which area of media studies?
(A) Impact of media on women
(B) Issues of women in Media Organizations
(C) Alternative Media
(D) Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986

**71.** Consider the following media practices:
1. Publishing an article on the gender pay gap in the corporate sector.
2. Creating a viral social media campaign for a new lipstick brand.
3. Producing a radio drama about a woman's struggle against domestic abuse.
4. Featuring women only in advertisements for cleaning products.
5. A news report that blames a sexual assault victim for her attire.

Which of these would be a focus of critique in feminist media studies?
(A) 1, 2, and 3
(B) 2, 4, and 5
(C) 1, 3, and 4
(D) 3, 4, and 5

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

empowerment.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 2
(B) 1 and 3
(C) 2 and 4
(D) 3 and 4

**40.** From a feminist media studies perspective, the common portrayal of women in advertisements as primarily responsible for household chores and childcare is an example of:
(A) The reinforcement of gender stereotypes.
(B) The empowerment of women.
(C) A progressive depiction of modern families.
(D) The influence of alternative media.

**41.** Read the following statements regarding alternative media and choose the correct option.
**Statement I :** Street plays are a form of alternative media because they operate outside the commercial, mainstream media structures.
**Statement II :** The primary audience for street plays on women's issues is typically the international community and policymakers.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

**42.** Which pair is INCORRECTLY matched?
(A) Mainstream Media : Reinforcement of stereotypes
(B) Feminist Media : Challenging patriarchy
(C) Alternative Media : Street Play
(D) Digital Media : Only print journalism

**43.** Which of the following best describes the discourse on 'issues of women in media organizations'?
(A) It focuses on how female characters are written in film scripts.
(B) It examines the professional challenges, discrimination, and career paths of women working within the media industry.
(C) It analyzes the consumption of media by female audiences.
(D) It is concerned with the laws governing media ownership by women.

**44.** Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
**Assertion (A) :** The coverage of women's issues in mainstream media often lacks depth and context.
**Reason (R) :** Media organizations, driven by commercial interests, may prefer sensationalism over nuanced analysis, and often lack gender-sensitive editorial policies.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**45.** The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986, gives power of search and seizure to which of the following?
(A) Any citizen who feels offended.
(B) Any police officer, not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector.
(C) A Gazetted Officer authorized by the State Government.
(D) Only the owner of the publication.

**46.** Cyberstalking, morphing of images, and doxing are specific forms of harassment against women prevalent in:
(A) Print media
(B) Folk Art
(C) Digital media
(D) Theatre

**47.** Consider the following statements about Theatre as an alternative medium for gender discourse:
1. It is limited to proscenium stages in large urban centers.
2. It can combine entertainment with social commentary on issues like gender roles and stereotypes.
3. It allows for direct interaction and emotional connection with the audience.
4. It is always a non-verbal and purely visual medium.
5. Its impact is often localized to the immediate audience of the performance.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 4
(B) 2, 3, and 5

NODIA

**Reason (R) :** These platforms are entirely free from censorship, misinformation, and co-option by corporate interests.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**81.** The analysis of gender disparity in bylines (credit for articles) in a national newspaper falls under the study of:
(A) Coverage of women's issues in print media.
(B) Issues of women in media organizations (print).
(C) The impact of print media on women.
(D) The influence of alternative media on print.

**82.** The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986, was a legislative response to growing concerns about:
(A) The lack of women in politics.
(B) The low wages of female factory workers.
(C) The decline of traditional folk arts.
(D) The increasing objectification and commodification of women's bodies in media.

**83.** Consider the following statements about Feminist Media:
1. Feminist media is a monolithic category with a single, unified approach.
2. Feminist media seeks to create alternative representations of women.
3. It often operates outside of mainstream commercial structures.
4. Its primary goal is to maximize audience numbers for profit.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 4
(B) 2 and 3
(C) 1 and 2
(D) 3 and 4

**84.** A social media 'influencer' posts a video offering makeup tutorials. A university researcher studies the comments section to understand how viewers discuss femininity and beauty standards. This research primarily concerns:
(A) The Indecent Representation Act.
(B) The structure of audio-visual media organizations.
(C) The impact and reception of Digital Media.
(D) The history of folk art.

**85.** A key advantage of using theatre and street plays to address women's issues is their ability to:
(A) Foster dialogue and emotional connection in a live, communal setting.
(B) Reach millions of people simultaneously across the globe.
(C) Generate significant advertising revenue.
(D) Be permanently archived and easily accessible online.

**86.** Chronologically sequence the development of media forms in terms of their mass reach:
1. Social Media
2. Broadcast Television
3. Newspapers
4. Radio

(A) 3, 4, 2, 1
(B) 4, 3, 2, 1
(C) 3, 2, 4, 1
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4

**87.** Which of the following is a potential legal remedy for a woman who is a victim of 'revenge porn' (non-consensual sharing of intimate images)?
(A) Filing a case under the Indecent Representation of Women Act, 1986.
(B) Filing a complaint under relevant sections of the Information Technology (IT) Act and the Indian Penal Code.
(C) Seeking compensation under the Consumer Protection Act.
(D) Appealing to the Press Council of India.

**88.** Read the following statements regarding media portrayal and choose the correct option.
**Statement I :** In mainstream media, women are more often portrayed in domestic roles while men are more often shown in professional settings.
**Statement II :** This pattern of representation has no impact on societal perceptions of gender roles.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

**72.** The use of traditional puppetry (kathputli) to tell stories about the importance of girls' education is an example of leveraging which medium for social change?
(A) Digital Media
(B) Mainstream Audio-Visual Media
(C) Print Media
(D) Folk Art as Alternative Media

**73.** The legal protection for women against online defamation and circulation of obscene material falls under the purview of:
(A) The Indecent Representation Act only.
(B) Both the IT Act and the Indian Penal Code.
(C) The Cinematograph Act.
(D) The Copyright Act.

**74.** A core argument of feminist media studies is that mainstream media often "naturalizes" patriarchy. What does this mean?
(A) It presents gender inequality and male dominance as normal, natural, and inevitable.
(B) It focuses on nature and environmental issues from a female perspective.
(C) It promotes a return to a natural, pre-industrial way of life.
(D) It uses natural lighting in all its productions.

**75.** Match List I with List II.
**List I :** (Action)
P. A journalist faces sexual harassment at her workplace.
Q. A film portrays a female CEO as competent and successful.
R. A group performs a 'nukkad natak' on dowry.
S. An image is used in a way that denigrates women.
**List II :** (Type of Media/Issue)
1. Street Play
2. Potential violation of the 1986 Act
3. Issue of women in a media organization
4. Positive coverage of women in audio-visual media
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

**76.** Read the following statements regarding media impact and choose the correct option.
**Statement I :** The impact of media is solely negative, consistently harming women's self-esteem and social standing.
**Statement II :** Media can also have a positive impact by raising awareness, showcasing role models, and facilitating feminist movements.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

**77.** An advertisement for a motorcycle features a man riding it with a woman sitting behind him, clinging passively. This common visual trope is an example of:
(A) The reinforcement of gender roles in mainstream media.
(B) The impact of folk art on advertising.
(C) A violation of the Indecent Representation Act, 1986.
(D) A typical production of feminist media.

NODIA

**78.** Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of alternative media like street theatre?
(A) Large capital investment and profit-driven motive.
(B) Intention to provoke thought and encourage social change.
(C) Use of simple, direct, and accessible forms of communication.
(D) Performance in public spaces to reach a wider, non-traditional audience.

**79.** The term 'discourse' in "Discourse on Women and Media Studies" implies:
(A) A single, universally accepted theory.
(B) A formal, one-way lecture on the topic.
(C) A legal document outlining media regulations.
(D) A way of thinking, speaking, and writing about the subject that shapes our understanding.

**80.** Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
**Assertion (A) :** Digital media platforms have been pivotal in organizing and amplifying feminist movements globally.

(D) It has had no significant impact on gender dynamics.

**97.** Consider the following statements about representation of women:
1. Mainstream media often underrepresents women in positions of power.
2. Women of colour and from marginalized castes are often doubly marginalized in media representation.
3. The portrayal of women in media has a significant impact on shaping social norms.
4. Feminist media aims to reinforce traditional gender roles.
5. The Indecent Representation Act covers all forms of stereotypical portrayal.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3
(B) 2, 3, and 4
(C) 1, 4, and 5
(D) 1, 2, and 5

**98.** A critical media literacy approach to the 'impact of media on women' would encourage women to:
(A) Passively accept all media messages as truth.
(B) Boycott all forms of media entirely.
(C) Only consume media produced by men.
(D) Critically analyze, question, and deconstruct the gender messages they consume.

**99.** The use of a local folk song form, with revised lyrics to promote awareness against child marriage, is an application of:
(A) Alternative Media
(B) Digital Media
(C) Mainstream Print Media
(D) Audio-Visual Media

**100.** Chronologically order the following events, from earliest to latest:
1. Passage of the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act.
2. The beginning of satellite television broadcasting in India, leading to a proliferation of channels.
3. Widespread public access to the internet and the rise of social media in India.
4. The post-independence era of state-controlled radio (All India Radio) being the dominant electronic medium.

(A) 4, 1, 2, 3
(B) 1, 4, 2, 3
(C) 4, 2, 1, 3
(D) 2, 4, 1, 3

**101.** Which of the following statements best describes the focus of 'coverage of women's issues' in media studies?
(A) Analyzing the technical quality of cameras used to film women.
(B) Examining the quantity and quality of reporting on topics concerning women, like health, politics, and violence.
(C) Studying the advertising revenue generated from women's products.
(D) Documenting the number of hours women watch television.

**102.** Read the following statements regarding feminist media and choose the correct option.
**Statement I :** Feminist media aims to be objective and neutral, presenting all viewpoints on gender without a specific political stance.
**Statement II :** Feminist media is explicitly political, with a clear agenda of advocating for gender equality and challenging patriarchal systems.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

**103.** 'Doxing', a form of online harassment, involves:
(A) Sending a large volume of spam emails.
(B) Creating a fake social media profile of someone.
(C) Using someone's photograph in a meme.
(D) Publicly broadcasting someone's private and identifying information without consent.

**104.** When a newspaper's Sunday supplement is titled "For Women" and contains only articles on cooking, fashion, and parenting, it exemplifies:
(A) The ghettoization and stereotyping of women's interests in print media.
(B) The successful integration of feminist principles into print media.
(C) A violation of the Indecent Representation of Women Act.
(D) The influence of street theatre on journalism.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**175.** The spread of a viral hashtag campaign demanding justice for a rape victim is a powerful example of the use of:
(A) Digital media for activism.
(B) Traditional folk art.
(C) Mainstream print media.
(D) The Indecent Representation Act.

**176.** What is meant by the 'double burden' often faced by women working in media organizations?
(A) The pressure to be both a good journalist and a good actor.
(B) The expectation to manage both professional responsibilities and domestic chores/ caregiving.
(C) The need to work for two different media companies simultaneously.
(D) The challenge of speaking two languages fluently.

**177.** A film shows a woman achieving success only after being "rescued" and guided by a powerful male figure. From a feminist perspective, this narrative:
(A) Is empowering as it shows a woman's success.
(B) Subtly undermines female agency and reinforces dependence on men.
(C) Is a good example of alternative media.
(D) Is a realistic portrayal of all successful women.

**178.** Read the following statements regarding alternative media and choose the correct option.
**Statement I :** Alternative media like folk art and street play are 'alternative' because they use older technologies than mainstream media.
**Statement II :** They are 'alternative' because their purpose, structure, and political stance differ from the commercial, often status-quo-oriented mainstream media.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

**179.** The legal framework designed to address issues like cyber-stalking, online defamation, and the non-consensual sharing of private images is primarily found in:
(A) The Indecent Representation of Women Act, 1986.
(B) The Indian Penal Code and the Information Technology Act.
(C) The Cinematograph Act, 1952.
(D) The Prasar Bharati Act.

NODIA

**180.** A study that interviews female television producers about the challenges they face in getting their projects green-lit would be a study of:
(A) The impact of media on audiences.
(B) Issues of women in media organizations.
(C) The use of theatre for social change.
(D) The content of advertisements.

**181.** Which of the following is an INCORRECT statement?
(A) Mainstream media can sometimes provide positive role models for women.
(B) Feminist media exclusively focuses on fashion and beauty.
(C) Digital media presents both opportunities and threats for women.
(D) The Indecent Representation Act has limitations in its scope and application.

**182.** A magazine's photo-spread of a natural disaster focuses on images of weeping, helpless women. This editorial choice can be critiqued for:
(A) Portraying women as passive victims rather than resilient survivors or responders.
(B) Being an example of feminist journalism.
(C) Violating the Indecent Representation Act.
(D) Using alternative media techniques.

**183.** The main advantage of using Street Play to communicate a social message is its:
(A) Ability to generate profit.
(B) High-tech special effects.
(C) Direct, low-cost, and participatory nature.
(D) Global satellite reach.

**184.** The analysis of the symbolic annihilation of women in media refers to:
(A) The over-representation of women in media.

(B) 1, 2 and 3
(C) 2, 3 and 4
(D) 1, 3 and 4

**113.** The practice of using traditional theatre forms (like Jatra, Tamasha) with modified scripts to comment on contemporary women's issues is an example of:
(A) The commercialization of folk art.
(B) The adaptation of alternative media for social messaging.
(C) A form of digital media.
(D) The failure of mainstream media.

**114.** Read the following statements regarding media types and choose the correct option.
**Statement I :** The primary difference between mainstream and feminist media lies in the technology they use.
**Statement II :** The primary difference lies in their ideological purpose, with feminist media actively seeking to challenge the patriarchal status quo.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

**115.** The 'impact of media on women' is a field of study that examines how media influences women's:
(A) Only their purchasing decisions.
(B) Only their political choices.
(C) Only their choice of entertainment.
(D) Self-perception, behaviour, attitudes, and social status.

**116.** Which of the following best describes a 'feminist media' perspective?
(A) Media that is for women, by women, and about women.
(B) Media that critiques power relations and advocates for gender justice.
(C) Media that features an equal number of male and female characters.
(D) Media that is not funded by advertising.

**117.** The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 can be invoked against which of the following?
(A) A newspaper article criticizing government policy.
(B) A book cover that depicts a woman in a denigrating manner.
(C) A female journalist's demand for equal pay.
(D) A street play about women's empowerment.

**118.** Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
**Assertion (A) :** Many media organizations have an internal 'glass ceiling' that hinders the promotion of women to senior editorial positions.
**Reason (R) :** This is because women are legally barred from holding senior positions in media organizations.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**119.** A key characteristic that distinguishes alternative media like folk art from mainstream media is its:
(A) Global reach.
(B) Dependence on corporate advertising.
(C) Embeddedness in a local culture and community.
(D) High-tech production process.

**120.** Which of the following is a primary concern regarding digital media and legal protection for women?
(A) The slow speed of internet connections in rural areas.
(B) The difficulty in tracing perpetrators of online harassment due to anonymity.
(C) The high cost of smartphones.
(D) The lack of entertainment content for women.

**121.** Consider the following media phenomena:
1. The use of hashtags for social mobilization on gender issues.
2. The pay gap between male and female actors in the film industry.
3. The depiction of women in item songs in films.
4. The use of a blog to publish feminist poetry.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

**105.** Match List I with List II.

**List I :** (Media Practice)

P. A blog run by a women's collective discussing feminist theory.

Q. A primetime news show focusing on crime and politics.

R. A community group using puppetry to discuss sanitation.

S. Non-consensual sharing of intimate images online.

**List II :** (Core Concept)

1. Folk Art as Alternative Media
2. Feminist Media
3. Mainstream Media Content
4. Issue under Digital Media and Legal Protection

(A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3

**106.** All of the following are examples of "issues of women in media organizations" EXCEPT:
(A) Lack of childcare facilities at the workplace.
(B) Gender pay gap.
(C) The stereotypical portrayal of women in a film produced by the organization.
(D) Prevalence of sexual harassment.

**107.** Which of the following is a key reason why alternative media like street theatre are often more effective for grassroots gender sensitization than a mainstream film?
(A) They possess superior production values and utilize major celebrity star power.
(B) They are interactive, utilize local idioms, and break barriers between performers and audiences.
(C) They are funded by international bodies and maintain an exponentially wider reach.
(D) They are permanently recorded and can be viewed at any convenient time online.

**108.** Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).

**Assertion (A) :** The impact of stereotypical media portrayals on women is not uniform; it varies based on the viewer's age, education, and social context.

**Reason (R) :** Audiences are not passive dupes; they actively interpret and negotiate media messages, sometimes accepting, sometimes rejecting them.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**109.** The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986, is a piece of legislation primarily concerned with:
(A) Content
(B) Ownership
(C) Labour rights
(D) Taxation

**110.** A documentary film that gives a platform to female sanitation workers to narrate their own stories and challenges would be an example of:
(A) Feminist media practice.
(B) Mainstream commercial cinema.
(C) A violation of media ethics.
(D) An example of digital harassment.

NODIA

**111.** Which of the following statements about the coverage of women politicians in mainstream media is often cited as a problem?
(A) They are given more airtime than their male counterparts.
(B) The media focuses excessively on their policies and legislative record.
(C) The coverage is always positive and uncritical.
(D) There is a disproportionate focus on their appearance, family, and emotional state.

**112.** Consider the following statements about digital media:

1. Digital media provides opportunities for women's entrepreneurship.
2. Anonymity in digital media can protect whistleblowers and activists.
3. Digital media has completely eliminated gender stereotypes.
4. The 'digital divide' can exclude women from marginalized communities from the benefits of digital media.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 4

(A) Mainstream Audio-Visual Media
(B) Street Play / Theatre
(C) Digital Media
(D) Print Media

**131.** Which of the following statements is an incorrect representation of the discourse on Women and Media Studies?
(A) It examines the production, content, and reception of media in relation to gender.
(B) It critiques the ways media can perpetuate gender inequality.
(C) It assumes that media has no real-world impact on how people think or behave.
(D) It explores how media can be used as a tool for feminist activism.

**132.** Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
**Assertion (A) :** The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986, is often seen as inadequate to deal with the challenges of the digital age.
**Reason (R) :** The Act was written before the widespread proliferation of the internet and social media, and its enforcement mechanisms are not always well-suited to the nature of online content.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**133.** A magazine cover that juxtaposes an article about a female scientist's breakthrough with a headline about "getting a perfect beach body" is an example of:
(A) The contradictory and often stereotypical coverage of women in print media.
(B) The empowering nature of print media.
(C) The influence of alternative media.
(D) A clear violation of the 1986 Act.

**134.** Which of the following correctly pairs a problem with its context?
(A) Glass ceiling - Coverage of women's issues
(B) Victim blaming - Issues of women in media organizations
(C) Cyberstalking - Digital media and legal protection
(D) Stereotyping - Alternative media

**135.** Consider the following media characteristics:
1. Immediate, live, and participatory.
2. Centrally produced, one-to-many broadcast model.
3. User-generated, interactive, and networked.
4. Often text-based and static.

Which set of characteristics best describes Street Play?
(A) 2 only
(B) 1 only
(C) 3 and 4
(D) 2 and 4

**136.** The study of how media representations influence the formation of gender identity in young girls is a study of:
(A) Issues of women in media organizations.
(B) The impact of media on women.
(C) The history of theatre.
(D) Legal protection in digital media.

**137.** Read the following statements regarding media definitions and choose the correct option.
**Statement I :** 'Feminist media' and 'media made by women' are synonymous terms.
**Statement II :** A film can be directed by a woman but still perpetuate patriarchal stereotypes, hence not qualifying as feminist media.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

**138.** The primary difference between how mainstream and alternative media address women's issues is often one of:
(A) Language (English vs. regional).
(B) Perspective (reinforcing status quo vs. questioning it).
(C) Medium (visual vs. audio).
(D) Cost (expensive vs. cheap).

**139.** A female news anchor being judged more on her appearance than her journalistic skills by the management is an example of an issue within:
(A) An audio-visual media organization.
(B) A print media organization.

NODIA

natural and normal.
(D) Advocates for the abolition of the family structure.

**157.** Consider the following issues:
1. Unequal pay for female journalists.
2. Lack of women in top editorial roles.
3. Inadequate maternity leave policies in media houses.
4. The stereotypical portrayal of housewives in TV serials.

Which of the above are considered 'issues of women in Media Organizations'?
(A) 1, 2, and 4
(B) 2, 3, and 4
(C) 1, 2, and 3
(D) 1, 3, and 4

**158.** The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986, prohibits the representation of women in a manner that is indecent or:
(A) Is critical of the government.
(B) Is denigrating to women, or is likely to deprave, corrupt or injure the public morality.
(C) Is not considered high art.
(D) Portrays women in non-traditional roles.

**159.** The primary reason folk art is considered an 'alternative' medium is because it operates outside the:
(A) Legal system.
(B) Cultural norms of a society.
(C) Mainstream, commercial media industry.
(D) Educational system.

**160.** Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
**Assertion (A) :** The impact of media on women can be both empowering and disempowering.
**Reason (R) :** Media can simultaneously provide platforms for feminist voices and circulate harmful stereotypes about women.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**161.** An online magazine run by a feminist collective, featuring articles on intersectionality, gender theory, and critiques of pop culture, is a prime example of:
(A) Feminist Media
(B) Mainstream Media
(C) Alternative Media (Folk Art)
(D) A violation of the 1986 Act

**162.** The 'Gaze' theory in feminist media studies primarily analyzes:
(A) How audiences are positioned to view characters, particularly women, from a specific perspective.
(B) The eyesight of actors and actresses.
(C) The audience's preference for certain camera angles.
(D) The amount of time a character looks directly at the camera.

**163.** Which of these is NOT a goal of feminist media?
(A) To challenge and subvert patriarchal narratives.
(B) To provide a space for marginalized genders to speak for themselves.
(C) To create and reinforce traditional gender stereotypes for commercial success.
(D) To raise consciousness about gender inequality.

**164.** The phenomenon of 'slut-shaming' a woman on social media for her choice of clothing is an issue that falls under the category of:
(A) Digital media and the need for legal protection.
(B) The role of folk art in society.
(C) Issues within print media organizations.
(D) The Indecent Representation of Women Act.

**165.** Read the following statements regarding street theatre and choose the correct option.
**Statement I :** Street Theatre is a form of alternative media that relies heavily on elaborate sets, costumes, and technology.
**Statement II :** Street Theatre's power lies in its simplicity, mobility, and direct, often interactive, engagement with a live audience in public spaces.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**148.** Read the following statements regarding the 1986 Act and choose the correct option.
**Statement I :** The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986, is primarily concerned with ensuring equal pay for women in the media industry.
**Statement II :** The Act's main objective is to prohibit the depiction of women in a manner that is derogatory or morally harmful.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

**149.** The #MeToo movement is a prominent example of:
(A) How digital media can be used for feminist consciousness-raising and activism.
(B) The failure of print media.
(C) The limitations of the Indecent Representation Act.
(D) The decline of folk art.

**150.** In feminist media studies, the term "mainstream media" is often used to denote media that is:
(A) Hegemonic and supportive of the dominant ideology.
(B) Produced by amateurs.
(C) Available only in rural areas.
(D) Non-commercial and government-funded.

**151.** Which of the following is the most accurate description of the relationship between women and digital media?
(A) Women are only consumers of digital media, not producers.
(B) Digital media is a completely safe and empowering space for all women.
(C) Women are both empowered by digital media's opportunities and made vulnerable by its risks.
(D) Legal protections have completely eradicated all risks for women in the digital space.

**152.** Match List I with List II.
**List I :** (Legal/Conceptual Term)
P. Indecent Representation
Q. Glass Ceiling
R. Nukkad Natak
S. Trolling
**List II :** (Relevance)
1. A form of online harassment in digital media.
2. A key concept in 'issues of women in media organizations'.
3. The central prohibition in the 1986 Act.
4. A form of 'Street Play' or alternative media.
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

**153.** A film that passes the 'Bechdel Test' (which requires at least two named women to talk to each other about something other than a man) is not automatically 'feminist', but the test is a useful shorthand to point out:
(A) The financial success of a film.
(B) The lack of meaningful female presence and dialogue in mainstream cinema.
(C) The technical quality of the sound editing.
(D) The historical accuracy of the costumes.

**154.** The effectiveness of a street play on dowry performed in a village market lies in its:
(A) Use of celebrity actors.
(B) High definition recording for later broadcast.
(C) Direct engagement with the community in a familiar public space.
(D) Adherence to the rules of classical Sanskrit drama.

**155.** Read the following statements regarding media criticism and choose the correct option.
**Statement I :** The coverage of women's issues in mass media is always fair, balanced, and in-depth.
**Statement II :** Feminist media critics argue that coverage is often sensationalized, stereotyped, or marginalized.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

**156.** The term 'patriarchal ideology', often critiqued in feminist media studies, refers to a system of beliefs that:
(A) Promotes gender equality and social justice.
(B) Values women's contributions over men's.
(C) Upholds male dominance and control as

NODIA

(C) A folk art troupe.
(D) A theatre group.

**140.** Which of the following is NOT an example of using alternative media for gender discourse?
(A) A street play about domestic violence.
(B) A high-budget commercial film that uses a woman's body for titillation.
(C) A folk song with new lyrics about women's empowerment.
(D) A community theatre production on female foeticide.

**141.** Chronologically arrange the following media from oldest to newest as mass communication forms:
1. Theatre
2. Print (Newspaper)
3. Internet (Digital Media)
4. Television
(A) 1, 2, 4, 3
(B) 2, 1, 4, 3
(C) 1, 4, 2, 3
(D) 3, 4, 2, 1

**142.** The "coverage of issues of women in Media Organizations" deals with:
(A) How many women watch a particular channel.
(B) How women are portrayed in soap operas.
(C) The working conditions, pay-scale, and career progression of female employees in the media industry.
(D) The topics covered in women's magazines.

**143.** Which of the following would be the most likely subject of a study on the 'impact of media on women'?
(A) The effect of watching stereotypical television serials on a woman's perception of her own role in the family.
(B) The manufacturing process of television sets.
(C) The ownership structure of a newspaper company.
(D) The history of folk theatre in a particular state.

**144.** Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
**Assertion (A) :** Digital media platforms, despite their risks, have provided unprecedented opportunities for women to create and disseminate their own narratives.
**Reason (R) :** The cost of production and distribution in digital media is often significantly lower than in traditional print or broadcast media, lowering the barrier to entry.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**145.** A key distinction of feminist media is its:
(A) Intention to be politically conscious and transformative.
(B) High budget and production quality.
(C) Focus on celebrity culture.
(D) Refusal to use any form of digital technology.

**146.** A news report that repeatedly shows a distressed female victim of a crime, focusing on her emotional breakdown rather than the facts of the case, can be critiqued for:
(A) Being overly factual.
(B) Sensationalism and lack of empathy.
(C) Promoting feminist ideals.
(D) Being an example of alternative media.

**147.** Consider the following media forms and their characteristics:
1. Folk Art: Culturally specific, often passed through generations.
2. Street Play: Minimalist, mobile, performed in public spaces.
3. Mainstream Cinema: High-budget, narrative-driven, for mass consumption.
4. Feminist Zine: Independent, low-budget, politically motivated publication.
5. Corporate Website: Official, branded, informational/promotional.
Which of these would be considered forms of 'Alternative Media' in the context of gender discourse?
(A) 1, 2, and 3
(B) 3, 4, and 5
(C) 1, 2, and 4
(D) 2, 3, and 5

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

**166.** The problem of women being relegated to 'soft beats' like lifestyle and entertainment while men dominate 'hard beats' like politics and business in journalism is an example of:
(A) An issue of women in media organizations.
(B) A positive impact of media.
(C) A success of feminist media.
(D) A concern of alternative media.

**167.** A key challenge in applying the Indecent Representation of Women Act, 1986, is the:
(A) Act's clear and unambiguous language.
(B) Difficulty in distinguishing between 'art' and 'indecency' due to subjective interpretations.
(C) Act's explicit inclusion of all digital content.
(D) Over-staffing of the enforcement agencies.

**168.** The study of how a television advertisement for a washing powder reinforces the idea that laundry is exclusively a woman's job falls under:
(A) The analysis of media's impact in reinforcing gender stereotypes.
(B) The study of alternative media forms.
(C) The legal framework for digital media.
(D) Issues of women in media organizations.

**169.** Match List I with List II.
**List I :** (Term)
P. Feminist Media
Q. Issue in Media Organization
R. Alternative Media
S. Digital Harassment
**List II :** (Example)
1. A community radio program on women's legal rights.
2. A female editor being denied a promotion in favor of a less qualified male colleague.
3. Receiving threatening messages on social media.
4. A women's studies journal challenging patriarchal theories.
(A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

**170.** Which of the following is NOT a form of 'Alternative Media'?
(A) Folk Art
(B) Street Play
(C) Satellite News Channel
(D) Theatre (for social change)

**171.** Which statement best describes the 'discourse' on women and media studies?
(A) It is a critical examination of the relationship between gender, power, and media.
(B) It is a field that uncritically celebrates all media.
(C) It is solely focused on creating more jobs for women in media.
(D) It is a set of rigid laws governing media content.

**172.** Consider the following characteristics of media:
1. It is often non-commercial.
2. It aims to challenge the status quo.
3. It gives voice to marginalized communities.
4. It is always produced by large corporations.
5. It seeks to reinforce dominant ideologies.
Which of the above are characteristics of Feminist and/or Alternative Media?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 3, 4 and 5
(C) 1, 4 and 5
(D) 2, 3 and 4

**173.** The analysis of how often female experts are quoted in news stories compared to male experts is a quantitative study of:
(A) The impact of media on women.
(B) The coverage of women's issues in mass media.
(C) The Indecent Representation Act.
(D) The role of street theatre.

**174.** Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
**Assertion (A) :** The distinction between "art" and "indecency" in the Indecent Representation of Women Act (1986) is contentious.
**Reason (R) :** The Act provides a precise, mathematical formula to objectively determine what constitutes indecency, leaving no room for subjective interpretation.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct

NODIA

5. The lack of women on the board of directors of a media company.

Which of these relate to 'issues of women in media organizations'?

(A) 1 and 3
(B) 2 and 5
(C) 3 and 4
(D) 1 and 4

**122.** A TV news report on a sexual assault case that focuses heavily on the victim's "past" and "character" is an example of:

(A) Feminist investigative journalism.
(B) Problematic media coverage that perpetuates victim-blaming.
(C) The positive impact of media on women's safety.
(D) An issue related to alternative media.

**123.** The function of theatre as an alternative medium is best described as:

(A) Pure entertainment with no social relevance.
(B) A means of direct, live communication to provoke thought and debate on social issues.
(C) A platform for celebrity endorsements.
(D) A channel for government propaganda.

**124.** Read the following statements regarding the 1986 Act and choose the correct option.

**Statement I :** The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 applies only to print media like books and magazines.

**Statement II :** The Act's definition of "advertisement" includes any notice, circular, label, wrapper, or other document, and also visible representation made by means of any light, sound, smoke, or gas.

(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

**125.** The discourse on 'Women and Media Studies' primarily emerged from which broader academic tradition?

(A) Feminist Theory and Cultural Studies
(B) Economic History
(C) Classical Physics
(D) Agricultural Science

**126.** Match List I with List II.

**List I :** (Example)

P. A woman receives abusive comments on her social media post.
Q. A news channel has no policy for maternity leave.
R. A film glorifies stalking as a romantic pursuit.
S. A village group performs a folk song about girls' education.

**List II :** (Concept)

1. Problematic coverage in audio-visual media.
2. Issue of women in a media organization.
3. Use of alternative media.
4. Challenge in the digital media space.

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

**127.** Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of most mainstream media?

(A) Commercial, profit-driven motive.
(B) Large, heterogeneous audience.
(C) Tendency to reinforce dominant societal norms.
(D) Primary goal of challenging the status quo.

**128.** The term 'legal protection' in the context of women and digital media implies the existence of:

(A) A government scheme to provide free internet.
(B) Laws and mechanisms to address and seek redressal for online abuse.
(C) A universal code of conduct that all internet users must sign.
(D) A technology that automatically filters all harmful content.

**129.** The impact of the constant bombardment of images of 'perfect' female bodies in the media is most directly linked to:

(A) An increase in women's political activism.
(B) The rise of body image issues and eating disorders.
(C) A decrease in the cost of cosmetic products.
(D) An improvement in women's health.

**130.** A group of students performing a short, impactful play in a college canteen about consent is using which form of media?

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(B) The under-representation or trivialization of women and their issues.
(C) The positive portrayal of women in leadership roles.
(D) The legal protection given to female characters in fiction.

**185.** Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
**Assertion (A) :** The rise of citizen journalism through digital media has enabled more women to report on and frame their own stories.
**Reason (R) :** This has completely eliminated the influence and dominance of traditional mainstream media organizations.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**186.** Which of the following is NOT an 'issue of women in media organizations'?
(A) The gender pay gap.
(B) The lack of safe transport for late-night shifts.
(C) The way a film script portrays a female character.
(D) The prevalence of a 'boys' club' culture.

**187.** "The denigration of the female form in a manner likely to corrupt public morality" is a key phrase from which Act?
(A) The Information Technology Act, 2000
(B) The Indian Penal Code, 1860
(C) The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986
(D) The Copyright Act, 1957

**188.** Consider the following media products:
1. A TikTok video challenging beauty standards.
2. A primetime TV serial reinforcing patriarchal family structures.
3. A community newspaper run by rural women.
4. A government press release.
Which of these would be of central interest to a researcher studying the contrast between mainstream and feminist/alternative media?
(A) 1 and 4
(B) 2 and 3
(C) 3 and 4
(D) 1 and 2

**189.** The term 'impact of media on women' refers to the effects of media on their:
(A) Cognitive, affective, and behavioral aspects.
(B) Financial investments only.
(C) Physical health only.
(D) Legal knowledge only.

**190.** Read the following statements regarding alternative media and choose the correct option.
**Statement I :** Folk art, street play, and theatre are considered alternative media because they are always more popular than mainstream films and television.
**Statement II :** They are 'alternative' due to their different modes of production, distribution, and their frequent use for social and political commentary outside the commercial mainstream.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

**191.** A key contribution of feminist media studies has been to:
(A) Prove that media has no impact on society.
(B) Argue that men are the primary victims of media stereotypes.
(C) Make the invisible ways in which media constructs gender visible and subject to critique.
(D) Focus solely on the economic aspects of media production.

**192.** Which of the following is an example of the problematic coverage of women's issues in audio-visual media?
(A) A documentary giving voice to women survivors of acid attacks.
(B) A news panel with diverse gender representation discussing a women's rights bill.
(C) A reality show that encourages and sensationalizes conflicts between female contestants.

NODIA

be permanent and used for harassment or reputational damage.
(C) It helps in navigating using GPS.
(D) It is a measure of their popularity.

**244.** A documentary that interviews female journalists about the "glass ceiling" in their careers is focused on:
(A) Alternative Media
(B) Coverage of Women's Issues
(C) Issues of women in Media Organizations
(D) Impact of media on women

**245.** The defining characteristic of a 'discourse' is that it:
(A) is a framework of knowledge and language that shapes how we understand a subject.
(B) is a legal statute passed by parliament.
(C) is a single, unchangeable truth.
(D) is a form of traditional folk art.

**246.** Which of the following is the best example of 'mainstream media' content?
(A) A zine produced by a college feminist group.
(B) A nightly news broadcast on a major, commercially-funded television network.
(C) A street play performed by an NGO.
(D) A personal blog about gardening.

**247.** Match List I with List II.
**List I :** (Act/Phenomenon)
P. Indecent Representation Act
Q. #MeToo Movement
R. Glass Ceiling
S. Nukkad Natak
**List II :** (Core Subject)
1. Issue within media organizations
2. Alternative media form
3. Legislation against derogatory depiction
4. Digital feminist activism
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

**248.** The analysis of how the framing of a news story about a female entrepreneur focuses more on her family life than her business acumen is a study of:
(A) The coverage of women's issues in print media.
(B) The success of alternative media.
(C) The legal protection for women online.
(D) The history of theatre.

**249.** Which of these is an example of the 'impact of media on women'?
(A) The rising cost of newsprint.
(B) The lack of parking for employees at a TV station.
(C) A woman feeling pressured to achieve an unrealistic body type she sees in magazines.
(D) A government decision to issue more radio licenses.

**250.** Chronologically order the emergence of these media platforms as major forces:
1. Blogs and personal websites
2. Broadcast Radio
3. The printed book/pamphlet
4. Social Media (e.g., Facebook, Twitter)
(A) 3, 2, 1, 4
(B) 2, 3, 1, 4
(C) 3, 1, 2, 4
(D) 1, 3, 2, 4

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*The discourse surrounding women and media is fundamentally shaped by the dichotomy between mainstream and feminist media perspectives. Mainstream media, encompassing large-scale print and audio-visual platforms, often approaches women's issues through a lens constrained by commercial interests and dominant socio-cultural norms. This frequently results in representations that are stereotypical, objectifying, or reductionist, where women are portrayed in limited roles such as homemakers, objects of desire, or victims. The coverage of women's achievements may be tokenistic, and their voices as experts or leaders are often marginalized. In stark contrast, Feminist Media Studies provides a critical framework for deconstructing these mainstream narratives. It is not merely about adding women to existing media structures but about fundamentally challenging the patriarchal ideologies embedded within them. Feminist media scholars and practitioners analyze how power dynamics operate within media content and institutions, exposing the mechanisms that perpetuate gender inequality. They advocate for*

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(C) Mainstream Audio-Visual Media
(D) Print Media

**201.** The key difference between the 'coverage of women's issues' and 'issues of women in media organizations' is:
(A) The former is about content, the latter is about the workforce.
(B) The former is about print media, the latter is about audio-visual media.
(C) The former is a positive aspect, the latter is a negative aspect.
(D) There is no difference; the terms are interchangeable.

**202.** Read the following statements regarding the 1986 Act and choose the correct option.
**Statement I :** The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986, defines 'indecency' in clear, objective, and universally applicable terms.
**Statement II :** The interpretation of 'indecency' under the Act is often left to the discretion of courts and law enforcement, leading to subjective application.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

**203.** Which of the following constitutes a form of 'impact of media on women'?
(A) The process of printing a newspaper.
(B) The salary of a female CEO of a media company.
(C) The internalization of the 'thin ideal' leading to body image issues.
(D) The technology behind a social media platform.

**204.** 'Feminist Media' production is often characterized by:
(A) A commitment to commercial success above all else.
(B) A refusal to engage with political or social issues.
(C) The use of only traditional, non-digital technologies.
(D) An attempt to give voice to women's experiences and perspectives.

**205.** The proliferation of 'revenge porn' is a specific problem related to:
(A) The decline of street theatre.
(B) The lack of female editors in print media.
(C) The misuse of digital media and the need for legal protection.
(D) The content of mainstream television news.

**206.** A key feature of alternative media like theatre and folk art is that they are often:
(A) Centrally controlled and globally distributed.
(B) Participatory and rooted in a specific community's culture.
(C) Highly capital-intensive and for-profit.
(D) Technologically complex and inaccessible.

**207.** A news organization that has a well-functioning Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) as per the Vishaka Guidelines is addressing:
(A) The coverage of women's issues in media.
(B) An issue of women within that media organization.
(C) The impact of media on women.
(D) The challenge of alternative media.

**208.** Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
**Assertion (A) :** Mainstream media often frames women's issues as personal or isolated incidents rather than as part of a larger social pattern.
**Reason (R) :** This de-politicizes the issues and obscures the underlying systemic and structural causes of gender inequality.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**209.** An advertisement that depicts a woman's body as a literal object (e.g., a bottle) to sell a product could be challenged under which Act?
(A) The Copyright Act
(B) The Right to Information Act
(C) The Trade Marks Act
(D) The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**210.** Which of the following is an example of 'Feminist Media'?
(A) An independent podcast series analyzing media representations from a gender-critical perspective.
(B) A mainstream entertainment news channel.
(C) A women's health magazine focused solely on weight loss and anti-ageing.
(D) A government circular on employee conduct.

**211.** Which of the following is NOT a primary concern of the 'discourse on Women and Media Studies'?
(A) The stereotype of the 'ideal' woman in films.
(B) The gender pay gap in newsrooms.
(C) The use of social media for feminist activism.
(D) The brand of computers used in media offices.

**212.** Read the following statements regarding audience reception and choose the correct option.
**Statement I :** The audience, including women, passively absorbs and accepts all messages presented in the media without question.
**Statement II :** Audience reception studies show that viewers actively interpret, negotiate, and sometimes resist media messages based on their own social identities and experiences.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

**213.** A 'Burrakatha' (a folk art form from Andhra Pradesh) performance that narrates the story of a female social reformer is an example of:
(A) Mainstream media's failure.
(B) A violation of the Indecent Representation Act.
(C) The use of alternative media for consciousness-raising.
(D) A form of digital media.

**214.** The term 'glass ceiling' in the context of media organizations refers to:
(A) The transparent walls in modern office buildings.
(B) A formal, written policy that prevents women from being promoted.
(C) An unacknowledged and invisible barrier that prevents women from rising to senior leadership positions.
(D) The maximum volume level permitted in a television studio.

**215.** Match List I with List II.
**List I :** (Problem)
P. A woman's image is morphed and shared online.
Q. A newspaper trivializes a report on domestic violence.
R. A female journalist is denied a hard news assignment.
S. A TV serial normalizes dowry demands.
**List II :** (Area of Study)
1. Issues of women in media organizations.
2. Digital media and legal protection.
3. Coverage of women's issues in print media.
4. Impact of media on women.
(A) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2

**216.** Which of the following is the most significant impact of digital media on feminist activism?
(A) It has made activism more expensive and exclusive.
(B) It has enabled rapid, widespread mobilization and the creation of transnational solidarity networks.
(C) It has restricted activism to only online spaces, with no real-world impact.
(D) It has made it mandatory for all activists to be anonymous.

**217.** The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986, would be LEAST likely to be applied to:
(A) A billboard advertisement for a deo spray.
(B) The cover of a popular magazine.
(C) An internal memo within a media organization about salary structures.
(D) The packaging of a product sold in a shop.

**218.** Consider the following media phenomena:
1. The token inclusion of a single woman in an all-male expert panel.
2. The framing of a female politician's assertiveness as "shrill" or "aggressive."

NODIA

3. The relegation of women's sports to late-night, low-viewership time slots.
4. An in-depth, multi-part series on the crisis in women's healthcare.

Which of these exemplify problematic coverage of women and their issues in mainstream media?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 2, 3 and 4
(C) 1, 2 and 4
(D) 1, 3 and 4

**219.** A primary function of a feminist discourse on media is to:
(A) Agree with and support all mainstream media content.
(B) Deconstruct the ideological messages about gender embedded in media texts.
(C) Focus only on media created by women, regardless of its content.
(D) Promote higher advertising rates for women's magazines.

**220.** The key difference between a mainstream film and a street play on a social issue is often in their:
(A) Language of production.
(B) Intention (profit vs. social change) and mode of address (spectacle vs. participation).
(C) Use of male and female actors.
(D) Overall length and duration.

**221.** Read the following statements regarding media types and choose the correct option.
**Statement I :** The term "mainstream media" refers to all media that is popular and widely consumed.
**Statement II :** In media studies, "mainstream media" specifically refers to media that tends to reflect and reproduce dominant societal ideologies, often serving commercial and political power structures.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

**222.** An online forum where women share experiences of workplace harassment and offer each other support is an example of:
(A) The use of digital media for community building and empowerment.
(B) A violation of the Indecent Representation Act.
(C) The failure of alternative media.
(D) A typical mainstream media product.

**223.** What is a major critique of the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 from a feminist perspective?
(A) The Act is perceived as being excessively lenient on corporate offenders within the advertising sector.
(B) The Act indirectly encourages the commercial objectification of women through its vague legal definitions.
(C) The Act contains significant loopholes that allow it to be bypassed by major digital advertising firms.
(D) The Act is used paternalistically to control women's expression by conflating it with obscenity.

**224.** Which of the following scenarios directly relates to 'issues of women in media organizations'?
(A) A female journalist being denied a promotion given to a less experienced male colleague.
(B) A viewer complaining about a stereotypical character in a TV show.
(C) A social media campaign going viral.
(D) A folk artist composing a new song about climate change.

**225.** Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
**Assertion (A) :** Alternative media like folk art can be a potent tool for social change regarding gender norms.
**Reason (R) :** Their effectiveness comes from their cultural resonance, accessibility, and ability to bypass the commercial filters of mainstream media.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**226.** The 'impact of media on women' is a complex area of study because:

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(A) Media messages are universally understood in the same way by everyone.
(B) Media has been proven to have no effect on people's attitudes.
(C) All media content is legally required to be positive and empowering.
(D) The audience's identity (class, caste, age, education) mediates how they interpret media.

**227.** A newspaper's decision to publish a salacious and speculative story about a female celebrity's private life is an example of:
(A) Responsible journalism.
(B) Feminist media intervention.
(C) Problematic coverage of women in print media.
(D) The use of alternative media.

**228.** Which of the following is NOT an objective of feminist media?
(A) To create alternative representations of gender.
(B) To challenge patriarchal power structures.
(C) To reinforce the idea that a woman's primary role is domestic.
(D) To provide a platform for marginalized voices.

**229.** Which of the following represents a form of legal protection available to a woman facing online harassment?
(A) Complaining to the creators of a folk art performance.
(B) Writing a letter to the editor of a newspaper.
(C) Staging a street play in protest.
(D) Filing a police complaint under the IT Act and Indian Penal Code.

**230.** Match List I with List II.
**List I :** (Concept)
P. Mainstream Media
Q. Alternative Media
R. Feminist Media
S. Digital Media Issue
**List II :** (Example)
1. A street play on water conservation.
2. A commercial blockbuster film with stereotypical characters.
3. An academic journal on gender and cinema.
4. A case of cyberstalking.

(A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

**231.** The consistent portrayal of women as technologically inept in television commercials is an example of:
(A) The positive impact of media.
(B) Gender stereotyping in audio-visual media.
(C) An issue within a media organization.
(D) The success of alternative media.

**232.** Read the following statements regarding the 1986 Act and choose the correct option.
**Statement I :** The Indecent Representation of Women Act, 1986, offers a comprehensive solution to all forms of gender discrimination in media.
**Statement II :** The Act is specific to 'indecent representation' and does not cover issues like stereotypical portrayals, gender pay gaps in media houses, or online trolling.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

NODIA

**233.** The primary audience of a street play is typically:
(A) An invited group of international delegates.
(B) The general public in a specific, accessible location like a market or a village square.
(C) A virtual audience watching online.
(D) An elite, ticket-paying audience in a large auditorium.

**234.** A feminist analysis of a mainstream newspaper would likely focus on:
(A) The quality of the printing ink used.
(B) The stock market performance of the newspaper's parent company.
(C) The number of pages in the newspaper.
(D) The space given to women's issues, the sources quoted, and the framing of gender-related stories.

**235.** The term 'digital divide' in the context of women and media refers to:
(A) The disagreement between women online.
(B) The gap in access to and skills for using digital technologies, often affecting women

from poorer and rural backgrounds more severely.
(C) The division of digital media into social media and news websites.
(D) The legal separation of online and offline crimes.

**236.** The 'discourse on Women and Media Studies' views media as:
(A) A neutral mirror reflecting society as it is.
(B) A powerful institution that actively shapes and constructs our understanding of gender.
(C) A purely economic enterprise with no social or cultural role.
(D) An outdated institution with no influence in the modern world.

**237.** Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
**Assertion (A) :** Many women working in media organizations face a 'double bind' where they are expected to be assertive to succeed but are criticized for not being 'feminine' when they are.
**Reason (R) :** This reflects the persistence of gender stereotypes and biases within the professional culture of media organizations.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**238.** An example of a study on the 'impact of media on women' would be:
(A) A historical account of the first printing press.
(B) A survey correlating girls' media consumption habits with their career aspirations.
(C) An audit of a TV station's finances.
(D) A biography of a male film director.

**239.** Which of these can be considered a form of 'Alternative Media'?
(A) A corporate advertisement during a cricket match.
(B) A community-based theatre group performing plays on social issues.
(C) A prime-time soap opera on a major entertainment channel.
(D) The official website of a multinational corporation.

**240.** Consider the following media actions:
1. Publishing non-consensual intimate pictures of a woman online.
2. A newspaper refusing to cover a women's rights protest.
3. A film glorifying violence against women.
4. A company paying its female employees less than its male employees.
5. A magazine retouching a model's photo to look thinner.

Which of these would be key concerns for a scholar of Gender and Media studies?
(A) 1, 2 and 4 only
(B) 3, 4 and 5 only
(C) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
(D) 1, 2 and 3 only

**241.** Read the following statements regarding feminist media studies and choose the correct option.
**Statement I :** Feminist media studies argue that the identity of the media producer (e.g., a woman director) guarantees that the content will be progressive.
**Statement II :** Feminist media studies maintain that content must be analyzed on its own terms, as anyone, regardless of gender, can internalize and reproduce patriarchal ideologies.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

**242.** The main purpose of the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 is to address the issue of women's representation in:
(A) The Indian Parliament.
(B) The workforce of media organizations.
(C) Advertisements, publications, writings, and paintings.
(D) The judiciary.

**243.** The "digital footprint" has become a concern for women because:
(A) It allows them to apply for jobs more easily.
(B) Information and images shared online can

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**256.** According to the paragraph, what is a primary characteristic of mainstream media's coverage of women's issues?
(A) A focus on providing deep, systemic analysis of problems.
(B) An event-based approach focusing on sensational incidents.
(C) A commitment to integrating women's issues into hard news.
(D) A preference for using female experts as authoritative sources.

**257.** The paragraph suggests that relegating women's issues to specific sections in print media has what effect?
(A) It gives the issues more prominence and detailed coverage.
(B) It helps in reaching a more targeted and interested audience.
(C) It ensures that only expert journalists write about these topics.
(D) It effectively ghettoizes and marginalizes them from the main news.

**258.** What does the phrase "visual imperative" in audio-visual media lead to, as per the source?
(A) Objectification or a focus on women primarily as victims.
(B) More accurate and realistic portrayals of women.
(C) Increased use of women as news anchors and reporters.
(D) A greater number of documentaries on women's achievements.

**259.** Based on the text, what is a significant problem regarding sources in media reports on women's issues?
(A) The over-reliance on anonymous sources.
(B) The overrepresentation of female perspectives.
(C) The dominance of male voices as experts and authorities.
(D) The refusal of women to speak to the media.

**260.** What can be inferred about the overall impact of the described media coverage?
(A) It reinforces the marginalization of women's perspectives in public life.
(B) It contributes to a well-informed public discourse on gender equality.
(C) It successfully challenges prevailing gender stereotypes.
(D) It leads to effective policy changes for women's rights.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*Beyond the analysis of media content, a critical examination of gender dynamics must extend to the issues faced by women within media organizations themselves. The structure of many mass media organizations, both in print and audio-visual sectors, often reflects and perpetuates the gender inequalities present in society at large. Women in media professions frequently encounter a 'glass ceiling,' a subtle yet persistent barrier that limits their advancement into senior editorial, managerial, and decision-making positions. This results in a notable absence of women at the top echelons of media leadership, where crucial decisions about content and policy are made. Furthermore, issues such as the gender pay gap, lack of supportive policies like adequate maternity leave and childcare facilities, and the prevalence of unsafe or hostile work environments, including sexual harassment, present significant challenges. The culture within these organizations can be unwelcoming, particularly in traditionally male-dominated areas like technical operations or hard-news reporting. The limited presence of women in influential roles is not merely an employment issue; it has a direct correlation with the nature of media content produced, as a lack of diverse perspectives in the newsroom often leads to one-dimensional and stereotypical portrayals of women in news and entertainment.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**261.** What does the term 'glass ceiling' refer to in the context of the paragraph?
(A) The transparent nature of decision-making in media organizations.
(B) A physical barrier preventing women from entering media offices.
(C) A policy that promotes gender equality in hiring practices.
(D) A persistent, informal barrier limiting women's career advancement.

NODIA

*alternative modes of representation that reflect the diverse and complex realities of women's lives, promoting a media landscape that is more equitable, inclusive, and empowering. This critical discourse seeks to transform media from a tool of patriarchal reinforcement into an agent for social change and gender justice.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**251.** What is the primary contrast drawn in the paragraph regarding the discourse on women and media?
(A) The contrast between print media and audio-visual media.
(B) The contrast between mainstream media approaches and feminist media critiques.
(C) The contrast between commercial media and public service media.
(D) The contrast between historical media portrayals and contemporary representations.

**252.** According to the paragraph, how does mainstream media often portray women?
(A) In limited roles such as homemakers or objects of desire.
(B) Primarily as leaders and pioneers in various fields.
(C) In a wide spectrum of diverse and complex roles.
(D) Through a non-stereotypical and empowering lens.

**253.** What is the fundamental goal of Feminist Media Studies as described in the source?
(A) To ensure more women are hired in mainstream media organizations.
(B) To focus exclusively on creating media content for a female audience.
(C) To challenge the patriarchal ideologies embedded within media structures.
(D) To increase the commercial viability of women-centric media.

**254.** The paragraph suggests that mainstream media's coverage of women's issues is often constrained by:
(A) A lack of qualified women journalists.
(B) The prevalence of feminist ideologies.
(C) Government regulations and censorship.
(D) Commercial interests and dominant social norms.

**255.** Which of the following can be inferred about feminist media advocacy from the paragraph?
(A) It accepts the current structures of mainstream media but seeks more representation.
(B) It aims to create an entirely separate media system exclusively for women.
(C) It promotes representations that reflect the complex and varied experiences of women.
(D) It is primarily a theoretical discipline with little practical application.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*The coverage of women's issues within mainstream mass media, including both audio-visual and print platforms, reveals a pattern often characterized by superficiality and sensationalism. Rather than providing in-depth, process-oriented analysis of systemic problems like gender-based violence or economic disparity, media coverage frequently adopts an event-based approach, focusing on isolated, sensational incidents. This results in a fragmented understanding of the issues, divorced from their socio-political context. Furthermore, there is a discernible tendency to frame women's issues in ways that either trivialize them or confine them to the 'soft news' category, separate from the 'hard news' of politics and economics. In audio-visual media, the visual imperative can lead to the objectification or victim-centric portrayal of women. In print media, while there may be more space for nuanced discussion, issues concerning women are often relegated to specific sections or supplements, effectively ghettoizing them from the main news agenda. A significant aspect of this coverage is the underrepresentation of women as authoritative sources or experts; male voices often dominate the discourse even when the topic is explicitly about women's experiences. This skewed representation reflects and reinforces the marginalization of women's perspectives in the broader public sphere.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(D) A film that accurately portrays a historical female figure.

**193.** The creation of a fake social media profile in a woman's name to post derogatory content is a crime that can be addressed under laws related to:
(A) Alternative media policy.
(B) Digital media and legal protection.
(C) The Indecent Representation of Women Act.
(D) Print media regulations.

**194.** Consider the following characteristics of alternative media like street theatre:
1. It is performed for a niche, paying audience in a formal setting.
2. It aims to create an immediate impact and provoke discussion.
3. The content is often political and challenges the status quo.
4. It requires minimal props and technical support.
5. Its primary goal is to generate advertising revenue.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 5
(B) 2, 3, and 4
(C) 1, 3, and 5
(D) 2, 4, and 5

**195.** Match List I with List II.
**List I :** (Media Form)
P. Mainstream Print Media
Q. Feminist Digital Media
R. Street Play
S. Government-run TV
**List II :** (Primary Characteristic)
1. Often used for direct, participatory social messaging.
2. Can serve as a platform for counter-hegemonic discourse and activism.
3. Commercial interests and a tendency to reflect dominant norms.
4. Often serves state interests and broadcasts official narratives.

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

NODIA

**196.** The study of the disproportionately low number of female camera operators and sound engineers in the film industry falls under:
(A) The impact of media on women.
(B) The coverage of women's issues.
(C) Issues of women in media organizations.
(D) The role of alternative media.

**197.** The concept of 'Feminist Media' is best understood as:
(A) Media that is owned by a woman.
(B) A political and critical practice of media production and consumption.
(C) A genre of media, like comedy or drama.
(D) Media that is exclusively consumed by a female audience.

**198.** Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
**Assertion (A) :** The internet has created new avenues for the harassment and objectification of women.
**Reason (R) :** Legal frameworks like the IT Act have been completely ineffective in providing any form of protection or redressal.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**199.** A primary criticism of the way mainstream media covers violence against women is that it often:
(A) Normalizes or sensationalizes the issue instead of analyzing its deeper systemic roots.
(B) Allocates excessive time to specific incidents while ignoring other major social news.
(C) Fails to incorporate visual aids to assist the audience in understanding the report.
(D) Attributes the occurrence of such incidents solely to the failure of government policy.

**200.** The use of a 'Lavani' folk dance performance in Maharashtra with new lyrics about gender equality is a creative use of:
(A) Alternative Media (Folk Art)
(B) Digital Media

**262.** According to the paragraph, what is a direct consequence of the limited presence of women in leadership roles within media organizations?
(A) An increase in the profitability of media houses.
(B) A correlation with one-dimensional and stereotypical media content.
(C) A greater focus on investigative journalism.
(D) A reduction in the overall number of employees in the organization.

**263.** Which of the following is mentioned as a challenge faced by women within media organizations?
(A) A lack of interest in technical and hard-news reporting roles.
(B) Preferential treatment in promotions leading to resentment.
(C) The existence of a gender-based pay gap and unsafe work environments.
(D) Overrepresentation in senior editorial positions.

**264.** The paragraph argues that the study of gender and media should include:
(A) Only the analysis of media content and its effects.
(B) Only the employment statistics of media organizations.
(C) A focus primarily on the audio-visual sector over the print sector.
(D) An examination of both media content and the internal dynamics of media organizations.

**265.** What can be inferred from the source about the relationship between internal media organization culture and external media output?
(A) A diverse and equitable newsroom is likely to produce more nuanced content.
(B) The two are largely unrelated and function independently.
(C) Media output is solely determined by market demands, not internal culture.
(D) Male-dominated newsrooms produce more objective and hard-hitting news.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*Feminist media represents a conscious and political effort to create an alternative to the patriarchal biases of mainstream media. It is defined not merely by the gender of its producers but by its underlying ideology and objectives, which are rooted in feminist principles of equality, social justice, and empowerment. The primary goal of feminist media is to challenge and dismantle patriarchal structures and narratives by creating spaces where women's voices, experiences, and perspectives are central. Unlike mainstream media, which is often driven by profit motives, feminist media prioritizes social change. It seeks to provide information and analysis that is ignored or distorted by mainstream outlets, covering topics such as reproductive rights, systemic discrimination, and feminist theory from a non-patriarchal viewpoint. This form of media can manifest in various formats, including magazines, community radio, independent films, websites, and zines. A key characteristic is often a commitment to non-hierarchical and collective organizational structures, reflecting its political ethos in its production process. By offering alternative representations and fostering a sense of community and solidarity, feminist media serves as a crucial tool for consciousness-raising and political mobilization, aiming to empower its audience to become active agents in the struggle for gender equality.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**266.** What is the defining characteristic of feminist media according to the paragraph?
(A) It is exclusively produced and consumed by women.
(B) Its adherence to feminist ideology and social change objectives.
(C) Its ability to generate higher profits than mainstream media.
(D) Its focus on entertainment content over informational content.

NODIA

**267.** How does the primary motive of feminist media differ from that of mainstream media, as described in the source?
(A) Feminist media prioritizes audience size, while mainstream media prioritizes niche content.
(B) Feminist media prioritizes social change, while mainstream media is often driven by profit.

**280.** The paragraph suggests that an effective legal framework for the digital age must be:
(A) Rigid and unchanging to ensure consistency.
(B) Focused solely on punishing perpetrators after the crime.
(C) Entirely managed by private technology companies.
(D) Dynamic and adaptable to evolving technology.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*In the landscape of media, forms of alternative communication such as folk art and street play hold a unique and significant position, particularly for engaging with issues of gender. These media are deeply rooted in local cultures and traditions, making them inherently accessible and relatable to communities, especially in rural or semi-urban areas where mainstream media's reach or relevance may be limited. Street plays, or 'nukkad natak,' are a powerful tool for social advocacy. By using simple language, humor, and direct address, they can demystify complex social issues like dowry, domestic violence, gender discrimination, and reproductive health. Their performance in public spaces—markets, village squares, and community centers—ensures a wide, diverse audience and facilitates immediate, interactive dialogue. Similarly, traditional folk art forms like puppetry, storytelling, ballads, and folk songs can be repurposed as vehicles for progressive messaging. While these forms may have historically conveyed traditional and sometimes patriarchal values, contemporary activists and social groups have successfully adapted them to challenge those very norms. By embedding messages of gender equality and women's empowerment within familiar cultural formats, these alternative media can bypass psychological resistance and foster critical reflection and community-level conversation, making them potent instruments for grassroots social change.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**281.** What makes folk art and street play particularly effective as alternative media for gender issues?
(A) They are deeply rooted in local cultures, making them accessible and relatable.
(B) They use advanced technology and have high production values.
(C) They are funded by large corporations and government agencies.
(D) They are primarily entertainment-focused and avoid controversial topics.

**282.** What is a key advantage of performing street plays in public spaces?
(A) It allows for better ticket sales and profitability.
(B) It ensures the performance reaches a wide, diverse audience and encourages interaction.
(C) It protects the performers from criticism and legal challenges.
(D) It is the only way to get government approval for performances.

**283.** How have traditional folk art forms been utilized by contemporary activists, according to the paragraph?
(A) They have been discarded as outdated and irrelevant.
(B) They have been adapted to carry progressive messages that challenge patriarchal norms.
(C) They are preserved in their original form to prevent any change.
(D) They are used exclusively to promote historical patriarchal values.

**284.** The paragraph suggests that street plays ('nukkad natak') are effective in:
(A) Demystifying complex social issues through simple and direct communication.
(B) Generating significant revenue for the performers.
(C) Competing with mainstream television and cinema for audiences.
(D) Promoting abstract academic theories on gender.

**285.** A central theme of the paragraph is that these alternative media are potent instruments for:
(A) Preserving the status quo.
(B) Achieving top-down policy reform.
(C) Fostering grassroots social change.
(D) Generating international media coverage.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(A) A culture of impunity for those engaging in online harassment.
(B) A more honest and open exchange of ideas.
(C) An increase in charitable and philanthropic activities.
(D) The complete erosion of corporate control over platforms.

**275.** What does the author mean by describing the digital world as a "contested terrain"?
(A) It is a space where different software companies compete for market share.
(B) It is a field where legal experts debate intellectual property rights.
(C) It is a battleground between the potential for female liberation and the forces of digital misogyny.
(D) It is an area where old media formats clash with new media formats.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*In response to the growing menace of cybercrimes targeting women, the discourse on digital media has increasingly focused on the need for robust legal protection. The very nature of the digital space—its borderless and often anonymous character—poses significant challenges to traditional legal and jurisdictional frameworks. Harms such as online stalking, defamation, trolling, and the non-consensual dissemination of intimate images require specific legal recognition and effective enforcement mechanisms. While some general provisions within existing penal codes may be invoked, their application to complex digital scenarios is often inadequate, leading to calls for more specialized legislation. The legal protection for women in the digital realm involves a multi-faceted approach. This includes not only punitive measures against perpetrators but also preventive strategies, such as promoting digital literacy and safety protocols. Furthermore, it necessitates clear responsibilities for intermediaries like social media platforms to act swiftly on complaints and cooperate with law enforcement agencies. The challenge for lawmakers is to craft legislation that can effectively curb online abuse without infringing on the principles of free speech and expression. The rapid evolution of technology means that any legal framework must be dynamic and adaptable, capable of addressing new forms of digital violence as they emerge, thereby ensuring that the digital environment becomes a safer space for all users, particularly women.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**276.** What primary challenge does the nature of the digital space pose for legal frameworks?
(A) Its borderless and anonymous character complicates jurisdiction and enforcement.
(B) It is too slow for legal processes to keep up.
(C) It is too expensive to monitor and regulate.
(D) It is primarily used for commercial activities that are hard to tax.

NODIA

**277.** According to the paragraph, why is relying on existing general penal codes often inadequate for cybercrimes against women?
(A) Because these crimes are not considered serious offenses.
(B) Because they are designed to protect men more than women.
(C) Because international law prohibits their use for digital crimes.
(D) Because their application to complex digital scenarios is often insufficient.

**278.** A multi-faceted approach to legal protection for women online includes which of the following, besides punitive measures?
(A) Banning women from using certain websites.
(B) Preventive strategies like promoting digital literacy.
(C) Placing all online activities under government surveillance.
(D) Holding victims responsible for their own safety.

**279.** What is the key legislative challenge mentioned in the source when crafting laws for online safety?
(A) Deciding which technology companies should be given preferential treatment.
(B) Ensuring that all laws are approved by international bodies.
(C) Balancing the curbing of online abuse with the protection of free speech.
(D) Making laws simple enough for anyone to understand without legal aid.

# ANSWERS

1. (B) Media that actively challenges patriarchal ideologies and promotes gender equality.
Feminist media serves as a transformative tool within communication studies by interrogating established power structures. It moves beyond simply featuring female participants to actively dismantling systemic biases that marginalize certain genders. By prioritizing narratives of equity and social justice, this form of media creates counter-discourses against traditional patriarchal norms. It seeks to empower audiences by providing diverse perspectives that encourage critical thinking regarding gender roles.

2. (A) Media representation, production, and reception
Academic inquiry into gender and communication focuses on the entire lifecycle of media content. This includes how women are depicted on screen, their level of participation within creative industries, and how various audiences interpret gendered messages. Analyzing these three interconnected pillars allows researchers to understand how media influences societal perceptions of gender roles. Such a holistic approach identifies barriers to equality in the professional sphere and content delivery.

3. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Media representations of idealized physiques significantly influence psychological well-being by establishing unrealistic standards of beauty for female audiences. While social institutions like family and education play vital roles in socialization, media serves as a pervasive force in constructing gender identity through constant exposure to specific norms. Recognizing media as a secondary agent of socialization is crucial for understanding how modern gender roles are performed and internalized.

4. (D) Problematic coverage of women's issues in mainstream media.
News reporting that utilizes sensationalism and victim-blaming techniques reflects significant ethical failures within professional journalism. Such practices contribute to the marginalization of survivors and reinforce harmful social biases regarding sexual violence. Rather than providing a balanced or feminist perspective, this approach prioritizes ratings and clicks at the expense of human dignity. This highlights the urgent need for gender-sensitive training and stricter editorial guidelines within large-scale commercial news organizations.

5. (C) Corporate-sponsored primetime television serials
Alternative media platforms typically operate outside commercial structures to facilitate social advocacy and grassroots mobilization. Forms like street plays, folk arts, and community theatre allow for participatory communication that directly challenges the status quo. In contrast, corporate-sponsored primetime television serials are usually profit-driven and tend to mirror dominant ideologies to maintain broad viewership. These mainstream productions rarely serve as sites for radical gender advocacy or counter-hegemonic discourse.

6. (B) To prohibit the indecent representation of women in any media form, including advertisements or visual depictions.
The primary objective of this specific legislation is to prevent the commercial exploitation and denigration of women through derogatory visual or written materials. It establishes a legal framework to regulate how female bodies are depicted in various formats, including labels, packaging, and traditional advertisements. By criminalizing the publication of materials that deprave public morality, the act seeks to uphold the dignity of women within the public sphere.

7. (D) Reflects and reinforces dominant societal norms and patriarchal values.
Mainstream media channels often function as conduits for the prevailing ideologies of a society, frequently validating traditional power structures. These platforms generally cater to large, heterogeneous audiences, which leads to the prioritization of content that aligns with established cultural expectations. By

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

*Within the broader category of alternative media, theatre serves as a particularly dynamic and impactful medium for feminist advocacy and the exploration of gender dynamics. It operates on a different plane from the more transient street play, often allowing for deeper character development and more complex narrative structures. Feminist theatre, as a specific genre, deliberately subverts traditional theatrical conventions that have historically marginalized women's stories. It moves away from male-centric plots and character archetypes to place women's subjective experiences, struggles, and triumphs at the core of the dramatic action. This form of theatre is not merely about staging plays with female protagonists; it is a political act that questions and re-evaluates societal gender roles and power structures. A powerful technique often employed is 'forum theatre,' where the performance is paused, and audience members are invited to step onto the stage to replace a character and try to change the outcome of a depicted conflict. This interactive method transforms passive spectators into active 'spect-actors,' empowering them to rehearse strategies for change in a safe, theatrical space. Through its capacity to generate empathy and create a profound emotional connection between the performers and the audience, theatre becomes a powerful site for consciousness-raising and critical reflection on gender.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**286.** How does feminist theatre, as described in the paragraph, subvert traditional theatrical conventions?
(A) By focusing exclusively on historical male figures.
(B) By adhering strictly to classical dramatic structures like the three-act play.
(C) By avoiding all forms of conflict or drama in its narratives.
(D) By placing women's subjective experiences and perspectives at the center.

**287.** What is the primary purpose of 'forum theatre' as a technique?
(A) To ensure the audience remains passive and silent throughout the performance.
(B) To allow critics to give their reviews during the play itself.
(C) To transform spectators into active participants who can explore solutions to a problem.
(D) To provide a forum for actors to discuss their acting methods with the audience.

**288.** According to the paragraph, feminist theatre is considered a 'political act' because it:
(A) Is often funded by political parties.
(B) Questions and re-evaluates societal gender roles and power structures.
(C) Features famous politicians as characters in the plays.
(D) Aims to overthrow the government through performance.

**289.** What is one way the paragraph distinguishes theatre from street play?
(A) Theatre is always performed indoors, while street play is always outdoors.
(B) Street play is more political than theatre.
(C) Theatre is an older art form than street play.
(D) Theatre allows for more complex narrative structures and character development.

NODIA

**290.** The source emphasizes that theatre's power as a medium for gender advocacy stems from its ability to:
(A) Create empathy and a strong emotional connection with the audience.
(B) Generate significant profits for the producers.
(C) Reach a larger audience than television.
(D) Be easily recorded and distributed online.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986, stands as a key piece of legislation in India aimed at curbing the derogatory portrayal of women in media. The primary objective of this Act is to prohibit the indecent representation of women through advertisements or in publications, writings, paintings, figures, or in any other manner. The Act defines 'indecent representation' as the depiction of the figure, form, or any part of a woman in such a way that it has the effect of being indecent, or is derogatory to, or denigrating of, women, or is likely to deprave, corrupt, or injure public morality or morals. The legislation's scope*

*is broad, covering a range of media from print publications to visual depictions. It prescribes penalties, including imprisonment and fines, for the production, distribution, or exhibition of material containing such indecent representation. While the Act was a significant step forward at the time of its enactment, its application in the contemporary media environment faces considerable challenges. The interpretation of what constitutes 'indecency' can be subjective and contested, leading to difficulties in enforcement. Furthermore, the explosion of digital and social media has created new platforms for representation that are global and often difficult to regulate under a national law, raising critical questions about the Act's efficacy and the need for its amendment in the digital age.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**291.** What is the primary objective of the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986?
(A) To promote the representation of women in media.
(B) To ensure all advertisements feature women.
(C) To prohibit the derogatory and indecent depiction of women in various media.
(D) To regulate the working hours of women in the media industry.

**292.** How does the Act of 1986 define 'indecent representation'?
(A) A depiction that is derogatory, denigrating, or likely to corrupt public morality.
(B) Any depiction of a woman without her explicit consent.
(C) Any representation that is not aesthetically pleasing.
(D) The portrayal of women in roles other than traditional ones.

**293.** Which of the following is mentioned as a challenge to the enforcement of this Act?
(A) The penalties prescribed by the Act are too harsh.
(B) The definition of 'woman' is too narrow.
(C) The media industry completely refuses to comply with any regulations.
(D) The subjective and contested interpretation of what constitutes 'indecency'.

**294.** According to the paragraph, the rise of digital and social media has what implication for the Act?
(A) It has made the Act obsolete and completely irrelevant.
(B) It has raised questions about the Act's efficacy and the need for its amendment.
(C) It has made the Act easier to enforce due to digital trails.
(D) It has led to the Act being universally adopted by other countries.

**295.** The scope of the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986, covers which of the following?
(A) Only television advertisements.
(B) Only foreign films and publications.
(C) A wide range of media including publications, writings, and paintings.
(D) Only content produced by government agencies.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*The cumulative impact of media on women is a profound and multifaceted phenomenon that extends far beyond individual programs or publications. Media, in its various forms, functions as a powerful agent of socialization, contributing significantly to the social construction of femininity and shaping societal perceptions of gender. Persistent exposure to stereotypical or limited portrayals—women as primarily domestic, sexualized, or passive—can have a significant psychological impact. It can influence women's self-esteem, contribute to body image issues, and limit their perceived life choices and career aspirations. Conversely, positive and diverse representations can have an empowering effect, broadening horizons and validating a wider range of female identities and ambitions. The socio-political impact is equally significant. By either reinforcing or challenging gender stereotypes, media can influence public opinion on issues like gender equality, women's rights, and violence against women. It can perpetuate patriarchal ideologies that underpin systemic discrimination, or it can serve as a catalyst for social change by highlighting injustices and amplifying feminist voices. Therefore, the impact of media is not monolithic; it is a dual-edged*

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

*sword that can either entrench existing gender inequalities or become a vital tool for women's empowerment and the advancement of a more just and equitable society.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**296.** What does the paragraph identify as a primary role of media in society?
(A) As a purely entertainment-providing entity.
(B) As a neutral and objective observer of events.
(C) As an exclusively political tool for governments.
(D) As a powerful agent of socialization that helps construct gender roles.

**297.** According to the source, what is a potential psychological impact of persistent stereotypical media portrayals on women?
(A) A negative influence on self-esteem and body image.
(B) An increase in financial independence and career growth.
(C) An improved sense of community and social bonding.
(D) A greater interest in politics and public affairs.

**298.** The paragraph describes the impact of media on women as a "dual-edged sword." What does this metaphor imply?
(A) Media has two main broadcast channels.
(B) Media can have both negative (reinforcing inequality) and positive (empowering) effects.
(C) The impact of media is always sharp and decisive.
(D) Media is a weapon used in social conflicts.

**299.** What socio-political function can media serve, according to the text?
(A) It can only reinforce existing patriarchal ideologies.
(B) It can influence public opinion and serve as a catalyst for social change.
(C) It is completely detached from socio-political issues.
(D) It only reflects public opinion without influencing it.

**300.** The empowering effect of media on women is linked to:
(A) The presence of positive and diverse representations.
(B) The increased quantity of media consumption.
(C) The prevalence of advertisements targeting women.
(D) The portrayal of women in exclusively traditional roles.

NODIA
www.nodia.in

representations are prohibited whether they appear in traditional print, visual arts, or modern commercial packaging. By including figures, writings, and paintings, the law aims to address the commodification of the female form across all public spheres. Such an extensive definition allows for more effective enforcement against diverse derogatory portrayals.

**15.** (A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
Different media forms exhibit distinct characteristics based on their ideological goals and audience engagement methods. Street plays prioritize live participation for social messaging, while mainstream television news typically reflects dominant societal norms for a commercial audience. Conversely, feminist zines focus on challenging patriarchal structures for a conscious niche, and social media platforms rely on user-generated content. Correctly identifying these roles is essential for understanding how gender discourse is disseminated across various communication channels.

**16.** (B) The 'glass ceiling' preventing female journalists from reaching top editorial positions.
Internal organizational dynamics significantly affect the career trajectories of female professionals within the media industry. The presence of invisible barriers that hinder advancement to senior management levels highlights systemic gender discrimination. While on-screen representation and content analysis are important, examining the workplace environment reveals the structural inequalities that women face daily. Addressing these internal issues is vital for achieving true gender parity within the newsrooms and production houses that shape public opinion.

**17.** (B) An alternative and feminist media practice.
Community radio stations managed by local women represent a powerful form of grassroots communication that bypasses mainstream commercial interests. By focusing on localized issues like health and legal rights in indigenous dialects, these stations empower marginalized voices. This participatory model aligns with feminist goals of decentralizing power and providing platforms for self-representation. Such initiatives serve as vital tools for social change, fostering knowledge sharing and community development outside the influence of large media conglomerates.

**18.** (B) 1, 3 and 4
The study of gender and communication encompasses the analysis of content, institutional structures, and the potential for social transformation. Critical scholars investigate how stereotypes are constructed while also examining the patriarchal hierarchies that govern media production. Additionally, there is a strong focus on how media can be harnessed to promote empowerment and social justice. Recognizing audiences as active participants, rather than passive consumers, is another foundational aspect of contemporary academic discourse in this field.

**19.** (C) They are culturally familiar and have high credibility within a specific community.
Folk arts possess a unique ability to communicate complex social messages because they are deeply rooted in local traditions and values. Their reliance on shared symbols and community engagement fosters a sense of trust and authenticity that modern mass media often lacks. This cultural resonance makes them highly effective for sensitizing rural populations to gender equality and human rights issues. By leveraging familiar storytelling formats, advocacy groups can facilitate meaningful changes in traditional social attitudes.

**20.** (D) Digital Media and legal protection
The emergence of interactive online platforms has introduced new vulnerabilities for individuals expressing advocacy for gender rights. Cyber-harassment, trolling, and targeted abuse are significant barriers that aim to silence voices and discourage public participation. Addressing these digital threats requires robust legal frameworks and protective measures to ensure a safe environment for online discourse. Ensuring safety in the digital sphere is a critical component of modern gender studies and policy development regarding communication technology.

**21.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Legislative efforts to regulate the depiction of women often face criticism due to the subjective nature of moral standards. The lack of a precise

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

consistently presenting patriarchal values as the standard, such media reinforces existing gender hierarchies. This process makes it difficult for alternative or transformative narratives to gain widespread public visibility.

8. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Street theatre serves as an effective communication tool in rural areas due to its inherent accessibility and localized nature. By utilizing regional dialects and interactive formats, these performances overcome the limitations of literacy and high costs associated with digital or print media. This participatory approach ensures that social messages regarding gender equality resonate deeply within the community. Consequently, alternative media forms bypass traditional gatekeepers to facilitate meaningful dialogue and awareness.

9. (C) Social media platforms, blogs, online forums, and mobile applications.
The digital media landscape encompasses a wide array of interactive platforms that facilitate the creation and exchange of user-generated content. This environment includes social networking sites, personal weblogs, and collaborative online spaces that have redefined traditional communication boundaries. In the context of gender studies, these platforms offer both unique opportunities for activism and new challenges regarding legal protection. Understanding this scope is essential for addressing contemporary issues like cyber-harassment.

10. (A) Feminist media critique.
Documentation that systematically examines systemic gender imbalances within professional hierarchies serves as a vital form of institutional analysis. By highlighting the scarcity of women in decision-making roles, the filmmaker challenges the structural barriers inherent in media production. This type of work is designed to provoke reflection on how patriarchal management influences the types of news and entertainment produced. Such critiques are essential for advocating for more inclusive and representative environments.

11. (D) Coverage frequently depicts women as victims or in traditional roles, neglecting their role as change agents.
Mainstream print journalism often relies on narrow framing when reporting on female subjects, emphasizing vulnerability or domesticity. This tendency overshadows the significant contributions women make as leaders, activists, and innovators across various sectors of society. By prioritizing stereotypical portrayals over nuanced accounts of agency, the media perpetuates a limited understanding of female capability. Such reporting fails to provide a comprehensive view of the diverse roles women occupy in the modern world.

12. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
Media impacts are diverse and vary significantly based on the intersection of class, culture, and individual experiences. Furthermore, audience members are not merely passive consumers; they actively engage with, negotiate, and sometimes reject the messages they encounter. This active interpretation allows for resistance against dominant gender narratives. Therefore, understanding media influence requires acknowledging the complexity of audience reception and the unique social locations of different groups of women.

13. (C) Mainstream media emphasizes protest disruption, while feminist media focuses on political demands.
Reporting styles differ significantly between commercial outlets and advocacy-based media during social movements. Commercial entities often prioritize sensational elements, such as traffic congestion or minor conflicts, which can distract from the core purpose of a demonstration. In contrast, feminist platforms prioritize the substantive goals and policy changes sought by the participants. This focus ensures that the underlying grievances and aspirations of the movement are communicated clearly to the broader public.

14. (D) Any figure, writing, painting, or representation in any form.
The scope of the legislation regarding the depiction of women is intentionally broad to cover various communicative mediums. This comprehensive approach ensures that indecent

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(C) Feminist media focuses on global news, while mainstream media focuses on local issues.
(D) Feminist media avoids political topics, while mainstream media is inherently political.

**268.** Which of the following is mentioned as a key function of feminist media?
(A) To serve as a tool for consciousness-raising and political mobilization.
(B) To compete directly with mainstream media on a commercial level.
(C) To provide a platform for government announcements and policies.
(D) To uphold traditional values and social structures.

**269.** The paragraph suggests that the production process of feminist media often reflects its political ethos through:
(A) Strict, top-down editorial control.
(B) High-budget production values.
(C) Non-hierarchical and collective structures.
(D) A focus on attracting corporate advertising.

**270.** What kind of content does feminist media typically seek to provide?
(A) Content that reinforces popular and widely accepted opinions.
(B) Reruns of popular television shows and films.
(C) Financial news and stock market analysis from a female perspective.
(D) Information and analysis that is often ignored or distorted by mainstream media.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*The advent and proliferation of digital media have created a paradoxical space for women, offering unprecedented avenues for empowerment alongside new and potent threats. On one hand, digital platforms such as social media, blogs, and online forums have democratized content creation, enabling women to bypass traditional media gatekeepers. This has facilitated the rise of powerful online feminist movements and campaigns, allowing for rapid mobilization and global solidarity on issues ranging from street harassment to political representation. Women can articulate their own experiences, build communities, and challenge patriarchal narratives on a massive scale. The digital sphere provides a platform for self-expression and entrepreneurship, opening up new economic and social opportunities. On the other hand, this increased visibility has been met with a virulent backlash, exposing women to significant risks. The anonymity afforded by the internet can foster a culture of impunity, leading to rampant online harassment, cyberstalking, trolling, doxing, and the non-consensual sharing of intimate images ('revenge porn'). These forms of digital violence aim to silence women and push them out of online public spaces, thus posing a serious threat to their freedom of expression and participation. The digital world is, therefore, a contested terrain where the potential for liberation is in constant tension with the reality of digital misogyny.*

NODIA

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**271.** What is the central paradox of digital media for women as described in the paragraph?
(A) It is both expensive to access and free to use.
(B) It is controlled by corporations but promotes individual expression.
(C) It offers tools for empowerment while also exposing them to new threats.
(D) It connects people globally but fosters local divisions.

**272.** According to the source, how has digital media empowered women?
(A) By guaranteeing their physical safety in public spaces.
(B) By allowing them to bypass traditional media gatekeepers and mobilize collectively.
(C) By eliminating the gender pay gap in all industries.
(D) By ensuring all content they create is commercially successful.

**273.** Which of the following is mentioned as a form of digital violence aimed at silencing women?
(A) Constructive criticism and reasoned debate.
(B) Fact-checking and source verification.
(C) Blocking and reporting offensive users.
(D) Cyberstalking, trolling, and doxing.

**274.** The paragraph suggests that the anonymity of the internet can lead to what outcome?

definition for certain legal terms allows for varied interpretations by law enforcement and the judiciary, which can lead to inconsistent application. This ambiguity creates a risk where the law might be misused to suppress artistic expression or legitimate social commentary. Consequently, the debate over legal definitions remains central to media regulation discussions.

**22.** (C) It is always non-commercial and unprofitable.
While many feminist media projects operate on a non-profit basis to maintain editorial independence, being non-commercial is not a defining requirement. Some successful feminist publications and digital platforms generate revenue through subscriptions or ethical advertising to sustain their operations and pay their contributors. The defining characteristic is the commitment to challenging patriarchal norms and promoting gender justice, rather than their financial model. Thus, feminist media can exist across various economic structures within the communications industry.

**23.** (C) The technical specifications of broadcast equipment.
Academic research in gender and media prioritizes the analysis of content, professional hierarchies, and audience interaction over purely technical hardware details. Scholars investigate how advertisements shape social perceptions and how female professionals navigate career obstacles within media houses. They also explore the ways in which viewers negotiate the meanings of gendered messages in their daily lives. These areas of focus provide insights into the social and cultural impact of media, rather than its mechanical components.

**24.** (C) 1, 2, 3 and 4
Media functions as a powerful social force that can both reinforce traditional constraints and facilitate progressive activism. It often perpetuates limiting stereotypes and unrealistic beauty standards, which can negatively impact self-perception and normalize harmful behaviors. However, it also provides vital platforms for organizing movements and raising awareness about gender-based injustice. While media influences many aspects of life, it cannot provide a guaranteed increase in political participation, as that depends on broader socio-political and economic factors.

**25.** (C) Street Play as alternative media.
Performances held in public venues to address critical social issues like gender-based violence are classic examples of grassroots communication. These street plays operate outside traditional commercial structures, prioritizing direct engagement with the community over financial gain. By utilizing minimalist settings and focusing on immediate social impact, they serve as a powerful alternative to mainstream entertainment. Such participatory forms of media are essential for raising awareness and fostering dialogue on sensitive topics within diverse social settings.

**26.** (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Disparities in sports journalism reflect broader systemic biases where female athletes receive significantly less airtime and lower-quality coverage than their male counterparts. When media does focus on women in sports, the narrative frequently shifts from their professional achievements to superficial topics like fashion or personal relationships. This trivialization undermines the perceived value of women's athletic contributions and reinforces gender stereotypes. Addressing these imbalances is necessary to promote a more equitable and respectful representation of female excellence.

**27.** (B) The Indian Penal Code
Ensuring safety for women in the digital realm involves the application of multiple legislative frameworks to address various forms of misconduct. While specialized technology laws provide the foundation for regulating online behavior, traditional criminal statutes offer essential provisions for dealing with harassment, defamation, and stalking. This combined legal approach allows for more comprehensive protection against the diverse range of crimes committed via social media and other digital platforms. It reflects the integration of cybercrime into broader legal systems.

**28.** (A) The representation of women in media from a masculine, heterosexual perspective.
This theoretical concept describes how visual media often positions the audience to view female

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

marginalized groups rather than international policymakers. By performing in public squares and marketplaces, these productions aim to provoke thought and encourage dialogue among the people most affected by the social issues depicted. This localized focus is what makes them effective tools for grassroots sensitization.

**42.** (D) Digital Media : Only print journalism
Digital media is a multifaceted category that extends far beyond traditional journalism transitioned to the web. It includes social networks, blogs, interactive applications, and multimedia platforms that allow for diverse forms of communication and user participation. Associating digital media solely with print journalism fails to capture the interactive and networked nature of contemporary technology. Understanding the breadth of digital platforms is necessary for analyzing their role in both empowering feminist movements and facilitating new forms of gender-based harassment.

**43.** (B) It examines the professional challenges, discrimination, and career paths of women working within the media industry.
This specific area of inquiry focuses on the internal labor dynamics and institutional barriers faced by female employees in the communication sector. It investigates issues such as the gender pay gap, lack of maternity support, and the presence of invisible barriers to senior leadership roles. By analyzing the working conditions and professional opportunities available to women, researchers can identify systemic inequalities that persist within newsrooms and studios. Improving these organizational structures is vital for achieving professional equity.

**44.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The quality of reporting on complex social issues is often compromised by the commercial imperatives of large-scale media companies. In the pursuit of higher ratings and advertising revenue, outlets may prioritize sensational or simplified narratives over in-depth analysis. Furthermore, the absence of comprehensive gender-sensitive policies within many newsrooms means that stories regarding women are frequently handled without the necessary nuance. This combination of economic pressure and lack of training leads to superficial coverage that fails to address systemic causes.

**45.** (C) A Gazetted Officer authorized by the State Government.
To ensure the effective enforcement of regulations against indecent representations, the law designates specific authorities with the power to investigate and intervene. Only officers of a certain rank, explicitly empowered by the regional administration, are permitted to conduct searches and seize prohibited materials. This legal provision is intended to prevent arbitrary actions by unauthorized individuals while providing a structured mechanism for legal oversight. Such designations are crucial for maintaining the rule of law while protecting the dignity of women in media.

**46.** (C) Digital media
The rise of interactive technologies has facilitated the emergence of specific types of misconduct that target individuals through online channels. Activities such as unauthorized tracking, the manipulation of visual content, and the public disclosure of private data are prevalent within the digital landscape. These practices aim to intimidate and silence women, particularly those who are vocal in the public sphere. Addressing these modern challenges requires specialized legal protections and a deep understanding of how networked communication can be exploited for harassment.

**47.** (B) 2, 3, and 5
Theatre serves as a powerful medium for social change by combining narrative entertainment with direct commentary on contemporary issues. Its ability to create an emotional connection and foster dialogue in a live setting makes it highly effective for sensitizing local audiences. Unlike mass-produced films, the impact of theatre is often deeply rooted in the specific community where it is performed. By providing a space for immediate interaction, these performances can challenge traditional gender roles and encourage collective reflection on societal norms.

**48.** (C) Reinforcing negative stereotypes about female relationships.
Narrative choices that consistently depict conflict and manipulation between female characters

NODIA

**35.** (C) A documentary by an independent collective that critiques the dowry system and media portrayal.
Media content that prioritizes social critique and challenges systemic inequalities aligns with the core principles of feminist production. By investigating harmful traditions like the dowry system and analyzing problematic media representations, such works aim to foster critical awareness and social change. These projects often operate independently to maintain a transformative political agenda, focusing on empowering marginalized voices rather than commercial success. Such documentaries serve as essential counter-narratives to the often-superficial portrayals found in mainstream entertainment and corporate magazines.

**36.** (B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Media forms are distinguished by their primary functions and relationship to societal power structures. Feminist media aims to disrupt patriarchal norms and promote equity, while mainstream outlets often serve to maintain the ideological status quo. Legislative acts are specifically designed to regulate and prohibit certain types of visual representations that are considered denigrating. Additionally, alternative media forms are characterized by their participatory and community-oriented nature. Understanding these distinctions is fundamental to analyzing the complex landscape of gender and communication.

**37.** (C) The number of women employed in a media organization.
The concept of "coverage" specifically refers to the thematic content and journalistic reporting found within a medium, rather than the demographics of the workforce. It involves examining how topics such as gender-based violence, health, and political representation are presented to the public. In contrast, the internal staffing and employment policies of a company fall under the category of organizational issues. Distinguishing between content analysis and institutional workforce studies is crucial for accurate research in media and gender.

**38.** (C) Audience members actively interpret, negotiate, or resist media messages based on their own experiences.
Media influence is not a simple, linear process of direct transmission from the producer to a passive recipient. Instead, individuals bring their unique social identities, values, and life histories to the act of consumption, which shapes their understanding of media content. This active engagement means that different people can derive vastly different meanings from the same message. Recognizing audience agency is essential for understanding how media can both perpetuate stereotypes and provide opportunities for resistance and reinterpretation.

**39.** (A) 1 and 2
Digital platforms offer a complex environment for women, serving as both sites for significant empowerment and new forms of victimization. The relative anonymity of the internet can facilitate aggressive behavior and harassment, creating a hostile environment for many users. Conversely, these same tools have been instrumental in launching global movements that raise awareness and demand social justice. Understanding this dual nature is necessary for developing effective strategies for digital literacy and legal protection in the modern communication age.

**40.** (A) The reinforcement of gender stereotypes.
Advertisements that consistently place women in domestic settings while excluding them from professional roles perpetuate narrow ideas about gender. Such repetitive portrayals normalize the belief that childcare and household maintenance are inherently female responsibilities, which limits social perceptions of women's capabilities. This type of representation is a primary focus of feminist critique because it upholds traditional patriarchal structures. Deconstructing these visual narratives is essential for promoting a more diverse and equitable understanding of gender roles in contemporary society.

**41.** (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Street plays are defined as alternative media because they operate independently of the commercial interests and centralized structures of mainstream outlets. However, their primary goal is typically to engage local communities and

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**68.** (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Digital platforms have undeniably democratized the creation of content, providing a vital space for voices that are often ignored by traditional media outlets. However, this increased visibility has also made many individuals more vulnerable to targeted online abuse and harassment. While both statements accurately describe the current digital landscape, the existence of harassment is not the reason for the democratization of content; rather, it is a negative consequence of it. Understanding this duality is essential for promoting safe and inclusive digital participation.

**69.** (B) Denigrating to her dignity or likely to deprave and corrupt public morality.
The legal definition of indecent representation focuses on depictions that are considered harmful to the social standing and respect of women. It targets materials that sexualize or objectify the female form in a manner that is perceived as contrary to public decency and moral standards. This provision aims to curb the commercial exploitation of women's bodies in advertisements and publications. While the interpretation of these terms can be subjective, the legislative intent is to uphold the dignity of women in all forms of communication.

**70.** (B) Issues of women in Media Organizations
This area of media studies focuses on the internal labor dynamics and professional hierarchies within the industry. It investigates the systemic barriers that prevent women from attaining leadership and decision-making positions, often referred to as the glass ceiling. By analyzing these organizational structures, researchers can identify the discriminatory practices that persist in newsrooms and production houses. Achieving gender parity in leadership is essential for ensuring that media content is diverse, representative, and reflective of the experiences of all members of society.

**71.** (B) 2, 4, and 5
Feminist media studies focus on deconstructing content that perpetuates harmful gender norms, such as those that prioritize commercial beauty standards or domestic stereotypes. Campaigns that focus solely on female physical appearance and reporting that blames victims of sexual assault are prime subjects for critical analysis because they reinforce patriarchal biases. Conversely, reporting on economic disparities and producing dramas about overcoming abuse are generally seen as efforts toward awareness and empowerment. Identifying these problematic portrayals is essential for fostering a more critical and conscious media viewership.

**72.** (D) Folk Art as Alternative Media
Traditional storytelling forms like puppetry are highly effective for social messaging because they are culturally familiar and deeply respected within their communities. By using these ancient arts to discuss modern issues like education and health, advocacy groups can present information in a relatable and non-threatening way. This approach leverages the credibility and accessibility of folk art to bypass the commercial nature of mainstream media. Such alternative forms of communication are vital for reaching rural populations and fostering meaningful dialogue on gender-related social changes.

**73.** (B) Both the IT Act and the Indian Penal Code.
Legal protection against online misconduct requires the use of multiple legislative frameworks to ensure comprehensive coverage. Technology-specific laws provide the basis for regulating digital content and managing electronic evidence, while general criminal statutes offer necessary provisions for addressing harassment, defamation, and obscenity. This combined legal approach is essential for dealing with the various ways in which women are targeted in the digital space. Providing victims with effective paths for legal redress is a critical component of ensuring safety and equity in modern communications.

**74.** (A) It presents gender inequality and male dominance as normal, natural, and inevitable.
Media often functions as a powerful tool for legitimizing existing social hierarchies by presenting them as unchangeable facts of life rather than historical constructions. When television and film consistently depict male dominance in leadership and female subordination in domestic roles, these patterns begin to seem like the natural order. This process of naturalization makes it difficult for audiences to imagine alternative, more equitable social arrangements. Feminist critique aims to expose

NODIA

can normalize the idea of inherent hostility among women. Such portrayals fail to represent the reality of female solidarity and cooperation, instead promoting a divisive and patriarchal view of social interactions. When these tropes are repeated across popular television serials, they shape audience perceptions and can negatively influence real-world relationships. Promoting more diverse and supportive depictions of female connections is essential for challenging these limiting and harmful media narratives.

**49.** (C) The political and economic structure, and the ideological position.
The primary distinction between these two media categories lies in their underlying goals and organizational frameworks. Mainstream media is typically commercial, profit-driven, and tends to support the existing societal status quo to maintain a broad audience. In contrast, alternative media operates through decentralized, often non-profit structures and is explicitly committed to challenging dominant narratives and advocating for social change. These differing ideological foundations dictate the types of content they produce and the perspectives they prioritize in their reporting.

**50.** (A) 1, 4, 3, 2
The historical progression of gender-related legal and social milestones in India shows an evolving response to media and workplace issues. The enactment of legislation against indecent representation in the mid-1980s was an early step, followed by judicial guidelines on workplace safety in the late 1990s. The turn of the millennium brought comprehensive technology laws to address the digital realm. Finally, the rise of large-scale digital movements like #MeToo represents a modern phase of tech-enabled activism against systemic harassment and abuse.

**51.** (B) Media reception
This area of study investigates how different segments of the audience interpret and derive meaning from media content. It acknowledges that viewers are not a monolithic group and that their socio-economic status, education, and cultural background influence their perception of messages. By analyzing these varied interpretations, researchers can understand how media interacts with existing social identities. This focus on the consumer side of communication is essential for evaluating the actual social and psychological impact of diverse media representations.

**52.** (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The legislation enacted in 1986 was not designed to regulate feminist media but rather to curb the derogatory and sexualized depiction of women in mainstream publications and advertisements. Its primary goal is to protect public morality and the dignity of women by prohibiting portrayals that are considered denigrating. While the act has been criticized for its ambiguity, its intended target is commercial content that commodifies the female form. Understanding the legislative intent is crucial for evaluating its role in media regulation.

**53.** (B) An issue of women within a media organization that can limit their career growth.
Institutional policies that restrict female professionals from taking on challenging assignments can significantly hinder their career advancement. Such protective paternalism often prevents women from gaining the experience necessary for senior editorial or managerial positions, reinforcing a professional hierarchy dominated by men. This reflects a broader systemic bias within media houses regarding gender roles and capabilities. Addressing these discriminatory practices is essential for fostering a truly inclusive work environment where talent and ambition are prioritized over gender-based assumptions.

**54.** (B) Immediacy, accessibility, and use of local language.
Street theatre is an exceptionally effective communication tool because it eliminates the barriers associated with cost, technology, and formal education. By performing in public spaces and using regional dialects, these plays can reach diverse audiences who might be excluded from mainstream media. The live and interactive nature of the performance allows for immediate feedback and emotional engagement, which is vital for sensitizing people to complex social issues like gender equality. This grassroots approach ensures that the message is both understandable and culturally relevant.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

**55.** (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Different gender-related concerns are best understood within their specific media contexts. Digital platforms are the primary sites for issues like online harassment and doxing, requiring specialized legal protections. Organizational structures are where professional barriers like the glass ceiling are encountered by female employees. The portrayal of traditional roles is a central focus of content analysis in audio-visual media, while alternative forms like folk art use traditional techniques like puppetry for social messaging. Correctly mapping these issues is vital for media research.

**56.** (C) Providing platforms for diverse and marginalized voices.
Mainstream media often faces criticism for perpetuating harmful societal norms, such as unrealistic beauty standards and the normalization of gender-based violence. These platforms frequently reinforce limiting stereotypes that can negatively affect self-perception and social status. However, providing a space for marginalized and diverse perspectives is generally seen as a positive function, though it is one that mainstream outlets often fail to fulfill adequately. True inclusivity is more commonly found in alternative or feminist media structures that prioritize equity over commercial profit.

**57.** (C) Upholding the commercial interests of media conglomerates as the primary goal.
Feminist media discourse is centered on challenging established power dynamics and providing counter-narratives to dominant patriarchal ideologies. Its primary aim is to empower marginalized groups and advocate for social justice through critical media production and analysis. Prioritizing the financial success of large corporations is inherently contrary to these goals, as such entities often benefit from maintaining the status quo. Instead, feminist media focuses on democratic communication and the dismantling of hierarchies that silence women and other oppressed genders.

**58.** (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Many traditional cultural forms have historically been used to validate and preserve patriarchal norms within communities. However, contemporary feminist activists have recognized the communicative power of these forms and have successfully adapted them to spread progressive messages of empowerment. While both statements are accurate, the recent intervention by feminists is a response to the history of the medium, not the cause of its initial patriarchal nature. This adaptation demonstrates the versatility of traditional arts in serving modern social movements.

**59.** (B) Cybercrimes like harassment, stalking, and defamation.
In the context of digital media, legal protection for women focuses on establishing safeguards against specific forms of online misconduct that threaten their safety and dignity. This includes addressing the unauthorized tracking of individuals, the spread of malicious falsehoods, and targeted aggressive behavior. Because these crimes can have severe real-world consequences, robust legal frameworks are necessary to provide victims with a path for redress. Ensuring digital safety is a fundamental requirement for women's full participation in the modern information society.

**60.** (B) The tendency to frame women's issues as 'soft news' rather than serious socio-political concerns.
Print media often trivializes significant topics related to gender by placing them in lifestyle or entertainment sections rather than on the main news pages. This framing suggests that issues like systemic violence, economic disparity, and health are of secondary importance compared to traditional political and economic reporting. Such journalistic practices marginalize the experiences of women and hinder a deeper public understanding of the structural nature of gender inequality. Moving these topics to hard news sections is essential for fostering meaningful social discourse.

**61.** (B) 2, 3 and 4
Alternative media platforms are defined by their non-commercial structures and their commitment to providing perspectives that are often excluded from the mainstream. Street theatre, community radio, and feminist documentaries prioritize social advocacy, community participation, and the challenging

NODIA

of dominant ideologies. In contrast, mainstream cinema and corporate news channels are typically profit-driven and tend to reinforce the status quo. Identifying these distinct media types is crucial for understanding the diverse ways in which gender issues are communicated and contested.

**62.** (B) Negative impact by reinforcing gender stereotypes.
Media messages that consistently link specific domestic responsibilities to a particular gender contribute to the normalization of restrictive social roles. While the intended message might be positive, the visual framing can subtly validate the idea that household labor is exclusively a woman's duty. This reinforcement of traditional expectations limits the perception of possibilities for both men and women in society. Critical media analysis is necessary to identify and challenge these subtle biases that perpetuate gender-based inequalities in everyday representations.

**63.** (C) It offers interactive and participatory platforms, enabling user-generated content and activism.
The defining feature of digital media is its ability to facilitate multidirectional communication, allowing users to become active producers of information rather than just consumers. This shift has empowered marginalized groups to share their own stories, organize large-scale movements, and challenge mainstream narratives in real-time. The interactive nature of these platforms fosters a sense of community and enables rapid mobilization for social causes. This participatory potential is what makes digital media a transformative force in contemporary gender discourse and activism.

**64.** (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
While the legislation from 1986 focuses on derogatory depictions, it is not the primary tool for addressing the diverse range of misconduct occurring on digital platforms. Comprehensive technology laws enacted in 2000, along with their subsequent updates, provide the necessary legal framework to handle cyber-harassment, data privacy, and other online crimes. These modern statutes are specifically designed to navigate the complexities of networked communication. Relying on outdated laws alone is insufficient for ensuring the safety and protection of women in the digital age.

**65.** (C) Critically analyze the complex interactions between gender, media, and society.
The primary goal of this academic field is to investigate how communication systems influence and are influenced by gendered power structures. It seeks to understand the ways in which media representations, institutional practices, and audience interpretations contribute to the construction of social identity. By examining these relationships, scholars can identify the mechanisms that perpetuate inequality and explore the potential for media to facilitate progressive change. This critical perspective is essential for developing a more equitable and representative media landscape.

**66.** (A) The representation of women's issues in audio-visual media.
The exclusion of female experts from televised discussions on topics that directly affect them highlights a significant lack of diversity in mainstream media. When panels are dominated by men, the perspectives and lived experiences of women are marginalized, leading to an incomplete and potentially biased dialogue. This practice reflects a failure to provide representative and inclusive coverage of socio-political issues. Ensuring that diverse voices are present in decision-making and public debate is crucial for a healthy and democratic media environment.

**67.** (B) Minimalist props, direct address to the audience, and social messaging.
Street theatre is characterized by its simplicity and its ability to be performed in any public setting without the need for complex technical support. Its primary focus is on delivering a clear social message and encouraging the audience to reflect on contemporary issues through direct engagement. This mobile and accessible format allows performers to reach diverse communities and bypass the barriers of cost and formal infrastructure. By prioritizing participation and social change over aesthetic spectacle, it serves as a vital tool for grassroots advocacy.

NODIA

characters as objects of desire for a heterosexual male protagonist. Such a perspective prioritizes the aesthetic appeal and sexualization of women over their agency or character development. By framing the narrative through this specific lens, media reinforces patriarchal power dynamics and limits the ways in which female experiences are understood. Deconstructing this perspective is central to feminist critiques of cinema and advertising.

**29.** (C) The lack of safe transport facilities for female employees working late shifts in a news channel.
Professional challenges within media organizations often involve physical safety and institutional support systems for female staff members. Providing secure transportation for those working unconventional hours is a critical aspect of ensuring an inclusive and equitable workplace environment. While content analysis focuses on how women are portrayed, examining internal policies reveals the practical barriers that can hinder their professional participation. Addressing these organizational issues is essential for fostering a diverse workforce and promoting workplace equality.

**30.** (A) 2, 3, 4, 1
The historical evolution of media in India reflects changing technological and social landscapes. Print media established an early foundation for public discourse, followed by the rise of street theatre as a tool for social protest in the post-independence era. Television eventually became the dominant source for mass family entertainment during the late twentieth century. Finally, the digital revolution introduced feminist blogs and online forums, providing new spaces for decentralized gender-based activism and diverse narrative creation.

**31.** (D) Fails to distinguish between art, erotica, and obscenity clearly.
One major criticism of the 1986 legislation is its reliance on ambiguous terminology, which complicates the differentiation between legitimate creative expression and harmful depictions. Without precise criteria, the law can be interpreted subjectively, potentially leading to the censorship of artistic works or social commentary that is not truly denigrating. This lack of clarity poses a challenge for both creators and enforcement agencies. Resolving these definitions is necessary to balance the protection of dignity with the right to expression.

**32.** (B) It is embedded in the cultural and social life of a community.
Folk arts serve as significant mediums for social discourse because they are intrinsically linked to the traditions and daily experiences of specific groups. Their use of local symbols and storytelling techniques ensures that messages are relatable and culturally relevant to the audience. Unlike mass-produced commercial media, folk art often facilitates a deeper emotional and social connection, making it an ideal tool for addressing sensitive issues like gender roles. Its organic presence within the community enhances its persuasive power.

**33.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The decentralized nature of modern technology has fundamentally changed how individuals engage with social and political causes. By allowing users to create and share their own content, digital platforms provide an essential bypass to traditional media gatekeepers who often filter out marginalized perspectives. This accessibility has empowered women to lead global movements and advocate for social change directly. Consequently, digital media has become a vital site for contemporary feminist activism, offering a reach that was previously unattainable.

**34.** (A) Gender-based marginalization in print media.
The strategic placement of news within a publication reflects the perceived importance of different subjects and groups. When female achievements are consistently hidden in minor sections while male accomplishments receive front-page prominence, it signals a systemic bias in editorial priorities. This practice marginalizes the contributions of women and reinforces a hierarchy where their successes are viewed as less significant. Such editorial decisions play a major role in shaping public perceptions of value and influence based on gender.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

these ideological constructions and highlight the potential for systemic change in gender relations.

**75.** (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Different scenarios in gender and media relate to specific areas of study or legal frameworks. Workplace harassment is a central issue within media organizations, while positive representations of successful women reflect progressive content in audio-visual media. Grassroots performances on topics like dowry are classic examples of alternative media using street theatre. Finally, the denigrating use of a woman's image represents a potential violation of the laws against indecent representation. Correctly identifying these contexts is essential for a comprehensive understanding of gender and communication.

**76.** (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Media impact is a multifaceted phenomenon that cannot be reduced to purely negative or positive outcomes. While mainstream channels often circulate harmful stereotypes and unrealistic standards, media also serves as a vital tool for social change and collective empowerment. It provides platforms for raising awareness, showcasing diverse role models, and organizing global feminist movements. Recognizing this complexity is essential for developing critical media literacy and leveraging technology for the promotion of gender equality and social justice in contemporary society.

**77.** (A) The reinforcement of gender roles in mainstream media.
Visual tropes in advertising often rely on traditional ideas of male agency and female passivity to sell products. When women are consistently depicted as dependent or secondary figures in commercial imagery, it reinforces the belief that these roles are natural and expected. This type of representation contributes to the ongoing maintenance of patriarchal structures within society. Deconstructing these common visual narratives is a primary goal of feminist media critique, as it reveals how commercial interests can perpetuate limiting and unequal gender dynamics.

**78.** (A) Large capital investment and profit-driven motive.
Alternative media forms like street theatre are defined by their independence from commercial structures and their commitment to social and political messaging. Unlike mainstream productions, these performances rely on minimalist props and public venues to ensure accessibility and community engagement. Their primary goal is to provoke thought and encourage social change rather than generate financial gain. This grassroots and participatory approach allows them to address sensitive issues like gender inequality in a direct and impactful way that bypasses the filters of commercial media.

**79.** (D) A way of thinking, speaking, and writing about the subject that shapes our understanding.
The term "discourse" refers to the entire framework of language, theories, and cultural practices that define how we perceive and discuss a particular topic. In media studies, this involves analyzing the diverse ways in which gender is represented, the institutional structures that govern production, and the social meanings derived by audiences. A discourse is not a single theory but a collection of ideas that construct our reality. Understanding these frameworks is essential for critically evaluating the role of communication in shaping social norms.

NODIA

**80.** (C) A is true but R is false.
Digital media has undeniably revolutionized social mobilization, providing global platforms for marginalized voices and feminist movements to gain visibility and organize effectively. However, these spaces are not immune to the same pressures faced by traditional media, including censorship, the spread of misinformation, and co-option by corporate interests. While technology offers new opportunities for activism, it also introduces new complexities and risks that must be navigated. Recognizing both the potential and the limitations of digital platforms is necessary for a balanced understanding of modern activism.

**81.** (B) Issues of women in media organizations (print).
Analyzing the gender disparity in bylines reveals significant insights into the professional hierarchies and internal labor dynamics of the print journalism industry. When women are

consistently given fewer opportunities to publish high-profile or credited work, it highlights a systemic inequality in career advancement and professional recognition. This focus on the workforce and institutional practices is distinct from analyzing the content of the reporting itself. Addressing these organizational issues is essential for achieving professional equity and ensuring that diverse voices shape the public discourse.

**82.** (D) The increasing objectification and commodification of women's bodies in media.
This legislation was enacted in response to growing public concern regarding the derogatory use of the female form in commercial advertisements and publications. The law seeks to prohibit depictions that sexualize or denigrate women, viewing such representations as harmful to their dignity and public morality. By establishing a legal framework against indecent representation, the government aimed to curb the exploitation of women for financial gain. Understanding the social context of this act is essential for evaluating its role in regulating modern media content.

**83.** (B) 2 and 3
Feminist media is characterized by its diversity of approaches and its commitment to creating representations that challenge the patriarchal status quo. It often operates through alternative, non-commercial structures to maintain editorial independence and prioritize social and political goals over financial profit. There is no single "feminist" method, but rather a shared objective of empowering marginalized genders and advocating for justice. By providing spaces for counter-narratives and diverse voices, feminist media serves as a vital force for social transformation in the communication landscape.

**84.** (C) The impact and reception of Digital Media.
Researching how audiences interact with online content provides valuable insights into how social norms and identities are negotiated in the digital age. By analyzing user comments and discussions, scholars can understand how viewers interpret messages about beauty, femininity, and gender roles. This focus on audience reception highlights the active role of consumers in deriving meaning from media products. Such studies are essential for evaluating the actual social and psychological effects of the diverse content found on modern social media platforms.

**85.** (A) Foster dialogue and emotional connection in a live, communal setting.
The power of performance-based alternative media lies in its ability to create an immediate and shared experience among participants and the audience. Unlike the one-way communication of mass media, theatre and street plays allow for direct interaction and collective reflection on social issues. This communal environment is highly effective for addressing sensitive topics like gender roles and systemic inequality. By fostering empathy and dialogue, these forms of media can facilitate a deeper understanding and encourage social action within the community.

**86.** (A) 3, 4, 2, 1
The historical development of mass communication has followed a progression from static print formats to increasingly interactive and global electronic forms. Newspapers established an early foundations for public discourse, followed by the widespread reach of radio and the eventual dominance of television in the late twentieth century. The most recent phase is characterized by the emergence of social media, which has introduced new levels of interactivity and user participation. Understanding this timeline is crucial for analyzing how different media forms have shaped social and gendered narratives.

**87.** (B) Filing a complaint under relevant sections of the Information Technology (IT) Act and the Indian Penal Code.
Victims of online gender-based crimes must rely on a combination of technology-specific laws and traditional criminal statutes to seek legal redress. The non-consensual sharing of intimate material is a serious offense that can have devastating personal consequences, necessitating robust legal intervention. Comprehensive legal frameworks provide the necessary mechanisms for investigating these crimes and holding perpetrators accountable. Ensuring that victims have access to effective legal remedies is a fundamental part of protecting safety and dignity in the modern digital communication environment.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

**88.** (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Consistent patterns of media representation play a significant role in shaping and reinforcing societal expectations regarding gender roles. When women are repeatedly shown in domestic settings while men are associated with professional success, it normalizes these traditional hierarchies in the minds of the audience. This influence on public perception can limit individuals' aspirations and validate existing social inequalities. Critical media literacy is essential for identifying these patterns and understanding how they contribute to the ongoing construction of gender identity in contemporary society.

**89.** (D) Mainstream print and audio-visual media
Large-scale commercial outlets often utilize a narrow and gendered framing when reporting on female politicians, prioritizing their personal lives and appearance over their policy positions. This type of coverage trivializes the contributions of women in leadership and reinforces patriarchal biases about their role in public life. In contrast, male politicians are generally judged more on their legislative records and professional capabilities. Addressing these disparities in mainstream journalism is necessary to promote a more equitable and representative political discourse that values the professional expertise of all leaders.

**90.** (A) The presence and effectiveness of anti-sexual harassment committees in news channels.
Investigating internal institutional mechanisms is a key component of analyzing the professional environment for women in the media industry. Ensuring that organizations have robust policies and committees to address harassment is essential for creating a safe and inclusive workplace. While content analysis focuses on how gender is represented, organizational studies reveal the structural and cultural factors that affect the daily lives and career progression of female employees. Strengthening these internal systems is a vital step toward achieving true gender parity in media production.

**91.** (B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
Different concepts in gender and media studies address specific forms of harassment, institutional barriers, and strategies for social change. Online abuse is a significant concern in the digital realm, while the glass ceiling describes the invisible obstacles to career advancement within organizations. Stereotyping involves the creation of simplified and often harmful generalizations about groups. In contrast, counter-hegemonic strategies are used by alternative and feminist media to challenge and subvert dominant narratives. Understanding these distinct terms is essential for critical media analysis.

**92.** (D) The gender-based stereotyping that does not involve nudity or sexual suggestiveness.
One major limitation of the 1986 legislation is its specific focus on "indecent" depictions, which often excludes more subtle but equally harmful forms of gender bias. Many common media representations that reinforce limiting stereotypes about women's intelligence, roles, and capabilities do not violate laws against obscenity but still contribute to gender inequality. This gap in the legal framework means that systemic biases can continue to circulate without legal challenge. Expanding the discourse beyond indecency is necessary for a more comprehensive critique of gender in media.

**93.** (B) Showing women as having their own agency, thoughts, and perspectives.
Shifting the narrative focus from objectification to subjecthood is a fundamental goal of feminist media production. This process involves portraying female characters as active participants with their own motivations and internal lives, rather than as passive figures intended for others' observation. By prioritizing the perspectives and agency of women, media can challenge traditional patriarchal power dynamics and offer more nuanced and authentic representations of their experiences. This transformation is essential for fostering a more diverse and equitable media landscape that respects all individuals.

**94.** (C) A is true but R is false.
Traditional arts and street plays are classified as alternative media because they offer distinct perspectives and operate outside the commercial structures of mainstream entertainment. Their primary goal is often social advocacy and community engagement rather than financial profit. However, these forms typically rely on simple, low-tech methods of communication

NODIA

from mainstream media, which often prioritizes commercial profit and the maintenance of the status quo. Feminist works aim to provide platforms for marginalized voices and create counter-narratives that foster critical awareness and social change. This transformative goal dictates every aspect of production, from the themes chosen to the way in which subjects are represented, prioritizing empowerment over mass popularity.

**146.** (B) Sensationalism and language that frames gender roles in media.
Journalistic framing that prioritizes emotional spectacle over factual analysis can reinforce harmful social biases and trivialise serious issues like gender-based violence. Such reporting often relies on sensational imagery and language that emphasizes female vulnerability, contributing to a narrow and potentially damaging public understanding of the victim's experience. This approach reflects a significant failure to provide responsible and gender-sensitive coverage. Promoting more analytical and empathetic journalism is necessary to challenge these problematic narratives and ensure that the complexities of social issues are represented with dignity and respect.

**147.** (C) 1, 2, and 4
Alternative media platforms are characterized by their non-commercial structures and their commitment to providing perspectives that are often marginalized in the mainstream. Traditional folk arts, street plays, and independent publications like zines prioritize social advocacy, community engagement, and the challenging of dominant patriarchal ideologies. In contrast, mainstream cinema and corporate websites are typically profit-driven and serve to reinforce established cultural and economic norms. Identifying these distinct media types is essential for understanding the diverse ways in which gender issues are communicated and contested in contemporary society.

**148.** (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The legislation enacted in 1986 was specifically designed to curb the derogatory and sexualized depiction of women in mainstream advertisements and publications, rather than addressing workplace labor issues like pay equity. Its primary objective is to uphold the dignity of women and protect public morality by prohibiting indecent representations that are considered denigrating. While the act is limited in its scope, it provides a legal mechanism against the commodification of the female form for commercial gain. Understanding the actual legislative intent is crucial for evaluating its role in media regulation.

**149.** (A) How digital media can be used for feminist consciousness-raising and activism.
The rapid and global spread of this social movement illustrates the transformative power of interactive technology in facilitating collective action and raising awareness about systemic harassment. By allowing individuals to share their lived experiences on a large scale, digital platforms have fostered transnational solidarity and challenged dominant cultures of silence and impunity. This networked activism has had significant real-world impacts, from changing organizational policies to prompting legal reforms. Understanding this phenomenon is essential for analyzing the role of modern communication tools in contemporary gender-based social movements.

**150.** (A) Hegemonic and supportive of the dominant ideology.
Mainstream media platforms often function as powerful tools for reinforcing the prevailing values and power structures of a society. By consistently validating traditional hierarchies and prioritizing mass appeal, these outlets help to normalize and sustain the status quo, a process referred to as hegemony. This tends to marginalize alternative or progressive perspectives that challenge existing social arrangements. Understanding this ideological role is essential for a critical analysis of how communication systems contribute to the ongoing construction and maintenance of gender roles and systemic inequalities.

**151.** (C) Women are both empowered by digital media's opportunities and made vulnerable by its risks.
The digital landscape presents a multifaceted environment for women, characterized by both significant new possibilities for self-expression and unprecedented vulnerabilities to targeted abuse. While technology has enabled global

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**101.** (B) Examining the quantity and quality of reporting on topics concerning women, like health, politics, and violence.
This specific area of study focuses on analyzing the thematic content and journalistic standards applied when media outlets report on gender-related issues. Researchers investigate how often these topics are covered and whether the reporting provides necessary depth, context, and diverse perspectives. By evaluating both the frequency and the framing of these stories, scholars can identify systemic biases and gaps in the mainstream news agenda. Improving the quality of this coverage is essential for fostering a more informed and equitable public discourse.

**102.** (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Feminist media production is defined by its explicit commitment to challenging patriarchal structures and advocating for gender equality and social justice. Unlike mainstream outlets that often claim neutrality while supporting the status quo, feminist platforms openly acknowledge their political goals and transformative agenda. They seek to provide platforms for marginalized voices and create counter-narratives to dominant ideologies. This transparent and critical approach is what distinguishes feminist media as a specific and impactful practice within the broader field of communication and gender studies.

**103.** (D) Publicly broadcasting someone's private and identifying information without consent.
This malicious digital practice involves the unauthorized disclosure of an individual's sensitive data, such as their address or personal contact details, with the intent to facilitate harassment or threats. In the context of gender studies, doxing is often used to silence women who are vocal in the public sphere or who express dissenting opinions. It represents a significant threat to personal safety and digital freedom. Addressing this issue requires specialized legal protections and a deep understanding of how networked technologies can be exploited for targeted abuse.

**104.** (A) The ghettoization and stereotyping of women's interests in print media.
Segregating content into specialized supplements that focus exclusively on traditional domestic topics reinforces narrow ideas about what constitutes female interests. This practice marginalizes the wide-ranging professional, political, and intellectual contributions of women by confining their representation to a limited and stereotyped sphere. While such sections may be popular, their framing suggests that serious news and socio-political issues are of less concern to female readers. Promoting more diverse and integrated coverage is essential for challenging these restrictive editorial patterns and valuing women as complete social actors.

**105.** (C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
Different media practices are associated with specific core concepts and areas of concern within the broader field of gender and communication. Feminist collectives use digital platforms for critical discourse and theory sharing, while mainstream channels often prioritize sensational news and traditional hierarchies. Alternative forms like folk art and puppetry are used for participatory social messaging at the grassroots level. Conversely, the non-consensual sharing of intimate material represents a serious modern challenge that requires robust legal protection in the digital sphere.

NODIA

**106.** (C) The stereotypical portrayal of women in a film produced by the organization.
Issues within media organizations specifically refer to the internal institutional practices and workplace conditions that affect employees, such as wage gaps, harassment, and lack of professional support. While stereotypical content is a significant problem, it falls under the category of media representation or content analysis rather than organizational issues. Distinguishing between the internal environment for workers and the external products they create is crucial for accurate research. Achieving professional equity requires addressing both the discriminatory workplace culture and the harmful narratives produced for the public.

**107.** (B) They are interactive, utilize local idioms, and break barriers between performers and audiences.
Alternative media forms like street theatre are highly effective for social sensitization because they eliminate the distance between the messenger and the community. By performing in shared public spaces and using familiar language

rather than advanced technology. Their "alternative" status is defined by their ideological position and mode of production, not their technical complexity. Understanding these distinctions is crucial for evaluating the diverse media landscape.

**95.** (A) An issue of women in a media organization.
Disparities in remuneration for the same work based on gender reflect systemic discrimination within professional environments. When female employees receive lower pay than their male counterparts, it highlights an institutional failure to provide equal opportunities and fair treatment. This type of organizational issue hinders the professional advancement of women and reinforces gender hierarchies in the workforce. Addressing pay inequality is a fundamental requirement for creating an equitable and inclusive culture within newsrooms and other media production houses.

**96.** (B) It has a dual impact, offering opportunities for empowerment while also posing risks of harassment and abuse.
Digital platforms present a complex environment for women, characterized by both transformative potential and significant new vulnerabilities. While technology has enabled global mobilization and provided new avenues for self-representation, it has also facilitated the emergence of targeted online abuse and cyber-stalking. This dual nature means that the impact of digital media is neither purely positive nor negative. Developing strategies for digital literacy and robust legal protection is essential for ensuring that women can safely and effectively navigate the modern communication landscape.

**97.** (A) 1, 2, and 3
Media representation is a complex issue where multiple forms of identity, such as gender, race, and caste, intersect to shape how individuals are depicted and marginalized. Mainstream media often underrepresents women in leadership and further marginalizes those from oppressed groups, which significantly influences broader social norms. Feminist media aims to challenge these patterns rather than reinforce traditional roles. Additionally, current legislation focusing on indecency has significant limitations and does not cover all forms of stereotypical portrayal. Recognizing these nuances is essential for critical analysis.

**98.** (D) Critically analyze, question, and deconstruct the gender messages they consume.
Critical media literacy empowers individuals to engage with communication products as active and informed participants rather than passive recipients. This approach encourages viewers to identify underlying biases, question stereotypical portrayals, and understand how media constructs their understanding of gender. By deconstructing these messages, women can better resist harmful representations and advocate for more diverse and equitable content. Developing these analytical skills is a vital step toward fostering a more conscious and transformative relationship with the media in contemporary society.

**99.** (A) Alternative Media
Utilizing traditional cultural forms with revised content for social advocacy is a key strategy within alternative media practice. By leveraging the familiarity and credibility of folk songs, advocacy groups can reach diverse audiences with important messages about social issues like health and human rights. This grassroots approach allows for the effective communication of progressive ideas in a culturally relatable way, bypassing the commercial filters of mainstream channels. Such participatory forms of media are essential for fostering dialogue and social change at the community level.

**100.** (4, 1, 2, 3)
The evolution of the media landscape in India reflects significant technological and regulatory changes over the decades. The post-independence era was dominated by state-controlled radio, followed by the introduction of legislation against indecent representation in the mid-1980s. The 1990s brought the satellite television revolution and a proliferation of channels, while the early 2000s saw the rise of the internet and social media as major social forces. Understanding this chronological progression is essential for analyzing how different media forms have influenced social and gender narratives.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

**114.** (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The defining distinction between these two media categories is their underlying political and social objectives, rather than the hardware or technology they utilize. Mainstream media is typically commercial and tends to reinforce dominant societal norms to maintain broad popularity. In contrast, feminist media is explicitly committed to challenging patriarchal structures and promoting gender justice through critical production and representation. While both may use the same digital or print tools, their differing ideological foundations lead to vastly different narratives and perspectives in their reporting and storytelling.

**115.** (D) Self-perception, behaviour, attitudes, and social status.
Research into the social impact of communication systems explores how pervasive media messages shape individuals' internal identities and outward interactions. Media influence extends far beyond simple purchasing decisions, affecting how women view their own bodies, roles, and capabilities within society. By consistently presenting specific ideals and norms, media can reinforce existing gender hierarchies or offer alternative possibilities for social change. Understanding these complex psychological and social effects is essential for evaluating the role of communication in both perpetuating and challenging systemic gender-based inequalities.

**116.** (B) Media that critiques power relations and advocates for gender justice.
A feminist perspective in media is defined by its critical engagement with established social hierarchies and its commitment to social transformation. It seeks to analyze and dismantle the ways in which communication systems perpetuate gender-based oppression and marginalization. This approach prioritizes equity, agency, and the inclusion of diverse perspectives that are often excluded from mainstream narratives. By advocating for justice and challenging dominant ideologies, feminist media serves as a transformative force for social change, rather than just being content created for a specific female audience.

**117.** (B) A book cover that depicts a woman in a denigrating manner.
The scope of the 1986 legislation includes various forms of visual representation, such as paintings and photographs found on publications like book covers. The law specifically prohibits depictions that are considered harmful to the dignity of women or likely to corrupt public morality. While it does not address labor issues like pay equity or political disagreements, it provides a legal mechanism against the sexualized and derogatory representation of women in the commercial and public spheres. Understanding the application of this act is crucial for media regulation.

**118.** (C) A is true but R is false.
The presence of invisible barriers to professional advancement is a documented phenomenon within many media organizations, where systemic biases can hinder women's progress to senior leadership roles. However, these obstacles are cultural and institutional rather than legal, as there are no statutes barring women from holding top positions. While many countries have enacted laws to promote equality, the persistence of traditional hierarchies and lack of supportive policies continue to create a "glass ceiling." Addressing these deep-seated cultural biases is essential for achieving true professional equity.

**119.** (C) Embeddedness in a local culture and community.
Alternative media forms like folk art derive their power and credibility from their deep roots in the traditions and daily lives of specific groups. Unlike mass-produced commercial media that targets a global, heterogeneous audience, folk art utilizes familiar symbols, local dialects, and shared histories. This cultural resonance makes it a highly effective tool for social advocacy and consciousness-raising at the grassroots level. By being an organic part of the community, these forms of media can facilitate meaningful dialogue on sensitive issues like gender roles in a relatable way.

**120.** (B) The difficulty in tracing perpetrators of online harassment due to anonymity.
The decentralized nature of digital communication presents unique challenges for ensuring personal safety and legal accountability. The relative anonymity provided by many online

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

platforms can embolden individuals to engage in aggressive behavior and targeted harassment without immediate consequences. This makes it difficult for law enforcement and victims to identify and prosecute offenders, creating a significant barrier to justice. Addressing these digital threats requires robust legal frameworks and technological solutions that balance the right to privacy with the need for safety and protection from cyber-harassment.

**121.** (B) 2 and 5
Issues within media organizations specifically refer to the internal institutional practices and workplace hierarchies that affect the professional lives of employees. Topics such as the gender pay gap and the underrepresentation of women in senior leadership roles are prime examples of systemic inequalities that persist within the communication sector. While content like stereotypical representations or digital activism is significant, it falls under other categories of analysis. Addressing these internal organizational problems is a fundamental requirement for achieving professional equity and ensuring that diverse voices lead the industry.

**122.** (B) Problematic media coverage that perpetuates victim-blaming.
Journalistic framing that emphasizes the personal history or character of a survivor of violence can shift the blame away from the perpetrator and reinforce harmful social biases. This type of reporting trivializes the crime and can discourage other victims from coming forward, perpetuating a culture of silence and impunity. Such practices reflect a significant failure of media ethics and a lack of gender-sensitive reporting standards. Promoting more responsible and empathetic journalism is necessary to challenge these damaging narratives and support the rights and dignity of all survivors.

**123.** (B) A means of direct, live communication to provoke thought and debate on social issues.
Theatre as an alternative medium is characterized by its ability to engage the audience in a direct and impactful dialogue on contemporary social problems. Unlike the one-way communication of mass media, live performances facilitate collective reflection and emotional connection, making them ideal for sensitizing communities to issues like gender roles and systemic inequality. This participatory format encourages participants to question dominant norms and imagine more equitable social arrangements. By prioritizing social transformation over entertainment alone, theatre serves as a vital tool for grassroots advocacy and consciousness-raising.

**124.** (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The scope of the 1986 legislation is intentionally broad to include diverse forms of visual and symbolic representation across various media formats. While it covers traditional publications, its definition of "advertisement" extends to include documents, labels, and representations made through light, sound, or other modern methods. This comprehensive approach ensures that the law can address derogatory depictions of women in a wide range of public spheres. Understanding the extensive nature of these legal definitions is essential for evaluating the effectiveness of the act in regulating contemporary commercial communication.

**125.** (A) Feminist Theory and Cultural Studies
The intellectual foundations of the study of gender and communication are deeply rooted in academic traditions that prioritize the analysis of power, identity, and representation. This field emerged from a critical need to investigate how cultural products like media reinforce or challenge systemic inequalities. By drawing on feminist perspectives and cultural analysis, researchers can deconstruct the ideological messages embedded in media texts and institutional practices. This multidisciplinary approach provides the necessary theoretical tools for evaluating the role of media in shaping social norms and advocating for gender-based justice.

**126.** (B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
Different scenarios in media and gender illustrate specific areas of concern, ranging from organizational barriers to content analysis. Harassment in the digital space represents a modern challenge that requires specialized protection, while lack of workplace policies illustrates institutional issues within media houses. The glorification of harmful behavior like stalking in films reflects problematic content in audio-visual media, whereas grassroots performances on social topics demonstrate the

NODIA

power of alternative media. Correctly mapping these issues is vital for a comprehensive understanding of the diverse landscape of gender and communication.

**127.** (D) Primary goal of challenging the status quo.
Mainstream media platforms are typically commercial enterprises that cater to large, heterogeneous audiences to maximize their financial profit. To maintain their broad popularity, these outlets often reflect and reinforce dominant societal norms and existing power structures rather than actively questioning them. While they may occasionally feature progressive content, their fundamental objective is not radical social transformation. Identifying this tendency to prioritize commercial interests and social stability is essential for distinguishing mainstream communication from more advocacy-oriented forms of feminist and alternative media.

**128.** (B) Laws and mechanisms to address and seek redressal for online abuse.
In the context of digital communication, legal protection for women involves the establishment of robust frameworks that enable victims to report and seek justice for targeted harassment and abuse. This includes specialized statutes and institutional mechanisms designed to handle the unique complexities of online crimes, such as cyber-stalking and defamation. Ensuring safety in the digital realm is a fundamental requirement for women's full participation in the modern information society. Providing effective paths for redressal is essential for upholding personal dignity and ensuring equity in contemporary communications.

**129.** (B) The rise of body image issues and eating disorders.
The consistent bombardment of idealized and often unrealistic representations of the female form in media can have significant negative psychological impacts on viewers. By internalizing these narrow beauty standards, many individuals may experience decreased self-esteem and a heightened dissatisfaction with their own physical appearance. These pressures can lead to harmful behaviors and serious health concerns, illustrating the powerful role of media in shaping self-perception. Critical media literacy is necessary to deconstruct these harmful ideals and promote a more diverse and healthy understanding of body image.

**130.** (B) Street Play / Theatre
Performing a narrative piece in a public or communal space to address sensitive topics like consent is a classic example of using theatre as a tool for social messaging. This grassroots approach relies on direct engagement and live interaction to provoke reflection and dialogue among the participants. By operating outside traditional commercial stages and utilizing minimalist settings, these performances ensure accessibility and community relevance. Such forms of alternative media are essential for fostering critical awareness and encouraging social change within diverse institutional and public environments.

**131.** (C) It assumes that media has no real-world impact on how people think or behave.
Academic discourse in this field is founded on the understanding that communication systems are powerful social forces that actively shape our perceptions of gender and social roles. It investigates the ways in which media representations, institutional structures, and audience interpretations contribute to the ongoing construction of identity and the reinforcement of social hierarchies. Scholars analyze how media can both perpetuate inequality and serve as a vital tool for empowerment and activism. Recognizing this significant social impact is essential for a critical evaluation of media's role in society.

**132.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Legislation enacted in the mid-1980s was designed to regulate traditional print and visual advertisements, long before the emergence of a pervasive digital landscape. Consequently, many of its provisions and enforcement mechanisms are not fully equipped to handle the unique challenges of rapid, networked communication on social media. This legal gap means that derogatory portrayals and harassment online may not be effectively addressed by older statutes. Updating regulatory frameworks is necessary to ensure the protection of dignity and safety in the modern information age.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

and cultural symbols, these plays can facilitate a direct and impactful dialogue on sensitive topics like gender equality. The participatory nature of the performance encourages the audience to reflect on their own lives and societal norms. This grassroots approach ensures that the message is relatable, credible, and capable of fostering collective action.

**108.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Media influence is not a uniform process of direct transmission; instead, the impact of messages is shaped by the unique social identities and experiences of individual audience members. Viewers actively engage with media content, using their critical judgment to accept, negotiate, or reject the meanings presented to them. This agency means that people from different backgrounds can derive vastly different understandings from the same portrayal. Recognizing the active role of the audience is essential for a comprehensive evaluation of the social and psychological effects of media representation.

**109.** (A) Content
The legislation enacted in 1986 is primarily a regulatory tool focused on the types of visual and written material that can be published or broadcast to the public. It establishes specific prohibitions against depictions that are considered derogatory or denigrating to the dignity of women. While other laws may address media ownership or labor rights, this specific act is designed to control thematic and aesthetic content in advertisements and publications. Its primary goal is to uphold public morality by restricting specific forms of derogatory and sexualized representation.

**110.** (A) Feminist media practice.
Media productions that prioritize the agency and self-representation of marginalized groups align with the core values of feminist practice. By giving individuals the platform to narrate their own stories and challenges, such works challenge traditional power dynamics where subjects are often spoken for by others. This approach fosters a more authentic and inclusive understanding of diverse social experiences and promotes empathy and awareness. Such documentaries serve as essential counter-narratives to the often-superficial or stereotypical portrayals found in mainstream commercial media and entertainment.

**111.** (D) There is a disproportionate focus on their appearance, family, and emotional state.
Mainstream journalism often utilizes a gendered framing when reporting on female politicians, which can distract from their professional qualifications and legislative agendas. By emphasizing superficial topics like fashion or personal life, the media reinforces patriarchal biases about women's suitability for public leadership. In contrast, male counterparts are more likely to be judged on their policy positions and professional performance. Addressing these disparities in coverage is necessary to promote a more equitable political discourse that values the professional expertise and contributions of all political leaders.

NODIA

**112.** (A) 1, 2 and 4
Digital technology offers a complex environment for women, providing new avenues for professional growth and social activism while also introducing significant new barriers. These platforms can empower entrepreneurs and protect those who speak truth to power, but the unequal access to technology, known as the digital divide, can further marginalize those in rural or poor communities. Furthermore, while technology offers opportunities, it has not eliminated gender stereotypes, which often persist in online spaces. Understanding these diverse impacts is essential for promoting equity in the digital age.

**113.** (B) The adaptation of alternative media for social messaging.
Modifying traditional cultural forms to address contemporary social issues is a significant strategy within the field of development communication. By leveraging the familiarity and credibility of established theatre traditions, advocacy groups can present progressive messages in a relatable and impactful way. This approach allows for the effective dissemination of information regarding gender equality and human rights outside the commercial structures of mainstream media. Such participatory and culturally resonant forms of communication are essential for fostering dialogue and social change at the grassroots level.

over their journalistic expertise. This focus on aesthetic standards reflects a discriminatory workplace culture that can hinder women's career advancement and limit their contributions to the field. While such issues can exist across various industries, they are particularly visible and systemic in the high-profile environment of broadcast news and entertainment. Addressing these organizational problems is essential for fostering a professional culture where merit and talent are valued above gendered expectations.

**140.** (B) A high-budget commercial film that uses a woman's body for titillation.
Alternative media forms are defined by their commitment to social advocacy and their independence from commercial interests that commodify the female form for profit. Productions that prioritize sexualization and objectification for mass entertainment align with the profit-driven goals of mainstream media rather than the transformative agenda of gender discourse. In contrast, street plays, folk songs, and community theatre serve as vital tools for consciousness-raising and challenging patriarchal norms. Distinguishing between social advocacy and commercial exploitation is essential for a critical understanding of the diverse media landscape.

**141.** (A) 1, 2, 4, 3
The historical timeline of mass communication reflects the progression from ancient performance traditions to modern networked technology. Theatre has served as a primary form of communal storytelling for centuries, followed by the rise of print media as a significant tool for public discourse. The late twentieth century brought the dominance of broadcast television for mass entertainment, while the most recent era is characterized by the interactive and global reach of digital media. Understanding this chronological development is essential for analyzing how different media forms have shaped social narratives.

**142.** (C) The working conditions, pay-scale, and career progression of female employees in the media industry.
This area of media studies focuses on the internal institutional practices and professional hierarchies that affect the lives of those working within the sector. It investigates systemic inequalities such as the gender pay gap, the lack of supportive policies for work-life balance, and the presence of barriers to leadership roles. By analyzing these organizational dynamics, researchers can identify the discriminatory patterns that persist in newsrooms and studios. Achieving professional parity requires addressing both the internal workplace culture and the external representations produced for the public.

**143.** (A) The effect of watching stereotypical television serials on a woman's perception of her own role in the family.
Research in this field investigates how pervasive media messages influence the psychological and social attitudes of female audiences regarding their identity and social roles. By correlating media consumption with individuals' self-perceptions, scholars can evaluate the powerful role of communication in reinforcing or challenging traditional gender hierarchies. This focus on the social and psychological consequences of media is distinct from analyzing organizational structures or technical processes. Understanding these complex effects is essential for a critical assessment of the role of media in contemporary society and gender dynamics.

**144.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The emergence of networked technology has significantly lowered the barriers to media production, enabling individuals and collectives to share their own narratives without the high costs associated with traditional broadcasting or print. This accessibility has fundamentally changed the communication landscape, providing a vital space for voices and perspectives that are often excluded from mainstream outlets. By allowing for decentralized content creation, digital media has become a powerful tool for social advocacy and self-representation. This technological shift is a key driver in the ongoing democratisation of public discourse.

**145.** (A) Intention to be politically conscious and transformative.
Feminist media production is defined by its explicit commitment to challenging patriarchal structures and promoting gender equality and social justice. This ideological focus sets it apart

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**133.** (A) The contradictory and often stereotypical coverage of women in print media.
Mainstream publications often present a fragmented view of female identity by juxtaposing professional accomplishments with narrow, physical standards of beauty. This editorial practice suggests that even when women achieve significant social or intellectual success, their primary value remains tied to their physical appearance. Such contradictory framing reinforces patriarchal biases and limits the way in which women's contributions are understood by the public. Moving toward more integrated and nuanced representations is essential for challenging these restrictive and stereotypical patterns in contemporary journalism and magazine production.

**134.** (C) Cyberstalking - Digital media and legal protection
Different challenges in gender and communication are best understood within their specific media and institutional contexts. The rise of networked technology has facilitated the emergence of new forms of targeted misconduct, such as cyber-stalking, which require robust and specialized legal protections. While organizational barriers like the glass ceiling and content issues like stereotyping are significant, they represent distinct areas of inquiry. Correctly identifying these specific problems is necessary for developing effective research strategies and policy interventions that address the diverse range of gender-based issues in media.

**135.** (B) 1 only
Street theatre is uniquely defined by its live, participatory, and immediate nature, which sets it apart from more static or centrally controlled media forms. It prioritizes direct engagement with the community in shared public spaces, fostering an environment where performers and the audience can reflect collectively on social issues. This interactive format eliminates the distance found in broadcast or print media, making it an ideal tool for grassroots advocacy and sensitization. Understanding these specific characteristics is essential for evaluating the role of theatre in social transformation.

**136.** (B) The impact of media on women.
This area of inquiry focuses on analyzing how pervasive and repetitive media messages influence the psychological and social development of individuals. Researchers investigate the ways in which gendered representations in television, film, and advertisements shape the self-perception and role expectations of young viewers. By understanding these formative influences, scholars can evaluate media's role in both perpetuating stereotypes and offering new possibilities for identity construction. This focus on the consumer's development is essential for a critical assessment of the long-term effects of diverse media content.

**137.** (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Feminist media is defined by its ideological commitment to challenging patriarchal structures and promoting gender justice, rather than simply the gender of the producer. A work can be directed by a woman but still perpetuate traditional stereotypes and harmful narratives, meaning it would not align with feminist objectives. In contrast, feminist productions are explicitly political and transformative in their goals. Understanding this distinction is crucial for critical analysis, as it emphasizes the importance of the content and purpose of the work over the identity of its creator.

NODIA

**138.** (B) Perspective (reinforcing status quo vs. questioning it).
The primary distinction between these two media categories lies in their underlying ideological approach to societal power structures. Mainstream outlets typically serve a commercial function and tend to validate and preserve dominant norms to maintain their broad popularity. In contrast, alternative media platforms are explicitly committed to providing counter-narratives that challenge these established hierarchies and advocate for progressive social change. This differing perspective dictates the types of stories they choose to report and the voices they prioritize in their coverage of gender and social issues.

**139.** (A) An audio-visual media organization.
Professional challenges within televised media often involve institutional biases that prioritize the physical appearance of female employees

activism and professional growth, it has also facilitated the emergence of cyber-harassment and other forms of online violence. This dual impact means that navigating the digital world requires both leveraging its potential for empowerment and developing robust protections against its inherent risks. Recognizing this complexity is essential for promoting safe and equitable participation for all in contemporary networked society.

**152.** (A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
Different gender-related concerns are best understood within their specific media and organizational contexts. The prohibition of derogatory depictions is a central feature of specific legislation, while invisible barriers like the glass ceiling reflect systemic inequalities within professional hierarchies. Traditional forms like street theatre and nukkad nataks serve as vital tools for participatory social messaging at the grassroots level. Conversely, targeted online harassment like trolling represents a modern challenge in the digital realm. Correctly mapping these concepts is essential for comprehensive research in gender and communication.

**153.** (B) The lack of meaningful female presence and dialogue in mainstream cinema.
While a simple measure, this conceptual test highlights a systemic bias where female characters are often relegated to secondary roles and defined primarily by their relationships to men. By identifying films that fail to depict women as complete social actors with their own conversations and interests, it exposes the pervasive nature of patriarchal narratives in mainstream entertainment. Moving beyond these limited portrayals is essential for fostering a more diverse and representative cinema that values the full range of human experiences and perspectives across all genders.

**154.** (C) Direct engagement with the community in a familiar public space.
The power of performance-based alternative media lies in its ability to eliminate the distance between the message and the audience through live interaction. By performing in shared communal venues, these plays can facilitate a collective reflection on sensitive social issues like gender equality and harmful traditions. This grassroots approach ensures that the message is both culturally relevant and accessible to those most affected by the topics discussed. By fostering empathy and dialogue, street theatre serves as an effective tool for social sensitization and community-driven social change.

**155.** (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Critical scholars and activists often argue that mainstream reporting on gender issues is frequently compromised by commercial interests and systemic biases. Instead of providing in-depth analysis, media outlets may prioritize sensationalized narratives or rely on harmful stereotypes that fail to address the underlying causes of inequality. This marginalization of substantive concerns hinders a deeper public understanding of the structural nature of gender-based oppression. Recognizing these common failures is essential for developing a more critical and informed viewership and advocating for more responsible and equitable journalism.

**156.** (C) Upholds male dominance and control as natural and normal.
This belief system functions as a powerful social force by justifying and preserving gender hierarchies through various cultural and institutional practices. It often presents traditional roles and male authority as the natural order of life rather than a historical construction that can be challenged. This ideology is pervasive in mainstream media, which often reinforces these patterns through its representations and narratives. Deconstructing these deeply embedded biases is a primary goal of feminist critique, as it reveals how communication systems can contribute to the ongoing maintenance of systemic inequality.

**157.** (C) 1, 2, and 3
Issues within media organizations specifically refer to the internal institutional practices and workplace conditions that affect the professional lives of employees. Topics such as the gender pay gap, the underrepresentation of women in leadership roles, and the lack of supportive policies for family leave are prime examples of systemic inequalities that persist within the sector. While external content like stereotypical representations is significant, it falls under the category of media analysis rather than

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

**170.** (C) Satellite News Channel
Alternative media platforms are characterized by their non-commercial structures, decentralized control, and commitment to social advocacy that often challenges the status quo. Forms like folk art, street plays, and community theatre prioritizes participatory engagement over financial gain. In contrast, large-scale satellite news channels are typically commercial, profit-driven enterprises that operate within centralized institutional frameworks and often reinforce dominant societal ideologies. Identifying these distinct media types is crucial for understanding how different platforms contribute to the diverse range of narratives regarding gender and social issues in contemporary society.

**171.** (A) It is a critical examination of the relationship between gender, power, and media.
The academic field of gender and media studies is founded on a critical investigation of how communication systems both reflect and shape societal power structures. It analyzes the ways in which representations, institutional practices, and audience interpretations contribute to the construction of identity and the reinforcement of social hierarchies. This discourse is not just about quantity of jobs but involves a deep evaluation of how media content can both perpetuate inequality and serve as a tool for transformation. This critical perspective is essential for understanding the social role of media.

**172.** (A) 1, 2 and 3
Alternative and feminist media platforms are defined by their commitment to social and political messaging, community participation, and the challenging of dominant ideologies. Unlike mainstream outlets, these platforms often operate through non-commercial structures to maintain their transformative agenda and provide a voice for marginalized perspectives. Their primary goal is to advocate for social change rather than generate financial profit or reinforce the status quo. Identifying these core characteristics is essential for distinguishing these advocacy-oriented media forms from the commercial and often conservative structures of mainstream communication channels.

**173.** (B) The coverage of women's issues in mass media.
Quantitative analysis of the sources and experts cited in reporting provides valuable insights into the journalistic standards and potential biases of media outlets. When female experts are consistently underrepresented, it suggests a systemic marginalization of women's professional knowledge and perspectives in the public sphere. This type of study evaluates the quality and diversity of information being presented to the public, rather than internal organizational structures. Improving the inclusivity of news sources is a vital step toward fostering a more representative and equitable public discourse on all socio-political topics.

**174.** (C) A is true but R is false.
Legislation enacted in 1986 has been criticized for its reliance on ambiguous terminology, such as "indecency," which lacks a precise and objective mathematical definition. This lack of clarity allows for varied interpretations by the judiciary and law enforcement, leading to subjective application in diverse social contexts. While the act aims to protect the dignity of women, the absence of clear criteria makes it difficult to consistently distinguish between harmful representation and legitimate artistic work. Resolving these legal ambiguities remains a central topic of debate in the regulation of media content.

**175.** (A) Digital media for activism.
The rapid and widespread use of interactive online platforms to demand justice for survivors of violence demonstrates the transformative power of modern communication in social mobilization. These digital campaigns can bypass traditional media gatekeepers, enabling large-scale coordination and transnational awareness of systemic issues. This networked activism allows for the direct and immediate expression of public grievance and advocacy for social change. Understanding the effectiveness of these digital tools is essential for analyzing contemporary social movements and the role of technology in promoting gender justice and accountability in the public sphere.

NODIA

commercial success is a foundational principle of this transformative communication practice.

**164.** (A) Digital media and the need for legal protection.
The emergence of interactive online platforms has facilitated the rise of specific forms of targeted harassment and moral policing that can have significant social and psychological consequences. This malicious behavior aimed at silencing women for their personal choices reflects a critical need for robust legal protections and safer digital environments. Addressing these issues requires both specialized technology laws and a broader cultural shift to ensure that online spaces remain inclusive and free from abuse. Protecting individuals from cyber-harassment is a fundamental requirement for full participation in modern digital communication.

**165.** (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The power of performance-based alternative media lies in its simplicity and its ability to engage diverse communities in any public setting without the need for complex technical support or expensive infrastructure. Its primary focus is on direct communication and collective reflection on social issues, rather than aesthetic spectacle. This accessible and mobile format allows performers to reach those who might be excluded from formal media channels. By prioritizing social impact and participatory engagement, street theatre serves as a vital tool for grassroots advocacy and fostering dialogue on sensitive contemporary problems.

**166.** (A) An issue of women in media organizations.
Institutional practices that assign professional tasks based on gender stereotypes can significantly hinder the career development and public influence of female journalists. When women are relegated to topics perceived as less serious, it reinforces a professional hierarchy that values traditional masculine beats over those associated with lifestyle or entertainment. This reflects a systemic bias within newsrooms that prevents women from contributing to core political and economic reporting. Addressing these discriminatory organizational patterns is essential for achieving professional equity and ensuring that diverse perspectives shape all areas of journalism.

NODIA

**167.** (B) Difficulty in distinguishing between 'art' and 'indecency' due to subjective interpretations.
A significant challenge in enforcing regulations against derogatory depictions is the reliance on ambiguous legal terminology that can be interpreted differently by various social actors. Without precise and objective criteria, the distinction between harmful representation and legitimate creative expression becomes a matter of subjective judgment. This lack of clarity can lead to inconsistent application of the law and potentially threaten artistic freedom or social commentary. Resolving these definitions is necessary to balance the protection of individual dignity with the right to free expression in the diverse media landscape.

**168.** (A) The analysis of media's impact in reinforcing gender stereotypes.
Consistent patterns in commercial communication that associate domestic chores exclusively with one gender play a significant role in normalizing and perpetuating traditional social roles. These pervasive representations help to maintain the belief that household maintenance is inherently female labor, which can limit the perception of possibilities for all members of society. By analyzing how media validates these hierarchies, researchers can evaluate the powerful role of communication in the ongoing construction of gender identity. Identifying and challenging these subtle biases is essential for promoting a more equitable and diverse understanding of roles.

**169.** (A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
Different gender-related concerns are best understood within their specific media and institutional contexts. Academic journals that challenge patriarchal theories represent feminist media, while professional barriers like unfair denial of promotion illustrate issues within media organizations. Community-based radio programs on legal rights are classic examples of alternative media using local formats for social messaging. Conversely, targeted abuse on social media represents a modern challenge in the digital realm. Correctly mapping these concepts is essential for a comprehensive and critical understanding of the diverse landscape of gender and communication.

organizational issues. Addressing these internal problems is essential for achieving professional equity in the communication industry.

**158.** (B) Is denigrating to women, or is likely to deprave, corrupt or injure the public morality.
The primary focus of the 1986 legislation is to prohibit visual and written material that is considered derogatory or harmful to the social standing and dignity of women. It targets depictions that are perceived as contrary to public decency, particularly those that sexualize or objectify the female form for commercial gain. This regulatory framework aims to curb the circulation of material that could deprave moral standards within society. While the interpretation of these terms can be subjective, the legislative goal is to uphold dignity across diverse forms of public communication.

**159.** (C) Mainstream, commercial media industry.
Traditional arts are classified as alternative media because they operate outside the profit-driven structures and centralized control of large-scale communication conglomerates. Their primary focus is often on community engagement, social advocacy, and the preservation of cultural identity rather than financial gain. This grassroots and participatory nature allows them to provide perspectives and narratives that are frequently excluded from mainstream entertainment and news. By functioning as organic parts of local culture, folk arts serve as vital tools for social discourse and the challenging of dominant societal norms.

**160.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Media influence is a complex phenomenon that can simultaneously facilitate social progress and perpetuate systemic inequalities. While modern communication platforms provide vital spaces for advocacy and the amplification of marginalized voices, they also serve as conduits for the circulation of harmful stereotypes and unrealistic ideals. This duality means that the overall impact of media on gender relations is not purely negative or positive. Understanding these conflicting effects is essential for developing critical media literacy and leveraging technology to promote a more equitable and inclusive social landscape.

**161.** (A) Feminist Media
Media platforms that are explicitly committed to analyzing pop culture from a critical perspective and discussing academic gender theories represent a specialized form of feminist production. By investigating topics like intersectionality and challenging dominant ideologies, these outlets aim to foster critical awareness and provide a space for alternative narratives. This transformative agenda sets them apart from mainstream commercial magazines that often prioritize superficial topics and traditional gender roles. Such feminist media serves as a vital intellectual and political resource for those advocating for gender justice and social transformation.

**162.** (A) How audiences are positioned to view characters, particularly women, from a specific perspective.
This theoretical concept analyzes how visual media often adopts a lens that objectifies female characters for the observation and pleasure of a hypothetical male viewer. This perspective prioritizes aesthetic appeal and sexualization over the agency and internal lives of the characters being depicted. By positioning the audience in this specific way, media reinforces patriarchal power dynamics and limits the ways in which gendered experiences are understood. Deconstructing these visual narratives is central to critical media studies, as it reveals the ideological biases inherent in mainstream cinema and advertising.

**163.** (C) To create and reinforce traditional gender stereotypes for commercial success.
Feminist media production is defined by its commitment to social advocacy and the challenging of patriarchal structures, rather than the pursuit of financial profit through the circulation of harmful narratives. Its primary goals include providing a platform for marginalized voices, raising consciousness about systemic inequality, and creating representations that empower rather than limit individuals. Reinforcing domestic stereotypes for mass appeal aligns with the commercial interests of mainstream media, which feminist media actively seeks to subvert. Prioritizing equity over

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**176.** (B) The expectation to manage both professional responsibilities and domestic chores/caregiving.
Professional women often face the significant challenge of balancing the demanding requirements of their careers with traditional social expectations regarding household labor and caregiving. This situation can hinder professional growth and lead to increased stress, reflecting the persistence of gendered role expectations in both the workplace and the private sphere. Addressing this imbalance requires both organizational support systems and a broader cultural shift to ensure that domestic responsibilities are shared equitably. Achieving true professional equity in the media industry necessitates recognizing and mitigating the impact of these social pressures.

**177.** (B) Subtly undermines female agency and reinforces dependence on men.
Narrative choices that consistently depict success as something facilitated by male intervention can normalize the idea of inherent female inadequacy. This type of portrayal fails to represent women as complete social actors with their own capabilities and motivations, instead promoting a patriarchal view of social success. When these tropes are repeated in popular media, they shape audience perceptions and can negatively influence the self-confidence and aspirations of female viewers. Promoting more diverse and empowering depictions of agency is essential for challenging these limiting and harmful media narratives in contemporary society.

**178.** (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The classification of certain media as "alternative" is based on their underlying social and political objectives rather than the age or complexity of the technology they use. These platforms operate through non-commercial structures and are explicitly committed to providing perspectives that challenge the status quo and advocate for social change. While they may use traditional or modern tools, their purpose and ideological position are what set them apart from mainstream commercial channels. Understanding this distinction is essential for a critical evaluation of the diverse and contested roles of media in contemporary society.

**179.** (B) The Indian Penal Code and the Information Technology Act.
Legal protection against online misconduct requires a combination of technology-specific statutes and traditional criminal laws to ensure comprehensive coverage. Comprehensive legal frameworks provide the necessary provisions for addressing harassment, defamation, and the unauthorized disclosure of private information in the digital realm. These combined statutes enable victims to seek justice for targeted abuse and hold perpetrators accountable for their actions. Ensuring safety in contemporary communications requires both robust legislation and a deep understanding of the unique ways in which networked technology can be exploited for gender-based violence and harassment.

**180.** (B) Issues of women in media organizations.
Investigating the professional barriers and internal labor dynamics that affect female employees is a key component of analyzing institutional equity within the communication sector. By focusing on the challenges faced in obtaining project approval and career advancement, researchers can identify the systemic biases and professional hierarchies that persist within production houses. This organizational perspective reveals how traditional cultural norms can influence decision-making and limit the contributions of diverse voices. Addressing these internal issues is essential for achieving professional parity and fostering a more inclusive and representative media production environment.

NODIA

**181.** (B) Feminist media exclusively focuses on fashion and beauty.
Feminist media is defined by its commitment to challenging patriarchal structures and promoting social justice through critical analysis and the inclusion of marginalized voices. While it may occasionally engage with popular culture, its primary focus is on deconstructing harmful narratives and providing counter-perspectives that foster social transformation. In contrast, publications that focus solely on traditional beauty standards and fashion align more with commercial interests than with the transformative agenda of gender discourse. Understanding the ideological goals of feminist media is crucial for

solutions that uphold personal dignity and hold perpetrators accountable. Ensuring digital safety is a fundamental requirement for the full and equitable participation of all individuals in the modern information and communication society.

**206.** (B) Participatory and rooted in a specific community's culture.
Alternative media forms like folk art and grassroots theatre derive their power and credibility from their deep roots in the traditions and daily lives of specific groups. Unlike mass-produced commercial media that targets a global and heterogeneous audience, these forms utilize familiar symbols, local dialects, and direct interaction to foster collective reflection on social issues. This culturally resonant and participatory approach makes them highly effective for social advocacy and consciousness-raising at the community level. By being an organic part of the local environment, these media forms can facilitate meaningful change.

**207.** (B) An issue of women within that media organization.
Investigating the presence and effectiveness of internal institutional mechanisms to address harassment is a key component of analyzing professional equity within the communication sector. Ensuring a safe and inclusive workplace is an organizational responsibility that directly affects the daily lives and career trajectories of female employees. While content analysis focuses on representations, organizational studies reveal the structural and cultural factors that shape the professional environment. Strengthening these internal systems is a vital step toward achieving true gender parity and fostering an inclusive culture within newsrooms and other production houses.

**208.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Mainstream journalism often utilizes an individualized framing when reporting on social problems, which can obscure the underlying structural and systemic causes of gender-based inequality. By presenting these topics as personal or isolated incidents, the media de-politicizes serious concerns and hinders a deeper public understanding of the need for systemic reform. This focus on the individual rather than the institution helps to sustain existing power hierarchies and social norms. Promoting more analytical and context-rich coverage is necessary to challenge these problematic narratives and highlight the structural nature of social issues.

**209.** (D) The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986
This specific piece of legislation was enacted to curb the derogatory and sexualized depiction of women in commercial advertisements and various publications. It provides a legal mechanism for challenging portrayals that are considered harmful to the dignity of women or public morality, particularly those that objectify the female form for financial gain. By prohibiting indecent representation, the government aimed to address the commercial exploitation and commodification of women in the public sphere. Understanding the key provisions and application of this act is essential for evaluating its role in contemporary media content regulation.

**210.** (A) An independent podcast series analyzing media representations from a gender-critical perspective.
Feminist media production is characterized by its ideological commitment to challenging patriarchal structures and promoting social justice through critical analysis and alternative representations. By providing platforms for marginalized voices and deconstructing harmful mainstream narratives, these works aim to foster critical awareness and social transformation. This transformative agenda sets them apart from commercial news and entertainment that often reinforce traditional gender roles for mass appeal. Feminist media serves as a vital intellectual and political resource for those advocating for gender justice and a more equitable and representative communication landscape.

**211.** (D) The brand of computers used in media offices.
Academic inquiry into gender and communication prioritizes the analysis of content, institutional structures, and the social impact of media over purely technical or logistical details. Scholars investigate how stereotypical portrayals reinforce inequality, how professional hierarchies affect career advancement, and how digital tools are leveraged for social activism. These areas of focus provide insights into the complex interactions

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

**188.** (B) 2 and 3
Analyzing the contrast between media types involves comparing platforms that reinforce dominant ideologies with those that provide counter-narratives and marginalized perspectives. Commercial serials that prioritize traditional patriarchal structures represent mainstream content, while community-run newspapers prioritising the voices of rural women are classic examples of alternative media. This comparison reveals how different organizational structures and ideological goals lead to vastly different narratives regarding gender and social issues. Identifying these distinct media forms is essential for a critical and comprehensive understanding of the diverse communication landscape and its social impact.

**189.** (A) Cognitive, affective, and behavioral aspects.
Research into the social impact of communication systems examines how pervasive media messages influence individuals' thoughts, feelings, and actions. Media influence extends across multiple dimensions of experience, affecting how people perceive social reality, their emotional responses to depictions of gender, and their real-world behaviors and role expectations. By consistently presenting specific norms and ideals, media can reinforce existing social hierarchies or offer new possibilities for transformation. Understanding these multifaceted psychological and social effects is essential for a critical assessment of the role of media in shaping contemporary social identities and gender dynamics.

**190.** (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Alternative media platforms are defined by their unique modes of production and their commitment to providing perspectives that are often marginalized in the commercial mainstream. Forms like folk art, street plays, and community theatre prioritize social advocacy, participatory engagement, and the preservation of cultural identity over financial profit. While they may not have the same massive reach as mainstream films, their grassroots nature and cultural resonance make them highly effective for localized social change. Understanding this distinction is essential for a critical evaluation of the diverse roles and impacts of media in society.

**191.** (C) Make the invisible ways in which media constructs gender visible and subject to critique.
A primary contribution of academic research in this field is to expose the ideological mechanisms by which communication systems normalize and perpetuate specific gender roles and power structures. By analyzing pervasive media messages, scholars can identify the subtle biases and stereotypical portrayals that often go unnoticed in daily consumption. This critical perspective empowers individuals to question dominant narratives and imagine more equitable social arrangements. Making these hidden constructions visible is a vital step toward fostering more conscious media viewership and advocating for a more diverse and representative communication landscape.

**192.** (C) A reality show that encourages and sensationalizes conflicts between female contestants.
Commercial media often prioritizes entertainment value and high ratings through the sensationalization of interpersonal conflict, frequently relying on narrow and harmful stereotypes about female relationships. By depicting women as inherently competitive and hostile, these programs reinforce patriarchal biases and distract from more substantive representations of female solidarity and agency. This type of coverage trivializes women's social interactions and can negatively influence public perceptions and real-world relationships. Promoting more diverse and Integrated portrayals is necessary to challenge these problematic narratives and ensure that female social experiences are represented with dignity.

**193.** (B) Digital media and legal protection.
Malicious activities such as impersonation and targeted harassment on interactive platforms represent a significant threat to personal safety and dignity in the modern information age. Addressing these digital crimes requires specialized legal frameworks and robust enforcement mechanisms designed to handle the unique complexities of networked communication. Providing victims with effective paths for legal redress is essential for upholding personal rights and ensuring equity in contemporary digital spaces. Protecting

NODIA

distinguishing it from mainstream content aimed at female audiences.

**182.** (A) Portraying women as passive victims rather than resilient survivors or responders.
Editorial choices that consistently emphasize female vulnerability during crises can reinforce harmful stereotypes about their lack of agency and resilience. Such framing marginalizes the significant roles women play as first responders, leaders, and survivors, instead presenting them as helpless figures. This narrow portrayal fails to provide a complete and respectful account of social reality and can negatively influence public perceptions of female capability. Promoting more diverse and nuanced representations in journalism is essential for challenging these problematic narratives and ensuring that all individuals are depicted with dignity and agency.

**183.** (C) Direct, low-cost, and participatory nature.
The effectiveness of performance-based alternative media lies in its ability to eliminate the barriers associated with expensive technology and formal infrastructure. By performing in shared public venues and using simple methods of communication, street theatre can reach diverse communities and facilitate a direct dialogue on contemporary social issues. The interactive nature of the performance encourages collective reflection and emotional engagement, making it a highly effective tool for grassroots advocacy and sensitization. This accessible format ensures that social messages are culturally relevant and impactful for those most affected by the topics.

**184.** (B) The under-representation or trivialization of women and their issues.
This theoretical concept describes a pattern where certain groups are consistently excluded or portrayed in narrow and insignificant ways in media content. By ignoring significant contributions and framing serious concerns as "soft news," media can effectively erase the presence and agency of women from the public sphere. This symbolic annihilation reinforces existing social hierarchies and limits the ways in which female experiences are understood and valued by society. Challenging these patterns of exclusion is essential for fostering a more diverse and representative media landscape that respects and values all individuals.

**185.** (C) A is true but R is false.
The rise of decentralized digital platforms has undeniably enabled more individuals to create and share their own narratives, providing a vital bypass to traditional media gatekeepers. This has significantly expanded the range of voices and perspectives in the public sphere. However, this shift has not eliminated the power of large-scale commercial media organizations, which still command significant resources and massive audiences. While digital activism is impactful, it operates alongside established media structures rather than replacing them entirely. Understanding this complex relationship is necessary for evaluating the modern communication landscape.

**186.** (C) The way a film script portrays a female character.
Issues within media organizations specifically refer to the internal institutional practices and workplace conditions that affect the lives of employees, such as wage gaps, safety, and cultural biases. While problematic content like stereotypical scripts is a significant concern, it falls under the category of media representation or content analysis rather than organizational issues. Distinguishing between the workplace environment for workers and the external products they produce is crucial for accurate research. Achieving professional equity requires addressing both the discriminatory workplace culture and the harmful narratives disseminated to the broader public.

**187.** (C) The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986
This specific legal phrase is central to the legislation enacted to curb derogatory depictions of the female form in commercial advertisements and publications. The law seeks to prohibit visual and written material that is considered harmful to the dignity of women and public morality. By establishing a regulatory framework against indecent representation, the government aimed to address the commercial exploitation and objectification of women in the public sphere. Understanding the key provisions and language of this act is essential for evaluating its role and effectiveness in contemporary media regulation and protection.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

a deeper public understanding of the need for reform. Promoting more analytical and gender-sensitive reporting is essential for challenging these problematic narratives.

**200.** (A) Alternative Media (Folk Art)
Modifying traditional cultural forms with revised lyrics to address modern social issues is a powerful strategy within alternative media practice. By leveraging the familiarity and deep resonance of established folk traditions, advocacy groups can reach diverse communities with progressive messages of empowerment and equality. This grassroots approach allows for the effective communication of social change in a culturally relatable and non-threatening way. Such participatory and culturally embedded forms of media are essential for fostering dialogue and consciousness-raising at the community level, bypassing the commercial filters of mainstream channels.

**201.** (A) The former is about content, the latter is about the workforce.
Accurate research in this field requires distinguishing between the thematic reporting found in media products and the internal institutional practices that affect employees. Analysis of content investigates how topics like health and violence are presented to the public, whereas organizational studies focus on issues like professional hierarchies, the gender pay gap, and workplace safety. While both areas are interconnected, they represent distinct aspects of the relationship between gender and communication. Achieving professional and representative equity necessitates addressing both the discriminatory workplace culture and the narratives disseminated.

**202.** (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Legislation enacted in the mid-1980s relies on ambiguous legal terminology such as "indecency," which lacks a precise and objective universal definition. This lack of clarity means that the application of the law is often dependent on the subjective interpretations of the judiciary and enforcement agencies in diverse social contexts. While the act aims to protect the dignity of women, the absence of clear criteria can lead to inconsistent outcomes and potentially threaten legitimate artistic expression or social commentary. Resolving these legal ambiguities remains a central challenge in contemporary media regulation.

**203.** (C) The internalization of the 'thin ideal' leading to body image issues.
Research into the social impact of communication systems examines how pervasive and repetitive media messages shape individuals' internal identities and self-perceptions. By consistently presenting narrow and often unrealistic beauty standards, media can influence how women perceive their own bodies and capabilities, potentially leading to significant negative psychological consequences. This focus on the consumer's identity and well-being highlights the powerful role of media in reinforcing or challenging traditional gendered expectations. Understanding these complex psychological effects is essential for a critical evaluation of media's role in contemporary society and individual identity development.

**204.** (D) An attempt to give voice to women's experiences and perspectives.
Feminist media production is defined by its commitment to providing platforms for marginalized narratives and challenging the patriarchal biases found in mainstream communication. By prioritizing the agency and subjective experiences of women, these works aim to foster critical awareness and offer alternative possibilities for social identity. This transformative goal sets feminist media apart from commercial entertainment that often relies on stereotypes for mass appeal. Promoting diverse and authentic representations is essential for creating a more equitable media landscape that respects and values the full range of human perspectives.

**205.** (C) The misuse of digital media and the need for legal protection.
The malicious and non-consensual sharing of intimate images represents a serious form of gender-based abuse that has emerged with the rise of interactive networked technology. This targeted harassment can have devastating personal and social consequences, reflecting a critical need for robust legal protections and safer online environments. Addressing these digital threats requires specialized statutes and technological

NODIA

individuals from cyber-abuse is a fundamental requirement for full participation in modern society and the ongoing advocacy for safe and inclusive communication environments.

**194.** (B) 2, 3, and 4
Alternative media forms like street theatre are characterized by their commitment to social and political messaging, their independence from commercial stages, and their reliance on direct community engagement. Their primary goal is to provoke thought and encourage dialogue on contemporary issues, rather than generating financial profit through expensive aesthetic spectacle. This minimalist and mobile format ensures that the message is accessible to diverse audiences and culturally relevant. Identifying these specific characteristics is essential for distinguishing these grassroots advocacy-oriented media forms from the commercial and profit-driven structures of mainstream communication channels.

**195.** (C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
Different media forms and institutional structures are associated with distinct primary characteristics and ideological goals. Mainstream commercial outlets often reflect and reinforce dominant societal norms to maintain their broad appeal. Feminist digital platforms can serve as vital spaces for counter-narratives and activism, while traditional street plays prioritize participatory social messaging at the grassroots level. Conversely, state-run channels often prioritize official narratives and government interests. Correctly mapping these roles is essential for a critical and comprehensive understanding of the diverse landscape of gender, power, and contemporary communication systems.

**196.** (C) Issues of women in media organizations.
Investigating the underrepresentation of women in technical and decision-making roles is a key component of analyzing institutional equity within the media industry. When female professionals are consistently excluded from core production areas like sound and camera work, it highlights a systemic professional hierarchy dominated by traditional gendered expectations. This focus on the workforce and internal labor dynamics reveals the structural barriers that hinder career diversity and inclusive representation. Addressing these organizational issues is essential for achieving professional parity and ensuring that a diverse range of voices shapes the production of contemporary media content.

**197.** (B) A political and critical practice of media production and consumption.
Feminist media is defined by its ideological commitment to challenging patriarchal structures and advocating for gender equality through critical analysis and transformative representation. This practice involves both creating alternative narratives that empower marginalized voices and engaging with existing media as informed and analytical consumers. It is not limited to a single genre or audience but represents a shared goal of social justice and systemic change. Understanding feminist media as a critical practice is essential for evaluating its role in contemporary social movements and the ongoing struggle for representative communication.

**198.** (C) A is true but R is false.
The rise of interactive networked technology has undeniably introduced new vulnerabilities for women, facilitating targeted harassment and the commodification of private information in unprecedented ways. However, this does not mean that legal frameworks are completely ineffective; statutes like the IT Act provide essential mechanisms for investigating and prosecuting these crimes. While digital safety remains a significant challenge, existing laws offer vital paths for redressal and the upholding of personal dignity. Strengthening these protections and their enforcement is necessary to ensure safety and equity in the modern information age.

**199.** (A) Normalizes or sensationalizes the issue instead of analyzing its deeper systemic roots.
Mainstream journalism often prioritizes sensational spectacles and individual accounts of violence over a substantive analysis of the structural and historical causes of gender-based oppression. This framing can trivialize serious social issues and reinforce the idea that violence is an isolated incident rather than a systemic problem. By failing to provide necessary context and diverse perspectives, media can effectively normalize harmful social dynamics and hinder

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

between gender and power in society. In contrast, technical equipment brands do not directly relate to the ideological or social concerns of this field. Understanding these priorities is essential for critical media research.

**212.** (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Media influence is not a uniform process of direct transmission; instead, the impact of messages is shaped by the unique social identities and critical agency of individual audience members. Viewers actively interact with media content, using their life experiences and values to negotiate or reject the meanings being presented to them. This agency means that people from diverse backgrounds can derive vastly different understandings from the same portrayal. Recognizing the active role of the audience is essential for a comprehensive and nuanced evaluation of the social and psychological effects of media representation in society.

**213.** (C) The use of alternative media for consciousness-raising.
Utilizing traditional cultural forms like Burrakatha to narrate the stories of social reformers is a significant strategy within the field of development communication. By leveraging the familiarity and deep resonance of established folk traditions, advocacy groups can reach diverse communities with progressive messages of empowerment and equality. This grassroots approach allows for the effective communication of social change in a culturally relatable and non-threatening way. Such participatory and culturally embedded forms of media are essential for fostering dialogue and critical awareness at the community level, bypassing the commercial filters of mainstream channels.

**214.** (C) An unacknowledged and invisible barrier that prevents women from rising to senior leadership positions.
This theoretical concept describes a pervasive pattern of systemic inequality within professional organizations where women are hindered from attaining top-level executive roles despite their qualifications. These barriers are often rooted in traditional cultural biases, a lack of supportive institutional policies, and exclusionary workplace cultures. While there may be no formal legal prohibitions, the persistence of these invisible obstacles maintains gender hierarchies in the workforce. Addressing the glass ceiling requires both a cultural shift and the implementation of inclusive policies to ensure that talent and ambition are prioritized over gendered assumptions.

**215.** (B) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
Different gender-related concerns are best understood within their specific media and institutional contexts. Targeted online abuse represents a modern challenge that requires robust legal protection, while lack of career opportunities highlights systemic professional hierarchies within media organizations. Trivializing reporting on serious issues like violence reflects problematic content in print media, whereas the normalization of harmful social traditions demonstrates the influential impact of media on societal values. Correctly mapping these concepts is essential for a critical and comprehensive understanding of the diverse and contested landscape of gender and contemporary communication.

**216.** (B) It has enabled rapid, widespread mobilization and the creation of transnational solidarity networks.
The emergence of interactive networked technology has fundamentally changed the landscape of social activism, enabling marginalized voices and feminist movements to organize and amplify their concerns on a global scale. These digital tools facilitate rapid communication and coordination, allowing for the creation of broad networks that transcend national and cultural boundaries. This increased visibility has empowered individuals to challenge systemic harassment and advocate for social justice in unprecedented ways. Understanding the transformative potential of digital platforms is essential for analyzing contemporary social movements and the role of technology in promoting gender-based justice.

**217.** (C) An internal memo within a media organization about salary structures.
The scope of the 1986 legislation is specifically focused on the visual and written representation of women in public communications such as advertisements, book covers, and product packaging. It aims to curb derogatory and

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**268.** (A) To serve as a tool for consciousness-raising and political mobilization.
Feminist media plays a crucial role in empowering audiences by providing information often ignored by mainstream sources. It acts as a platform for political mobilization, encouraging individuals to become active participants in the fight for gender equality. By creating a sense of community and solidarity, it fosters critical awareness of systemic discrimination and promotes collective action for justice.

**269.** (C) Non-hierarchical and collective structures.
The political beliefs of feminist media are often reflected in how it is organized and produced. Many feminist outlets adopt non-hierarchical and collective structures, rejecting the top-down management found in mainstream corporations. This collaborative approach ensures that the production process itself aligns with the values of equality and shared power, reinforcing the democratic ethos of the medium.

**270.** (D) Information and analysis that is often ignored or distorted by mainstream media.
Feminist media aims to fill the gaps left by traditional outlets by covering topics from a non-patriarchal viewpoint. It provides in-depth analysis on issues like reproductive rights and systemic discrimination, which may be marginalized elsewhere. By offering these alternative representations, feminist media ensures that diverse women's experiences are documented and that complex social problems receive the necessary critical attention.

**271.** (C) It offers tools for empowerment while also exposing them to new threats.
Digital media creates a complex environment for women, characterized by opposing forces. While platforms offer new ways to bypass gatekeepers and organize global movements, they also introduce significant dangers. This duality means that the same technology used for self-expression and liberation also facilitates harmful activities like harassment, creating a tension between potential progress and the reality of online hostility.

**272.** (B) By allowing them to bypass traditional media gatekeepers and mobilize collectively.
The democratization of content creation on digital platforms has given women greater control over their narratives. They can now share experiences and build communities without relying on mainstream media institutions. This accessibility allows for rapid mobilization around social issues, fostering global solidarity and enabling women to challenge patriarchal narratives on a scale that was previously impossible.

**273.** (D) Cyberstalking, trolling, and doxing.
Increased visibility online has triggered a backlash, resulting in various forms of digital violence. These include persistent harassment, the non-consensual sharing of intimate images, and activities like trolling or doxing. Such actions are specifically designed to intimidate and silence women, aiming to push them out of digital public spaces and restrict their participation in online discourse and entrepreneurship.

**274.** (A) A culture of impunity for those engaging in online harassment.
The ability to remain anonymous on the internet often encourages harmful behavior by protecting perpetrators from consequences. This lack of accountability fosters a culture where digital violence can occur without fear of punishment. Consequently, women face rampant abuse from individuals who exploit the borderless nature of the web, making it difficult for traditional legal systems to provide protection.

**275.** (C) It is a battleground between the potential for female liberation and the forces of digital misogyny.
Describing the digital world as a "contested terrain" emphasizes the ongoing struggle within online spaces. It represents a clash between those using technology for empowerment and those using it to reinforce gender-based hatred. This conflict means the internet remains a space where the promise of freedom for women is constantly challenged by the persistent presence of digital misogyny.

**276.** (A) Its borderless and anonymous character complicates jurisdiction and enforcement.
The digital environment operates without physical boundaries, allowing crimes to be

NODIA

**223.** (D) The Act is used paternalistically to control women's expression by conflating it with obscenity.
One major criticism of the 1986 legislation is its reliance on ambiguous moral standards that can be used to restrict women's artistic and social expression. By viewing any non-traditional or suggestive depiction through the lens of "indecency," the law can facilitate a form of social control that prioritizes traditional standards over individual agency. This paternalistic application can silence legitimate social commentary and artistic work that is not truly denigrating. Resolving the tension between protecting dignity and upholding the right to free expression remains a central challenge in the regulation of media and gender.

**224.** (A) female journalist being denied a promotion given to a less experienced male colleague.
Issues within media organizations specifically refer to the internal institutional practices and workplace conditions that affect the professional lives of employees. Systemic discrimination in career advancement highlights the persistent gender hierarchies and traditional cultural biases that can hinder the success of female professionals in the sector. While on-screen representations and grassroots activism are significant, these organizational challenges reveal the structural inequalities that must be addressed to achieve professional equity. Improving workplace culture and ensuring equal opportunities are fundamental requirements for a more inclusive and representative media production environment and industry.

**225.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Traditional cultural forms derive their effectiveness as tools for social change from their deep resonance and accessibility within specific communities. By operating outside the commercial structures and centralized control of mainstream media, these grassroots forms can bypass gatekeepers and provide culturally relatable perspectives on sensitive topics like gender equality. This participatory and organic nature allows for a more direct and impactful dialogue with diverse audiences who might be excluded from formal media channels. Understanding the power of culturally embedded communication is essential for leveraging alternative media in social advocacy and grassroots sensitization efforts.

**226.** (D) The audience's identity (class, caste, age, education) mediates how they interpret media.
Media influence is not a uniform process of direct transmission; instead, the impact of messages is shaped by the unique social location and lived experiences of individual audience members. Viewers bring their own intersectional identities and critical agency to the act of consumption, using their knowledge and values to negotiate or reject the meanings being presented to them. This agency means that different people can derive vastly different understandings from the same portrayal based on their unique perspectives. Recognizing this complexity is essential for a comprehensive evaluation of the psychological effects of media representation.

**227.** (C) Problematic coverage of women in print media.
Journalistic choices that prioritize speculative and sensationalized accounts of personal lives over professional accomplishments or serious news reflect a failure to provide responsible and respectful coverage. This type of reporting often relies on gendered stereotypes and can reinforce harmful social biases about female subjects. By focusing on private matters for commercial gain, media outlets trivialise women's contributions and marginalize their roles as social actors. Promoting more professional and ethical standards in journalism is necessary to challenge these problematic narratives and ensure that all individuals are represented with dignity and respect in the public sphere.

**228.** (C) To reinforce the idea that a woman's primary role is domestic.
Feminist media production is defined by its commitment to challenging patriarchal structures and promoting social justice through transformative representation and critical analysis. Its primary goals include providing platforms for marginalized voices, raising consciousness about systemic inequality, and creating alternative narratives that empower rather than limit individuals. Reinforcing traditional domestic roles aligns with the

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

commercial interests and status-quo-oriented goals of mainstream media, which feminist media actively seeks to subvert. Prioritizing equity and agency over mass appeal or traditional hierarchies is a foundational principle of this critical and transformative communication practice within society.

**229.** (D) Filing a police complaint under the IT Act and Indian Penal Code.
Legal protection against targeted misconduct in the digital realm requires the use of specialized statutes and traditional criminal laws to ensure comprehensive coverage and justice. These combined legislative frameworks provide the necessary mechanisms for investigating online crimes, such as cyber-harassment and defamation, and holding perpetrators accountable. Ensuring personal safety and dignity in contemporary communications necessitates that victims have access to effective paths for legal redress. Providing these protections is a fundamental requirement for full and safe participation in modern digital society and the ongoing advocacy for safe and inclusive communication environments for everyone.

**230.** (A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
Different gender-related concerns and communication practices are best understood within their specific media and institutional contexts. Mainstream commercial cinema often relies on stereotypical characters for mass appeal, whereas alternative forms like street plays prioritizes participatory social messaging. Feminist media, such as academic journals on gender, focuses on critical discourse and theory sharing to challenge dominant narratives. Conversely, malicious activities like cyber-stalking represent modern challenges that require robust legal protection in the digital realm. Correctly mapping these concepts is essential for a comprehensive and critical understanding of the diverse landscape of communication.

**231.** (B) Gender stereotyping in audio-visual media.
Consistent patterns in commercial communication that depict one gender as technologically inept reinforce harmful and limiting ideas about professional capabilities and intellectual roles. These pervasive representations help to normalize traditional hierarchies and can negatively influence public perceptions and individual aspirations. By analyzing how media validates these biases, researchers can evaluate the powerful role of communication in the ongoing construction of gender identity and social expectations. Identifying and challenging these common visual narratives is essential for promoting a more equitable and diverse understanding of roles and capabilities in contemporary televised and digital media.

**232.** (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The legislation enacted in 1986 was specifically designed to curb derogatory and sexualized visual representations in mainstream publications and advertisements, rather than addressing the multifaceted range of gender-based issues in society. Its primary objective is to protect the dignity of women by prohibiting indecent depictions, but its scope does not extend to internal labor dynamics or modern digital challenges like online trolling. Recognizing the actual legislative intent and boundaries of this statute is crucial for evaluating its role in media regulation. Updating legal frameworks is necessary to address the diverse challenges of the modern age.

**233.** (B) The general public in a specific, accessible location like a market or a village square.
The power of performance-based alternative media lies in its ability to eliminate the barriers associated with cost and formal infrastructure through live interaction in shared communal venues. By performing in highly accessible public spaces, these plays can reach diverse audiences who might be excluded from traditional media channels. This grassroots approach ensures that social messages regarding sensitive issues like gender equality are both culturally relevant and impactful. The direct engagement with the community fosters empathy and dialogue, making street theatre an exceptionally effective tool for grassroots social sensitization and community-driven social transformation.

**234.** (D) The space given to women's issues, the sources quoted, and the framing of gender-related stories.
A critical analysis of journalism in this field investigates the quality and diversity of information being presented to the public regarding gender-related topics. Researchers evaluate whether media outlets provide necessary

NODIA

depth and context in their reporting and whether they prioritize diverse voices and expert perspectives. By analyzing the frequency and the framing of these stories, scholars can identify systemic biases and gaps in the mainstream news agenda. Improving the inclusivity and quality of this coverage is essential for fostering a more informed and equitable public discourse on all socio-political issues in contemporary society.

**235.** (B) The gap in access to and skills for using digital technologies, often affecting women from poorer and rural backgrounds more severely.
Disparities in technological access represent a significant barrier to social and professional participation, frequently marginalizing those from disadvantaged socio-economic backgrounds. When women in rural or poor communities lack the necessary tools and literacy to navigate digital platforms, they are excluded from the potential benefits of networked communication and information sharing. This inequality can reinforce existing social hierarchies and hinder empowerment efforts. Addressing this divide requires both infrastructural development and specialized educational programs to ensure that everyone can safely and effectively participate in the modern digital age and benefit from its diverse opportunities.

**236.** (B) A powerful institution that actively shapes and constructs our understanding of gender.
Academic discourse in this field is founded on the understanding that communication systems are not neutral but are active social forces that influence our perceptions of identity and role expectations. Media representations and institutional practices contribute significantly to the ongoing construction of gender norms and the reinforcement of social hierarchies. By consistently validating certain behaviors and roles, media helps to normalize and sustain the status quo. Recognizing this powerful social role is essential for a critical evaluation of how communication both perpetuates systemic inequality and offers potential for social transformation and progressive change.

**237.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Professional women often face the challenge of navigating conflicting social expectations where behaviors necessary for success are criticized when performed by them. This institutional "double bind" reflects the persistence of traditional gender stereotypes and cultural biases within professional hierarchies, which can hinder the career advancement and self-confidence of female employees. Addressing these systemic obstacles requires both organizational support systems and a broader cultural shift to ensure that talent and professional behavior are valued regardless of gendered assumptions. Achieving true equity in media organizations necessitates recognizing and mitigating the impact of these biases.

**238.** (B) A survey correlating girls' media consumption habits with their career aspirations.
Research into the social impact of communication systems examines how pervasive media messages influence the psychological and social development of individuals. By correlating media exposure with future aspirations and self-perceptions, scholars can evaluate the powerful role of communication in reinforcing or challenging traditional gendered expectations. This focus on the consumer's identity and development highlights the long-term effects of diverse media content on societal norms and individual possibilities. Understanding these complex psychological and social effects is essential for a critical assessment of the role of media in contemporary society and gender dynamics.

**239.** (B) A community-based theatre group performing plays on social issues.
Alternative media platforms are characterized by their non-commercial structures and their commitment to providing perspectives that are frequently excluded from the commercial mainstream. Grassroots theatre groups prioritizing participatory social messaging represent a classic example of these advocacy-oriented media forms. Unlike mainstream entertainment, their primary goal is to foster social change and encourage community reflection on contemporary problems rather than financial profit. This participatory and culturally embedded approach allows for a more direct and impactful dialogue on sensitive topics like gender equality. Understanding these distinct media

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

stereotypical portrayals. Conversely, Feminist Media Studies provides a critical framework to analyze power dynamics and patriarchal ideologies. This distinction identifies how each approach understands and represents women's roles within the communication landscape.

**252.** (A) In limited roles such as homemakers or objects of desire.
Mainstream media platforms often reflect dominant cultural norms, which results in reductionist depictions of women. They are frequently shown in restricted societal roles, appearing as domestic figures, victims, or objects of attraction. This approach fails to capture the full breadth of women's experiences and achievements, reinforcing traditional gender stereotypes instead of offering diverse portrayals.

**253.** (C) To challenge the patriarchal ideologies embedded within media structures.
Feminist Media Studies aims to go beyond simply increasing the number of women in the industry. It seeks to analyze and dismantle the underlying power structures and patriarchal beliefs that shape content. By examining media institutions, this field advocates for a fundamental transformation in how media operates, ensuring it promotes social justice and gender equality.

**254.** (D) Commercial interests and dominant social norms.
Large-scale media organizations are often influenced by their profit-driven nature and the prevailing cultural standards of the society they serve. These factors limit the way women's issues are addressed, frequently leading to representations that align with existing biases. Such constraints prevent media from exploring complex realities, resulting in content that reflects popular, yet often stereotypical, viewpoints.

**255.** (C) It promotes representations that reflect the complex and varied experiences of women.
Advocates for feminist media push for alternative modes of representation that move away from stereotypical portrayals. They seek to create a media environment that accurately captures the diversity and realities of women's lives. This approach treats media as a tool for social change, aiming for a landscape that is inclusive, empowering, and representative of different female perspectives.

**256.** (B) An event-based approach focusing on sensational incidents.
Mainstream mass media tends to cover women's issues with a focus on specific, high-profile events rather than long-term processes. This style of reporting often prioritizes sensationalism over deep analysis of systemic problems. By treating gender-based issues as isolated incidents, media fails to provide the necessary socio-political context required for a comprehensive understanding of these complex societal challenges.

**257.** (D) It effectively ghettoizes and marginalizes them from the main news.
Placing women's issues in specific supplements or designated sections of a publication isolates them from the primary news agenda. This practice creates a separation between women's experiences and broader political or economic discussions. Such segregation ensures these topics are treated as secondary concerns, effectively ghettoizing them and preventing their integration into mainstream public discourse and debate.

**258.** (A) Objectification or a focus on women primarily as victims.
Audio-visual media is heavily driven by visual appeal, which can negatively impact how women are portrayed. This pressure to provide compelling imagery often results in the objectification of women or a narrow focus on their vulnerability. Such representations prioritize dramatic visual elements over substantive narratives, reinforcing depictions that characterize women primarily as victims rather than active agents.

**259.** (C) The dominance of male voices as experts and authorities.
A persistent issue in media reports is the lack of women serving as authoritative sources. Even when stories focus specifically on women's experiences, male experts often dominate the discussion. This imbalance suggests that female perspectives are less valued in professional or academic contexts, further reinforcing the marginalization of women's voices and leadership within the public information sphere.

NODIA

Understanding these frameworks is essential for critically evaluating how communication systems contribute to the ongoing construction of social identities and gender roles.

**246.** (B) A nightly news broadcast on a major, commercially-funded television network.
Mainstream media platforms are typically commercial enterprises that cater to large, heterogeneous audiences to maximize their financial profit and maintain broad popularity. These outlets often reflect and reinforce dominant societal ideologies and established power structures through their reporting and institutional practices. Their primary ideological role is to normalize existing social arrangements rather than actively challenging them. Identifying this tendency to prioritize commercial interests and social stability is essential for distinguishing mainstream media from more decentralized or advocacy-oriented forms of feminist and alternative communication channels. Understanding these roles is crucial for critical media analysis.

**247.** (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Different gender-related concerns and communication practices are best understood within their specific media and institutional contexts. Legislation enacted in 1986 targets derogatory depictions, while global movements like #MeToo illustrate the transformative power of modern digital activism. Systemic professional barriers like the glass ceiling reflect institutional inequalities within media organizations, whereas grassroots nukkad nataks demonstrate the power of alternative media for participatory social messaging. Correctly mapping these concepts is essential for a critical and comprehensive understanding of the diverse landscape of gender, power, and contemporary communication systems in our society.

**248.** (A) The coverage of women's issues in print media.
Journalistic framing that prioritizes personal or domestic details over professional accomplishments reflects a gendered standard in media reporting. By focusing on superficial topics, the media can effectively marginalize the contributions of female entrepreneurs and reinforce patriarchal biases about their roles in public life. This type of coverage fails to provide a balanced and respectful account of women's social and intellectual agency. Promoting more professional and integrated standards in journalism is necessary to challenge these problematic narratives and ensure that all individuals are represented with dignity and professional respect in contemporary print media.

**249.** (C) A woman feeling pressured to achieve an unrealistic body type she sees in magazines.
Research into the social impact of communication systems examines how pervasive media messages influence individuals' psychological well-being and self-perception. Consistent patterns in commercial imagery that present narrow beauty standards can shape personal ideals and role expectations, potentially leading to negative psychological consequences for viewers. This focus on the consumer's identity highlights the powerful role of media in reinforcing or challenging traditional gendered expectations and social norms. Understanding these multifaceted psychological effects is essential for a critical assessment of the role of media in contemporary society and individual identity development in the information age.

**250.** (A) 3, 2, 1, 4
The historical progression of mass communication reflects the transition from ancient print and book traditions to modern interactive networked technologies. Printed books established an early foundations for public discourse, followed by the widespread reach of broadcast radio in the early twentieth century. The late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries brought the emergence of decentralized blogs and eventually the dominance of social media as major social forces. Understanding this chronological development is essential for analyzing how different media platforms have shaped social narratives and influenced our understanding of identity and communication over time.

**251.** (B) The contrast between mainstream media approaches and feminist media critiques.
The passage highlights a fundamental divide between two perspectives on media. Mainstream platforms typically operate under commercial constraints and traditional norms, leading to

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

types is essential for evaluating contemporary social discourse.

**240.** (C) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
Academic inquiry into gender and communication encompasses a broad range of concerns, from institutional labor practices to the social impact of specific media representations. Researchers investigate systemic inequalities like the gender pay gap and the marginalization of women's achievements in the news. They also analyze problematic content such as the glorification of violence and the reinforcement of unrealistic physical standards. Targeted online abuse is another critical area of focus. Addressing all these facets is necessary for a comprehensive understanding of the relationship between gender and media and for advocating for a more equitable landscape.

**241.** (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Feminist media studies prioritize the analysis of content and ideological objectives over the gender of the producer alone. A work can be directed by a woman but still perpetuate traditional patriarchal stereotypes and harmful narratives, meaning it would not align with transformative feminist goals. In contrast, feminist productions are defined by their explicit commitment to challenging existing power structures and promoting gender justice. Understanding this distinction is crucial for critical analysis, as it emphasizes the importance of the purpose and perspective of the work in fostering social change and diverse representation in media.

**242.** (C) Advertisements, publications, writings, and paintings.
The legislation enacted in 1986 specifically targets the derogatory and sexualized depiction of the female form in various public communication formats. It provides a legal mechanism to prohibit portrayals that are considered harmful to the dignity of women or public morality, particularly those that commodify the female body for commercial gain. While it does not address labor issues or political representation, it establishes regulatory standards for advertisements and traditional media content. Understanding the actual application of this act is essential for evaluating its role in contemporary media regulation and the protection of dignity in public spheres.

**243.** (B) Information and images shared online can be permanent and used for harassment or reputational damage.
The persistent nature of digital data presents significant new risks for individuals, where information shared in the past can be exploited for targeted abuse or malicious disclosure. This "digital footprint" can have serious real-world consequences for personal safety and professional reputation, particularly for those who are vocal in the public sphere. Addressing these digital vulnerabilities requires both technological literacy and robust legal protections to ensure that personal data is not misused for harassment. Recognizing these risks is essential for fostering a safer and more inclusive digital communication environment for all individuals in contemporary society.

**244.** (C) Issues of women in Media Organizations
Investigating the professional barriers and invisible obstacles to career advancement is a key component of analyzing institutional equity within the communication sector. By focusing on the challenges faced by female journalists, researchers can identify the systemic biases and professional hierarchies that persist within production houses and newsrooms. This organizational perspective reveals how traditional cultural norms can influence decision-making and limit the contributions of diverse voices in leadership roles. Addressing these internal institutional problems is essential for achieving professional parity and ensuring that a representative range of perspectives shapes the creation of contemporary media content.

**245.** (A) is a framework of knowledge and language that shapes how we understand a subject.
The concept of "discourse" refers to the entire system of language, theories, and cultural practices that construct our perception and understanding of social reality. In media studies, this involves analyzing the diverse ways in which gender is represented, the institutional structures that govern production, and the social meanings derived by audiences. A discourse is not a single rule but a collection of ideas that define what is considered normal or acceptable in society.

NODIA

**260.** (A) It reinforces the marginalization of women's perspectives in public life.
The current pattern of media coverage, characterized by sensationalism and the exclusion of female experts, has significant consequences. By framing women's issues as 'soft news' or isolating them in specific sections, media perpetuates their exclusion from the main public sphere. This consistent marginalization across platforms prevents the development of an equitable discourse and reinforces existing social inequalities.

**261.** (D) A persistent, informal barrier limiting women's career advancement.
Within media organizations, women often face a 'glass ceiling' that prevents them from reaching high-level positions. This is not a physical obstacle but a subtle, structural barrier that limits access to senior editorial and managerial roles. Despite their qualifications, women find it difficult to break through these invisible tiers of leadership where major institutional decisions are made.

**262.** (B) A correlation with one-dimensional and stereotypical media content.
The lack of women in decision-making and leadership roles within media companies directly influences the final product. When newsrooms lack diverse perspectives at the top, the resulting content often defaults to traditional stereotypes. This internal gender imbalance ensures that the portrayals of women in both news and entertainment remain narrow and fail to reflect diverse societal realities.

**263.** (C) The existence of a gender-based pay gap and unsafe work environments.
Women in the media industry face several professional challenges, including pay inequality and a lack of supportive workplace policies. Many experience hostile environments or sexual harassment, making the workplace unwelcoming. Furthermore, the absence of adequate maternity leave and childcare facilities creates additional hurdles, particularly in male-dominated departments like technical operations or high-pressure hard-news reporting across various sectors.

**264.** (D) An examination of both media content and the internal dynamics of media organizations.
A comprehensive analysis of gender and media must look beyond just the messages shown to the audience. It requires investigating how media organizations function internally, as institutional structures often mirror societal inequalities. Understanding the relationship between workplace conditions, such as the glass ceiling or pay gaps, and the resulting media output is essential for addressing gender disparities.

**265.** (A) A diverse and equitable newsroom is likely to produce more nuanced content.
There is a strong connection between the internal culture of a media house and the information it produces. When a newsroom includes diverse voices and ensures gender equality in its leadership, the content tends to be more complex and representative. Conversely, male-dominated environments are more likely to produce one-dimensional portrayals, highlighting the importance of workplace diversity for quality.

**266.** (B) Its adherence to feminist ideology and social change objectives.
Feminist media is defined by its commitment to principles of equality and empowerment rather than the gender of its creators. Its primary purpose is to challenge patriarchal structures by centering women's voices and perspectives. This form of communication is rooted in a political effort to provide alternative narratives that prioritize social justice and institutional reform over traditional media norms.

**267.** (B) Feminist media prioritizes social change, while mainstream media is often driven by profit.
A major distinction between these two media forms lies in their underlying goals. Mainstream outlets are typically commercial enterprises motivated by financial gain. In contrast, feminist media functions with the specific intent of fostering social change and raising consciousness. It prioritizes the dissemination of information and analysis that challenges inequality, rather than focusing on marketability or broad commercial appeal.

NODIA

sexualized depictions that are considered harmful to the dignity of women or public morality. Internal institutional documents regarding economic matters like salary do not fall under the category of "indecent representation" defined by the act. Understanding the actual legislative intent and boundaries of this statute is crucial for evaluating its role and effectiveness in contemporary media and organizational regulation.

**218.** (A) 1, 2 and 3
Mainstream journalism often utilizes a gendered framing when reporting on female subjects, which can marginalize their professional contributions and lived experiences. Practices such as token inclusion, the use of biased language to describe professional behavior, and the marginalization of female achievements in sports reinforce patriarchal hierarchies in the public sphere. These patterns reflect a significant failure to provide representative and equitable coverage of diverse social and political topics. Challenging these disparities in mainstream media is necessary to promote a more inclusive political discourse that values the professional expertise of all individuals.

**219.** (B) Deconstruct the ideological messages about gender embedded in media texts.
A primary contribution of academic research in this field is to expose the ideological mechanisms by which communication systems reinforce and normalize specific gender roles and power structures. By analyzing pervasive media messages, scholars can identify the subtle biases and stereotypical portrayals that often go unnoticed in daily consumption. This critical perspective empowers individuals to question dominant narratives and imagine more equitable social arrangements. Making these hidden constructions visible is a vital step toward fostering more conscious media viewership and advocating for a more diverse and representative communication landscape in contemporary society.

**220.** (B) Intention (profit vs. social change) and mode of address (spectacle vs. participation).
The primary distinction between these two media categories lies in their underlying social and political objectives and their relationship with the audience. Mainstream films are typically commercial enterprises that rely on aesthetic spectacle and narrative conventions to maintain broad popularity and generate profit. In contrast, street plays are grassroots efforts specifically designed for participatory social messaging and the provocation of thought regarding sensitive issues like gender equality. This differing mode of address allows for a more direct and impactful dialogue on contemporary problems, prioritizing social transformation over financial gain or mass entertainment.

**221.** (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
In the field of media studies, the term "mainstream" specifically refers to communication platforms that tend to validate and preserve dominant societal ideologies and power structures. While they are often popular and widely consumed, their primary ideological role is to normalize existing social arrangements to maintain stability and cater to large audiences. This process frequently marginalizes alternative or progressive perspectives that challenge the status quo. Understanding this tendency to prioritize commercial and political power is essential for distinguishing mainstream media from more advocacy-oriented forms of feminist and alternative communication channels.

**222.** (A) The use of digital media for community building and empowerment.
The emergence of interactive networked technology has provided vital new spaces for individuals to connect, share lived experiences, and offer mutual support outside traditional institutional frameworks. These online communities can empower marginalized groups by fostering a sense of solidarity and providing resources for navigating systemic challenges like workplace harassment. By facilitating decentralized communication and community building, digital platforms have become powerful tools for social advocacy and personal empowerment. Recognizing this potential for positive social interaction is essential for evaluating the transformative role of technology in contemporary gender-based activism and support networks.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

committed across different countries instantly. Furthermore, the prevalence of anonymity makes it difficult to identify and locate perpetrators. These characteristics pose major obstacles for traditional legal systems, which are typically based on specific geographic jurisdictions and face difficulties in enforcing laws against anonymous online actors.

**277.** (D) Because their application to complex digital scenarios is often insufficient.
Standard criminal laws were often written before the digital age and may not cover the specific nuances of online crimes. Applying general provisions to issues like cyberstalking or the non-consensual sharing of images is frequently inadequate. This creates a need for specialized legislation that specifically defines and addresses the unique ways technology is used to target and harm women.

**278.** (B) Preventive strategies like promoting digital literacy.
Protecting women online requires more than just punishing offenders. A multi-faceted approach includes proactive measures like teaching digital safety and literacy to empower users. Additionally, it involves establishing clear responsibilities for social media platforms to respond quickly to abuse. By combining punishment with prevention and institutional accountability, lawmakers aim to create a safer and more inclusive digital environment for everyone.

**279.** (C) Balancing the curbing of online abuse with the protection of free speech.
When creating laws to stop digital violence, legislators face the difficult task of ensuring regulations do not infringe on fundamental rights. They must find a way to effectively penalize harassment and harmful content without suppressing legitimate expression or debate. This delicate balance is central to crafting effective legal frameworks that protect women while upholding the principles of a free society.

**280.** (D) Dynamic and adaptable to evolving technology.
Because technology changes so rapidly, laws governing the digital space cannot remain static. An effective framework must be able to address new forms of online violence as they emerge. A dynamic approach ensures that legal protections remain relevant and capable of handling future developments in communication technology, thereby providing long-term safety for women and other vulnerable digital users.

**281.** (A) They are deeply rooted in local cultures, making them accessible and relatable.
Folk art and street play are effective because they use familiar cultural language and traditions to communicate. This connection makes them highly accessible, especially in areas where mainstream media may not be relevant. By using relatable formats, these media can engage communities on a personal level, making complex gender issues easier to understand and discuss within a local context.

**282.** (B) It ensures the performance reaches a wide, diverse audience and encourages interaction.
Performing street plays in public areas like markets or community centers allows them to reach people from various backgrounds. This setting breaks down the barriers of traditional theater, inviting immediate feedback and dialogue from the audience. This interactivity is key to social advocacy, as it transforms the performance into a shared community experience that can lead to deeper reflection.

**283.** (B) They have been adapted to carry progressive messages that challenge patriarchal norms.
While traditional folk art may have historically supported old social norms, modern activists have repurposed these forms for advocacy. By embedding messages of equality into familiar storytelling or songs, they can bypass resistance to new ideas. This adaptation allows traditional formats to serve as vehicles for social change, challenging patriarchal values while maintaining their cultural relevance and appeal.

**284.** (A) Demystifying complex social issues through simple and direct communication.
Street plays, or 'nukkad natak,' use straightforward language and humor to explain difficult topics like domestic violence or reproductive health. Their direct approach makes these issues less intimidating and more understandable for the general public. By simplifying complicated social problems, street plays facilitate community-level

NODIA

# CHAPTER 10
# Feminist Research Methodology

**1.** Which of the following best defines the primary goal of feminist research?
(A) To exclusively study women's issues using traditional, established research methods.
(B) To challenge patriarchal biases in knowledge production and empower marginalized groups.
(C) To produce knowledge that is intended to be politically neutral and entirely objective.
(D) To prioritize quantitative data over qualitative experiences and individual narratives.

**2.** Consider the following statements regarding feminist research methodology:
**Statement I :** Feminist research methodology is a monolithic, universally agreed-upon set of procedures.
**Statement II :** A central tenet of feminist research is to give voice to the experiences of the subjects, often through participatory methods.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

**3.** Match List I with List II and select the correct option using the codes given below:
**List I :** (Research Design)
P. Exploratory Research
Q. Diagnostic Research
R. Experimental Research
S. Action Research
**List II :** (Primary Purpose)
1. To determine the frequency of a phenomenon or its association with something else.
2. To test a hypothesis of a causal relationship between variables.
3. To solve an immediate problem through intervention and reflection.
4. To gain familiarity with a phenomenon or achieve new insights into it.
Codes:
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1

**4.** Which of the following is a correct statement regarding the debates within feminist research?
(A) There is universal agreement on the total superiority of qualitative methods.
(B) The role of the researcher's own positionality is considered mostly irrelevant.
(C) Feminist research completely rejects the utility of any quantitative data.
(D) A key debate revolves around essentialism versus the diversity of women's experiences.

**5.** Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of feminist standpoint theory?
(A) It argues that knowledge is socially situated.
(B) It claims that the perspectives of marginalized groups can provide a more complete understanding of social reality.
(C) It posits that a single, universal feminist standpoint exists for all women.
(D) It critiques the notion of a detached, "view from nowhere" in traditional research.

**6.** Read the following statements and choose the correct answer from the options given below:
**Assertion (A) :** Feminist researchers often critique traditional experimental research designs.
**Reason (R) :** The control and manipulation inherent in experimental designs can create artificial situations and reinforce power hierarchies between the researcher and the researched, which contradicts feminist ethics.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

What one person finds offensive, another might not, leading to disagreements and legal challenges. This subjectivity makes it hard for authorities to enforce the law consistently. These differing interpretations often result in disputes over which media content truly violates the standards set by the legislation.

**294.** (B) It has raised questions about the Act's efficacy and the need for its amendment.
The growth of digital platforms has created new challenges for a law written in 1986. Because the internet is global and hard to control within a single country, the original Act's effectiveness is now being questioned. This modern media environment suggests that the legislation may need updates or amendments to properly address how women are represented in social media and online.

**295.** (C) A wide range of media including publications, writings, and paintings.
The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act has a broad reach, covering various forms of communication. It applies to advertisements, books, writings, paintings, and figures, among other media. This wide scope ensures that the law can address the derogatory depiction of women across both traditional print and visual platforms, providing a comprehensive legal framework for curbing indecent representations in India.

**296.** (D) As a powerful agent of socialization that helps construct gender roles.
Media plays a vital role in society by influencing how people understand and adopt social identities. It acts as an agent of socialization, helping to shape the concepts of masculinity and femininity. Through consistent portrayals, media contributes to the social construction of gender, influencing how individuals view themselves and others within the framework of societal expectations and traditional cultural norms.

**297.** (A) A negative influence on self-esteem and body image.
When women are repeatedly shown in limited or stereotypical ways—such as being passive or sexualized—it can harm their mental well-being. This persistent exposure can lead to lower self-esteem and dissatisfaction with their physical appearance. Furthermore, such narrow representations may restrict their personal ambitions and career goals by reinforcing the idea that women belong only in certain, often secondary, societal roles.

**298.** (B) Media can have both negative (reinforcing inequality) and positive (empowering) effects.
Describing media as a "dual-edged sword" means it has the potential for two very different outcomes. On one side, it can reinforce harmful stereotypes and maintain gender inequality. On the other side, it can be a tool for empowerment by showing diverse and positive images of women. This duality highlights the significant power media holds in either hindering or helping social progress.

**299.** (B) It can influence public opinion and serve as a catalyst for social change.
Media has the power to shape how the general public thinks about important issues like women's rights and gender equality. By bringing attention to injustices and highlighting feminist voices, it can act as a trigger for societal reform. This socio-political function allows media to move beyond reflecting current views and instead actively participate in advancing a more just and equitable world.

**300.** (A) The presence of positive and diverse representations.
When media features a wide range of female identities and successful roles, it has an empowering effect. These positive portrayals validate women's ambitions and broaden their ideas about what they can achieve in life. By providing diverse examples of leadership and independence, media can encourage women to pursue varied paths, countering the negative impact of traditional stereotypes and fostering greater self-confidence.

NODIA

(B) It maintains a rigid, value-free stance in all research stages.
(C) It seeks to build a more just and equitable society.
(D) It often involves a collaborative relationship between researcher and participant.

**45.** The "double hermeneutic" in social science, relevant to ethnography, means that researchers:
(A) Must translate their findings into two different languages.
(B) Use two distinct research methods to verify their findings.
(C) Interpret a world that is already interpreted by the actors in it.
(D) Always get two different interpretations from every participant.

**46.** Read the following statements and choose the correct answer from the options given below:
**Assertion (A) :** Queer Theory is critical of stable identity categories like 'man', 'woman', 'heterosexual', or 'homosexual'.
**Reason (R) :** It argues that these categories are not natural but are social constructs that create and enforce norms, thereby marginalizing those who do not fit neatly within them.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**47.** A study that measures the correlation between years of education and income level for both men and women across a country would be best described as:
(A) Quantitative research
(B) Qualitative research
(C) Action research
(D) Ethnographic research

**48.** A "diagnostic" research study aims to:
(A) Explore a new area of research.
(B) Discover the underlying cause of a specific problem.
(C) Test a causal relationship between two variables.
(D) Provide an in-depth account of a single event.

**49.** What does the term 'reflexivity' mean in the context of feminist research?
(A) The ability of participants to reflect on their own lives.
(B) The process of the researcher examining their own position and influence.
(C) The use of mirrors in an experimental setup to observe behavior.
(D) The cyclical nature of action research.

**50.** The defining characteristic of an experimental design is:
(A) The deliberate manipulation of an independent variable by the researcher.
(B) The use of in-depth interviews.
(C) The study of phenomena in their natural setting.
(D) The collection of data from a large number of respondents.

**51.** Consider the following arguments made by feminist critiques of traditional science:
(a) It falsely claims a universal, value-neutral objectivity.
(b) It has historically been an enterprise conducted by and for men.
(c) It often renders women's experiences and contributions invisible.
(d) It should be abandoned entirely in favor of purely speculative philosophy.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a) and (d) only
(B) (b) and (c) only
(C) (a), (b), and (c) only
(D) All of the above

**52.** In a research study on workplace stress, asking only about "work-family conflict" for female employees but not for male employees would be an example of:
(A) A robust experimental design.
(B) Non-sexist methodology.
(C) A perfect case study.
(D) A double standard in research.

**53.** Consider the following statements about qualitative research:
**Statement I :** It typically uses inductive reasoning, where theories are generated from the data.
**Statement II :** It prioritizes statistical

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**7.** A researcher wants to understand the complex, day-to-day negotiations of power within households in a specific rural community. From a feminist perspective, which methodological approach would be most suitable?
(A) A large-scale quantitative survey utilizing standardized closed-ended questions.
(B) A controlled laboratory experiment designed to simulate specific household conflicts.
(C) A secondary analysis of national census data regarding household income levels.
(D) A qualitative study involving in-depth interviews and participant observation.

**8.** Queer theory, in the context of research methodology, primarily aims to:
(A) Deconstruct and challenge normative and binary understandings of gender and sexuality.
(B) Focus exclusively on the experiences of lesbian and gay individuals in society.
(C) Reinforce traditional gender roles and the maintenance of sexual identities.
(D) Promote a single, unified LGBTQ+ identity for institutional research purposes.

**9.** Consider the following points regarding the limitations or criticisms of feminist research:
(a) A potential for over-generalizing from small, non-representative samples.
(b) The risk of the researcher's own biases influencing the interpretation of data.
(c) A complete disregard for ethical considerations in research.
(d) The difficulty in achieving traditional standards of objectivity and replicability.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), and (d) only
(B) (a) and (c) only
(C) (b), (c), and (d) only
(D) (c) and (d) only

**10.** In feminist research, ethnography is often preferred because it:
(A) Enables a deep, contextual understanding of lived experiences and social structures.
(B) Allows for the rapid collection of standardized data from a large population.
(C) Provides a method to test causal hypotheses within a highly controlled environment.
(D) Guarantees complete objectivity by minimizing any researcher-participant interaction.

**11.** Which of the following statements about survey research, from a feminist perspective, is incorrect?
(A) Surveys can be designed with non-sexist language to avoid gender bias.
(B) Pre-determined categories in survey questions may fail to capture the complexity of lived experiences.
(C) Large-scale surveys can be useful for identifying broad patterns of inequality.
(D) Surveys are inherently oppressive and can never be used in feminist research.

NODIA

**12.** Match List I with List II and select the correct option using the codes given below:
**List I :** (Feminist Concept)
P. Feminist Epistemology
Q. Sexist Research
R. Non-Sexist Research
S. Feminist Standpoint
**List II :** (Description)
1. Research that treats gender as a crucial variable but fails to challenge underlying patriarchal assumptions.
2. The theory of knowledge that questions traditional assumptions about objectivity and the knower.
3. A research perspective that prioritizes the knowledge and experiences of marginalized groups.
4. Research that ignores gender as a socially important variable or perpetuates gender stereotypes.
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

**13.** What is the most likely effect of adopting a feminist epistemology on the research process?
(A) A decreased emphasis on the ethical treatment of diverse research participants.

conversations and help demystify the societal structures that contribute to gender-based discrimination and inequality.

**285.** (C) Fostering grassroots social change.
Alternative media like folk art and street plays are powerful because they work from the bottom up. They encourage critical reflection and conversation within communities, leading to shifts in local attitudes. By empowering individuals at the grassroots level to challenge existing norms, these media forms act as essential instruments for driving long-term social transformation and advancing the cause of gender equality.

**286.** (D) By placing women's subjective experiences and perspectives at the center.
Feminist theatre moves away from traditional, male-centered narratives to focus on the lives and struggles of women. It rejects stereotypical character archetypes and gives priority to women's own viewpoints. This shift in focus is a deliberate act to subvert historical theatrical norms that have marginalized female stories, ensuring that women's diverse experiences are the primary focus of the performance.

**287.** (C) To transform spectators into active participants who can explore solutions to a problem.
'Forum theatre' is an interactive technique where the audience is encouraged to intervene in the play. By stepping onto the stage, viewers become 'spect-actors' who can try out different ways to resolve the conflicts depicted. This method empowers individuals to practice real-world strategies for change in a safe environment, moving them from passive observation to active engagement with social issues.

**288.** (B) Questions and re-evaluates societal gender roles and power structures.
Theatre is considered a political act when it goes beyond entertainment to challenge existing social hierarchies. By examining and questioning traditional gender roles, feminist theatre aims to spark critical reflection on power dynamics in society. This critical approach makes the performance a tool for advocacy, as it encourages the audience to reconsider and potentially change the societal structures that limit equality.

**289.** (D) Theatre allows for more complex narrative structures and character development.
While street play is effective for immediate impact and direct communication, theatre often operates on a different level of artistic depth. It provides space for more detailed storytelling and the exploration of character psychology. This complexity allows theatre to address gender dynamics in a nuanced way, offering a more profound exploration of issues than the typically shorter and more transient street performances.

**290.** (A) Create empathy and a strong emotional connection with the audience.
The effectiveness of theatre in advocacy comes from its ability to connect with people on an emotional level. By generating empathy for the characters and their struggles, theatre can change perspectives and raise consciousness. This profound connection between performers and spectators makes the medium a powerful site for reflection, helping to build a deeper understanding of gender-related injustices and experiences.

**291.** (C) To prohibit the derogatory and indecent depiction of women in various media.
The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986, was designed to stop the offensive portrayal of women in Indian media. Its main goal is to ban content in advertisements, books, or paintings that depicts women in a degrading or indecent manner. The Act seeks to protect the dignity of women by preventing media from circulating material that could be harmful.

**292.** (A) A depiction that is derogatory, denigrating, or likely to corrupt public morality.
According to the 1986 legislation, representation is considered indecent if it shows a woman's form in a way that is insulting or harmful to public morals. This definition includes any depiction that has the effect of being derogatory or denigrating. The Act uses these broad criteria to identify and penalize media content that fails to respect the dignity of women in society.

**293.** (D) The subjective and contested interpretation of what constitutes 'indecency'.
One of the main difficulties in applying the Act is that 'indecency' is not always clearly defined.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(B) Experimental research
(C) Action research
(D) Diagnostic research

**21.** Identify the core concepts central to feminist research methodology based on the following list:
(a) The personal is political.
(b) The importance of reflexivity and positionality.
(c) An emphasis on a value-neutral, detached scientific stance.
(d) A commitment to social change and emancipation.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), and (d) only
(B) (a) and (c) only
(C) (c) and (d) only
(D) (b), (c), and (d) only

**22.** The "standpoint" in feminist standpoint theory is best understood as:
(A) A personal opinion or individual viewpoint.
(B) An achieved critical consciousness based on a specific social location.
(C) A biologically determined perspective unique to women.
(D) A universally applicable objective truth.

**23.** A key debate in feminist research regarding quantitative methods is that they:
(A) Are always more accurate and reliable than qualitative methods in every context.
(B) Can identify patterns of discrimination across various social institutions.
(C) Are only useful for studying the specific experiences of men in society.
(D) Can obscure context and reduce complex experiences to numerical data.

**24.** Queer theory challenges the basic assumptions of which other framework?
(A) Identity politics, by questioning stable and fixed identity categories.
(B) Marxist theory, by ignoring the importance of class struggle.
(C) Structural functionalism, by focusing on individual human agency.
(D) Postmodernism, by asserting the existence of a single truth.

**25.** Match List I with List II and select the correct option using the codes given below:
**List I :** (Term)
P. Ethnography
Q. Queer Theory
R. Action Research
S. Survey Research
**List II :** (Associated Idea)
1. Cyclical process of 'plan-act-observe-reflect'.
2. Deconstruction of heteronormativity.
3. Use of questionnaires and statistical analysis.
4. 'Thick description' and cultural immersion.
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

**26.** An experimental research design is least likely to be used by feminist researchers for studying domestic violence because:
(A) It is unethical and impractical to manipulate variables like 'violence'.
(B) It generates too much numerical data for effective qualitative analysis.
(C) It cannot establish cause-and-effect relationships between diverse variables.
(D) It takes too long to complete within a typical academic timeframe.

**27.** A researcher begins a study with only a vague idea of the problem and wants to generate hypotheses for future investigation. This type of research is known as:
(A) Experimental
(B) Diagnostic
(C) Descriptive
(D) Exploratory

**28.** From a feminist perspective, the concept of 'objectivity' in traditional research is often criticized for:
(A) Being the only way to achieve valid and verifiable knowledge.
(B) Masking a male-centric, dominant perspective as a universal one.
(C) Being too focused on the lived experiences of women.
(D) Relying too heavily on qualitative data for its conclusions.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(B) The exclusive use of quantitative statistical methods for data analysis.
(C) An increased focus on the researcher's positionality and reflexivity.
(D) A complete rejection of all pre-existing academic and scientific theories.

**14.** Consider the following statements regarding Action Research:
**Statement I :** Action research is a cyclical process of planning, acting, observing, and reflecting.
**Statement II :** The primary goal of action research is to contribute to theoretical knowledge without concern for practical application.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

**15.** Read the following statements and choose the correct answer from the options given below:
**Assertion (A) :** Standpoint epistemology suggests that the view from the lives of the oppressed yields a more objective account of reality.
**Reason (R) :** Dominant groups have a vested interest in obscuring the oppressive nature of social relations, whereas marginalized groups have a material interest in understanding and challenging those relations.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**16.** The term "sexist research methodology" typically refers to research that:
(A) Focuses exclusively on the study of men's specific experiences.
(B) Fails to account for gender as a significant variable or perpetuates stereotypes.
(C) Uses gender-neutral language consistently across all research reports.
(D) Is conducted by a researcher belonging to a specific gender identity.

**17.** A case study is a research method that involves:
(A) The statistical analysis of a large, representative sample of a population.
(B) An in-depth investigation of a single individual, group, institution, or event.
(C) The manipulation of an independent variable to observe its effect on a dependent variable.
(D) A brief, superficial overview of a widespread social phenomenon.

**18.** What is a key difference between qualitative and quantitative research?
(A) Qualitative research seeks to explore meanings, while quantitative research seeks to measure and test hypotheses.
(B) Qualitative research exclusively uses numbers, while quantitative research exclusively uses words.
(C) Qualitative research is always subjective, while quantitative research is always objective and unbiased.
(D) Qualitative research is only for social sciences, while quantitative research is only for natural sciences.

NODIA

**19.** Consider the following practices associated with non-sexist research methodology:
(a) Using gender-neutral language.
(b) Studying both men and women, even when the topic is presumed to affect only one gender.
(c) Assuming traditional gender roles are natural and universal.
(d) Being mindful of how gender dynamics might influence the research setting.
(e) Over-generalizing findings from one gender to all people.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), and (d) only
(B) (c), (d), and (e) only
(C) (a), (c), and (e) only
(D) All of the above

**20.** A researcher designs a study to determine the immediate cause of a high dropout rate among girls in a specific district. Which type of research design is most appropriate for this purpose?
(A) Exploratory research

**37.** Consider the following statements:
**Statement I :** A non-sexist research methodology ensures that the findings will always align with feminist political goals.
**Statement II :** A non-sexist methodology aims to eliminate gender bias in the research process, such as androcentric assumptions and overgeneralization.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(D) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.

**38.** The concept of "standpoint" is considered 'achieved' rather than 'ascribed' because:
(A) It is based on a person's biological sex at birth.
(B) It requires a process of critical reflection on one's social position.
(C) Everyone in a marginalized group automatically possesses it.
(D) It is a status granted by academic institutions.

**39.** In the context of feminist research, 'Action Research' is particularly valued because:
(A) It maintains a strict separation between the researcher and the participants.
(B) It aims for knowledge production for its own sake, devoid of practical goals.
(C) It is the only method that produces statistically significant results.
(D) It combines research with social action, directly empowering participants to create change.

**40.** Match List I with List II and select the correct option using the codes given below:
**List I :** (Research Flaw)
P. Androcentrism
Q. Overgeneralization
R. Double Standard
S. Gender Insensitivity
**List II :** (Example)
1. Using a study on male heart attack symptoms to describe symptoms for everyone.
2. Viewing male behavior as the norm and female behavior as a deviation.
3. Ignoring gender as an important variable in a study on income inequality.
4. Describing the same behavior as "assertive" in men and "aggressive" in women.
Codes:
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

**41.** A research project that aims to formulate a problem for more precise investigation or to develop hypotheses is known as:
(A) Diagnostic research
(B) Experimental research
(C) Exploratory research
(D) Case study research

**42.** The main critique feminist scholars have of quantitative research is NOT that it is inherently useless, but that it:
(A) Often ignores context, power dynamics, and subjective meanings.
(B) Is too difficult to conduct and requires advanced mathematical skills.
(C) Can only be used to study natural phenomena, not social issues.
(D) Always produces results that are biased against women's interests.

**43.** Consider the following points regarding potential sources of sexist bias in research:
(a) Formulating research questions based on male-centric priorities.
(b) Using instruments or questionnaires that contain stereotypical language.
(c) Interpreting women's experiences as deviations from a male norm.
(d) Extrapolating findings from all-male samples to the entire population.
(e) Employing only researchers of a single gender.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), and (c) only
(B) (b), (c), and (e) only
(C) (a), (b), (c), and (d) only
(D) All of the above

**44.** Which of the following is an INCORRECT statement about feminist research?
(A) It recognizes the political nature of research.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

**29.** Arrange the following general steps of action research in the correct chronological order:
(a) Reflect on the outcomes and the process.
(b) Identify a problem and plan an intervention.
(c) Observe the effects of the intervention.
(d) Implement the planned action.
Which of the following represents the correct sequence?
(A) (b), (d), (c), (a)
(B) (a), (b), (d), (c)
(C) (d), (c), (a), (b)
(D) (b), (c), (a), (d)

**30.** Which of the following is an example of sexist bias in research?
(A) Using a diverse sample of men and women in a study.
(B) Analyzing data separately for men and women to check for differences.
(C) Employing a female researcher to interview female participants.
(D) Using a study of male college students to make generalizations about all adults.

**31.** Read the following statements and choose the correct answer from the options given below:
**Assertion (A) :** Qualitative methods are often favored in feminist research.
**Reason (R) :** Qualitative methods, such as in-depth interviews and ethnography, allow for a nuanced exploration of lived experience, context, and meaning, which aligns with the feminist goal of understanding the world from the perspective of marginalized individuals.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**32.** What is the central concern of feminist epistemology?
(A) To prove that women are intellectually superior to men in academic settings.
(B) To analyze how gender influences what is considered knowledge and who can be a knower.
(C) To establish a new scientific method that is applicable exclusively to women's studies.
(D) To reject all forms of empirical evidence and measurement in sociological research.

**33.** A researcher lives within a community for a year to understand its culture, social relationships, and gender dynamics from an insider's perspective. This research method is an example of:
(A) A case study
(B) Ethnography
(C) An experimental study
(D) A survey

**34.** A key limitation of the case study method is:
(A) The difficulty in generalizing its findings to a wider population.
(B) Its inability to provide in-depth information on the subject.
(C) Its reliance on quantitative statistical analysis for its data.
(D) Its unsuitability for studying rare or unique social phenomena.

**35.** The "quantitative versus qualitative" debate in research methodology revolves around the difference between:
(A) Researching quantities versus qualities of products.
(B) Conducting quick research versus long-term research.
(C) Using numbers and statistics versus words and meanings.
(D) Studying individuals versus studying groups.

NODIA

**36.** Consider the following statements regarding Queer Theory's contribution to research:
(a) It stabilizes the categories of "man" and "woman" for easier analysis.
(b) It introduces a focus on how heteronormativity shapes social institutions and knowledge.
(c) It challenges the assumption that gender is a natural binary.
(d) It suggests that sexuality is fluid and socially constructed.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), and (c) only
(B) (b), (c), and (d) only
(C) (a) and (d) only
(D) All of the above

generalizability to a larger population over in-depth understanding.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

**54.** The main advantage of a survey research design is its ability to:
(A) Provide a rich, detailed understanding of individual experiences.
(B) Collect data from a large sample relatively efficiently.
(C) Observe social processes as they happen in real-time.
(D) Empower participants to solve their own problems.

**55.** Match List I with List II and select the correct option using the codes given below:
**List I :** (Research Approach)
P. Feminist Standpoint Theory
Q. Quantitative Research
R. Qualitative Research
S. Case Study
**List II :** (Core Idea)
1. Measurement, causality, generalization, replication.
2. In-depth study of a bounded system.
3. Subjugated knowledge offers a fuller picture.
4. Understanding, context, complexity, subjectivity.
Codes:
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

**56.** Feminist researchers' engagement with ethnography has been critical, often noting that:
(A) Traditional ethnographers often overlooked women's roles.
(B) Early ethnographies were consistently non-sexist.
(C) Ethnography is incapable of capturing cultural nuances.
(D) The method is too rigid and does not allow for flexibility.

**57.** Which research method is specifically designed to bridge the gap between theory and practice by solving an immediate problem?
(A) Survey
(B) Experimental Research
(C) Action Research
(D) Exploratory Research

**58.** Arrange the following stages in the historical development of feminist thought on methodology in chronological order:
(a) Development of feminist standpoint epistemologies.
(b) Critiques of andocentric bias and sexism in traditional research.
(c) Postmodern and queer critiques of a unified "woman's" experience.
(d) Arguing for the inclusion of women as subjects in research studies.
Which of the following represents the correct sequence?
(A) (d), (b), (a), (c)
(B) (a), (b), (c), (d)
(C) (b), (d), (c), (a)
(D) (c), (a), (d), (b)

**59.** What is NOT a primary concern of a researcher using a feminist methodology?
(A) The power dynamics between the researcher and the researched.
(B) The potential for the research to be used for social change.
(C) The well-being and empowerment of the research participants.
(D) The maintenance of a strict, impersonal distance from participants.

**60.** An in-depth study of the implementation and impact of a new "gender-sensitive" policy in a single organization would be best described as a:
(A) Survey
(B) Case Study
(C) Experiment
(D) Diagnostic Study

**61.** Identify which of the following statements align with the principles of feminist epistemology:
(a) The identity and social position of the

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**96.** A critique of early feminist standpoint theory from later feminists was that it:
(A) Was too focused on quantitative data and statistical models.
(B) Tended to essentialize 'woman' and ignored race and class.
(C) Did not pay enough attention to the goal of social change.
(D) Was not critical enough of male-dominated traditional science.

**97.** Which of the following is NOT a typical characteristic of qualitative research?
(A) Data in the form of words, pictures, or objects.
(B) Use of a large, random, representative sample.
(C) Researcher as the key instrument of data collection.
(D) Focus on understanding a phenomenon from the participant's perspective.

**98.** The most significant contribution of queer theory to research methodology is its insistence on:
(A) Questioning and destabilizing normative categories.
(B) Using larger sample sizes in quantitative sociological studies.
(C) Focusing research exclusively on non-normative subjects and groups.
(D) Employing a rigid and highly structured research design process.

**99.** Match List I with List II and select the correct option using the codes given below:
**List I :** (Research Design)
P. Survey Research
Q. Experimental Research
R. Case Study
S. Action Research
**List II :** (Key Weakness)
1. Findings may lack generalizability.
2. Artificiality of the setting may affect results.
3. Can lack depth and contextual detail.
4. Researcher's dual role can create bias.
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2

**100.** A defining characteristic of feminist research is its:
(A) Rejection of all empirical data in the social sciences.
(B) Exclusive focus on biological differences between the sexes.
(C) Claim to have discovered the one true research method.
(D) Dual aim of producing knowledge and promoting social justice.

**101.** Which one of the following is an example of "androcentrism" in research?
(A) A study focusing on prostate cancer.
(B) A study comparing the incomes of men and women.
(C) A study on heart disease that uses an all-male sample to generalize for all.
(D) A study led by a male researcher.

**102.** Consider the following statements regarding ethnographic methods:
**Statement I :** Ethnography is a purely quantitative research method.
**Statement II :** Feminist ethnography pays critical attention to how gender shapes the social life and culture being studied.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(D) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.

**103.** Consider the following central tenets of feminist research methodology:
(a) A commitment to a value-neutral, apolitical stance.
(b) Recognition of the researcher's positionality and the need for reflexivity.
(c) A focus on power relations at all levels of society and in the research process itself.
(d) Giving voice to marginalized experiences and perspectives.
(e) An emphasis on creating social change.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), and (c) only
(B) (b), (c), and (d), and (e) only
(C) (a), (c), and (e) only

NODIA

**70.** A researcher wants to understand the lived experience of being a first-generation female university student. The most appropriate method would be:
(A) A quantitative survey asking about their grades.
(B) A qualitative study using in-depth interviews.
(C) A laboratory experiment on study habits.
(D) A secondary analysis of university enrollment data.

**71.** Which research design is most focused on flexibility and is suitable when the research problem is not well defined?
(A) Experimental
(B) Exploratory
(C) Diagnostic
(D) Case Study

**72.** Consider the following key debates within feminist research:
(a) The tension between celebrating difference and the risk of essentialism.
(b) The appropriate role of the researcher's political commitments.
(c) The question of whether qualitative or quantitative methods are superior.
(d) The universal agreement that all research must be led by women.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), and (c) only
(B) (b), (c), and (d) only
(C) (a) and (d) only
(D) All of the above

**73.** The cyclical process in Action Research can be best described as:
(A) Hypothesis → Experiment → Conclusion
(B) Question → Literature Review → Report
(C) Plan → Act → Observe → Reflect
(D) Sample → Survey → Analyze → Generalize

**74.** A study that provides an in-depth, multi-faceted investigation of a single social media campaign's impact on young women's body image is an example of a(n):
(A) Case study
(B) Experimental study
(C) Action research project
(D) National survey

**75.** Consider the following statements regarding feminist epistemology:
**Statement I :** Feminist epistemology argues that all knowledge produced by men is invalid.
**Statement II :** Feminist epistemology critically examines the way traditional knowledge systems have privileged male perspectives and experiences.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(D) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.

**76.** The main objective of Exploratory Research is:
(A) To describe the characteristics of a population.
(B) To gain familiarity with a subject and generate ideas for future research.
(C) To test hypotheses about cause-and-effect relationships.
(D) To solve a specific, immediate problem within an organization.

**77.** "A form of self-reflective enquiry undertaken by participants in social situations in order to improve the rationality and justice of their own practices." This is a definition of:
(A) Survey Research
(B) Experimental Research
(C) Action Research
(D) Case Study

**78.** Match List I with List II and select the correct option using the codes given below:
**List I :** (Concept)
P. Feminist Epistemology
Q. Feminist Standpoint
R. Queer Theory
S. Sexist Methodology
**List II :** (Core Focus)
1. Deconstruction of stable gender/sexual identities.
2. Critique of how we know what we know.
3. Androcentrism and overgeneralization.
4. Knowledge from the perspective of the marginalized.
Codes:

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(A) Reflexivity
(B) Collaboration
(C) Empowerment
(D) Deception

**133.** Arrange the following research activities in a logical sequence for an experimental study:
(a) Analyze data to compare the outcomes of the groups.
(b) Formulate a causal hypothesis.
(c) Randomly assign participants to a control and an experimental group.
(d) Administer a treatment/intervention to the experimental group.
Which of the following represents the correct sequence?
(A) (b), (c), (d), (a)
(B) (a), (b), (c), (d)
(C) (c), (b), (d), (a)
(D) (b), (d), (c), (a)

**134.** "A research perspective that uses the marginalized or oppressed position of women to provide a less partial and less distorted vision of reality" is the definition of:
(A) Feminist Epistemology
(B) Feminist Standpoint Theory
(C) Non-Sexist Research
(D) Queer Theory

**135.** A key difference between 'sexist' and 'non-sexist' research is that the latter:
(A) Only studies women to balance previous academic biases.
(B) Guarantees feminist outcomes in every studied social area.
(C) Uses only qualitative methods for its primary data collection.
(D) Avoids overgeneralization and gender insensitivity.

**136.** Read the following statements and choose the correct answer from the options given below:
**Assertion (A) :** Action research is often described as a 'cyclical' process.
**Reason (R) :** It involves a repeating sequence of planning, acting, observing, and reflecting, where insights from one cycle inform the planning of the next.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**137.** Which of the following is the best example of a topic for a Diagnostic Research study?
(A) What are the experiences of being a woman in science?
(B) How do teenagers use social media in their daily lives?
(C) Why are sales of product X declining in the northern region?
(D) What is the relationship between income and overall happiness?

**138.** The use of 'thick description', a term coined by Clifford Geertz, is a hallmark of which research method?
(A) Ethnography
(B) Survey research
(C) Experimental research
(D) Action research

**139.** In a study on domestic help, a feminist researcher would be most interested in:
(A) The exact number of domestic helpers in a city.
(B) The efficiency of their cleaning techniques.
(C) The average cost of hiring domestic help.
(D) Power dynamics, working conditions, and lived experiences.

NODIA

**140.** Which statement accurately reflects the feminist position on the qualitative-quantitative debate?
(A) Quantitative methods are inherently oppressive and must be abandoned.
(B) Choice of method should be driven by the research question.
(C) Qualitative methods are unscientific and should not be used.
(D) Only a 50-50 mix of both methods is acceptable in any study.

**141.** Consider the following points regarding the key limitations often cited in relation to feminist research:
(a) The findings are often based on small, purposive samples, limiting generalizability.
(b) The researcher's political commitment can be perceived as a source of bias.

(C) Qualitative methods lack rigor and are therefore unsuitable for serious research.
(D) Both methods can be used in feminist ways depending on the purpose.

**88.** Read the following statements and choose the correct answer from the options given below:
**Assertion (A) :** A case study cannot be used to make broad generalizations to a whole population.
**Reason (R) :** The primary purpose of a case study is to provide a deep, holistic, and contextualized understanding of a specific, bounded case, not to achieve statistical representativeness.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**89.** "Non-sexist" research can be distinguished from "feminist" research in that non-sexist research:
(A) Is a more radical approach seeking to overthrow research paradigms.
(B) Focuses only on studying men's issues from a male perspective.
(C) Aims to eliminate bias without an explicit political commitment.
(D) Is an older term for what is now called feminist research.

**90.** A study that begins with a well-defined hypothesis and uses statistical methods to test it is an example of:
(A) Deductive reasoning
(B) Inductive reasoning
(C) Exploratory investigation
(D) Grounded theory

**91.** Arrange the typical stages of conducting a survey research project in chronological order:
(a) Administer the survey to the sample.
(b) Define research objectives and identify the target population.
(c) Analyze the data and report the findings.
(d) Design the questionnaire and select a sample.
Which of the following represents the correct sequence?
(A) (d), (b), (a), (c)
(B) (b), (d), (a), (c)
(C) (a), (c), (b), (d)
(D) (b), (a), (d), (c)

**92.** The concept of 'standpoint' in feminist research emphasizes that:
(A) All women share the same perspective.
(B) A person's social location shapes their understanding of the world.
(C) Researchers should remain detached from their subjects.
(D) Only marginalized people can conduct valid research.

**93.** Identify the defining features of Action Research from the following list:
(a) It is participatory, involving collaboration with stakeholders.
(b) It is cyclical and iterative.
(c) It aims for practical outcomes and social change.
(d) It maintains a strict separation between researcher and subject to ensure objectivity.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), and (c) only
(B) (a) and (d) only
(C) (b), (c), and (d) only
(D) All of the above

**94.** A researcher studying the impact of microcredit programs on women's empowerment decides to conduct in-depth life histories with 15 women from a single village. This approach is an example of:
(A) Quantitative survey research
(B) Experimental research
(C) Diagnostic research
(D) Qualitative case study research

**95.** In feminist research, the use of qualitative methods is often justified by the need to:
(A) Understand subjective experiences and the meanings people attach to them.
(B) Achieve statistical significance in data gathered from diverse populations.
(C) Validate pre-existing grand theories found in traditional social sciences.
(D) Control for all extraneous variables in a strictly laboratory environment.

NODIA

researcher are irrelevant to the knowledge they produce.
(b) Knowledge claims should be examined for the power relations they support or challenge.
(c) Emotion and experience can be valid sources of knowledge.
(d) The only valid form of knowledge is that which is quantifiable and replicable.
(e) Knowledge is situated and partial.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (c), and (d) only
(B) (b), (c), and (e) only
(C) (a), (d), and (e) only
(D) (b), (d), and (e) only

**62.** A limitation often associated with feminist research is the challenge of:
(A) Finding willing participants in the target demographic.
(B) Getting funding from any governmental or private source.
(C) Using any form of advanced technology in data collection.
(D) Balancing political commitment with scholarly rigor.

**63.** Which research design would be most appropriate for determining if a new teaching method (Variable A) causes an improvement in student scores (Variable B)?
(A) Experimental research
(B) Exploratory research
(C) Action research
(D) Ethnographic research

**64.** The primary aim of diagnostic research is to:
(A) Provide a descriptive picture of a situation.
(B) Identify causes of a problem and suggest potential solutions.
(C) Generate novel ideas and insights for future study.
(D) Test a hypothesis under strictly controlled conditions.

**65.** A core principle of feminist standpoint theory is that starting research from the lives of women and other marginalized groups can:
(A) Provide a less accurate but more politically correct view of reality.
(B) Reveal unexamined assumptions and biases in dominant knowledge systems.
(C) Introduce new biases that are worse than existing ones.
(D) Confirm that the dominant view of reality is the only correct one.

**66.** Which one of the following is an example of non-sexist research practice?
(A) Checking if research instruments are equally valid for men and women.
(B) Concluding that findings from a study on men apply to everyone.
(C) Treating the male experience as the standard for human experience.
(D) Using gender-specific terms like "mankind" to refer to people in general.

**67.** Read the following statements and choose the correct answer from the options given below:
**Assertion (A) :** Ethnography is a research method that aligns well with many feminist research principles.
**Reason (R) :** It prioritizes context, allows for participant voices to emerge, and requires the researcher to be reflexive about their own position and influence on the research setting.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**68.** Queer theory is critical of feminist research that:
(A) Uses qualitative methods for investigating social issues.
(B) Has a political goal centered on achieving social justice.
(C) Studies the lives and experiences of heterosexual women.
(D) Assumes a universal category of "woman" and overlooks sexuality.

**69.** In quantitative research, data is primarily in the form of:
(A) Field notes and interview transcripts.
(B) Images and videos.
(C) Numbers and statistics.
(D) Personal narratives and life histories.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(D) All of the above

**104.** The primary goal of a case study is:
(A) In-depth understanding of a specific case.
(B) Generalization to a wide population.
(C) Hypothesis testing in a lab.
(D) Rapid data collection from many.

**105.** A researcher wants to assess the prevalence of a particular attitude within a large population. Which research design is most suitable?
(A) Ethnography
(B) Case Study
(C) Survey
(D) Action Research

**106.** The concept of 'situated knowledge' in feminist epistemology implies that:
(A) Knowledge is always partial and stems from a specific social location.
(B) Knowledge is only valid if produced in a laboratory situation.
(C) All perspectives are equally valid and true.
(D) True knowledge is detached and universal.

**107.** Which of the following best distinguishes 'exploratory' from 'diagnostic' research?
(A) Exploratory research tests hypotheses, while diagnostic research formulates them.
(B) Exploratory research seeks insights, while diagnostic research focuses on causes.
(C) Exploratory research uses quantitative data, while diagnostic research uses qualitative data.
(D) Exploratory research is a form of action research, while diagnostic research is a survey.

**108.** Which is a significant ethical challenge in feminist ethnographic research?
(A) Preventing participants from becoming too friendly with the researcher.
(B) Ensuring voices are represented accurately and not just for an agenda.
(C) Publishing results that are statistically significant in academic journals.
(D) Maintaining a strictly controlled and sterile research environment.

**109.** Which of the following is an INCORRECT statement regarding action research?
(A) It is often collaborative.
(B) It aims to solve practical problems.
(C) It follows a linear, one-time process.
(D) It involves a cycle of planning and reflection.

**110.** A central argument of feminist standpoint theory is that those at the center of power have:
(A) A more objective and complete view of social reality.
(B) The same view of social reality as those at the margins.
(C) No particular view of social reality.
(D) A partial and distorted view because their position is unproblematic.

**111.** Read the following statements and choose the correct answer from the options given below:
**Assertion (A) :** Many feminist researchers are cautious about using experimental research designs.
**Reason (R) :** Experimental designs are incapable of producing any valid data about human behavior.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**112.** Queer theory's approach to identity can be best described as:
(A) Essentialist
(B) Constructionist
(C) Biologically determinist
(D) Functionalist

**113.** A study that collects and analyzes numerical data using statistical techniques is:
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
(C) Ethnographic
(D) Phenomenological

NODIA

**114.** The main purpose of a non-sexist research methodology is to:
(A) Avoid perpetuating gender stereotypes and biases in the research process.
(B) Ensure the research findings support a particular feminist theory.
(C) Exclusively hire female researchers for all

projects.
(D) Use only qualitative methods in research on gender.

**115.** Identify the characteristics of a qualitative research paradigm from the following points:
(a) Focus on understanding context and meaning.
(b) Use of methods like in-depth interviews and observation.
(c) The researcher is the primary instrument for data collection.
(d) Emphasis on predetermined variables and hypothesis testing.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a) and (d) only
(B) (c) and (d) only
(C) (a), (b), and (c) only
(D) (b) and (d) only

**116.** A researcher partners with a local women's group to identify key community problems and collaboratively design and implement solutions, studying the process along the way. This is a classic example of:
(A) Experimental research
(B) Survey research
(C) Secondary data analysis
(D) Action research

**117.** What is the fundamental question addressed by epistemology?
(A) What is the nature of reality?
(B) What is the nature of knowledge and how do we know what we know?
(C) What is the correct way to behave ethically?
(D) What is the ideal political structure?

**118.** A major debate in feminist scholarship concerns the tension between:
(A) Using computers for data analysis versus manual analysis.
(B) Diversity of experiences versus the political need for a unified standpoint.
(C) Publishing in academic journals versus popular magazines.
(D) Conducting research in urban areas versus rural areas.

**119.** A study designed to determine the relationship between hours spent on social media and self-esteem scores among adolescents is most likely:
(A) Ethnographic
(B) Action Research
(C) A Case Study
(D) Quantitative

**120.** Which of the following is NOT a criticism of traditional research from a feminist perspective?
(A) It places too much emphasis on ethical considerations.
(B) It often ignores women or renders them invisible.
(C) It often takes the male experience as the human norm.
(D) It often presents a detached, objective stance that masks a patriarchal viewpoint.

**121.** Match List I with List II and select the correct option using the codes given below:
**List I :** (Concept)
P. Sandra Harding
Q. Ann Oakley
R. Judith Butler
S. Positivism
**List II :** (Associated Idea)
1. Critique of "gender" and performativity.
2. Advocated for a "science for women" and critiqued sexist research.
3. Proponent of Standpoint Epistemology ("strong objectivity").
4. A paradigm emphasizing empirical observation and value-neutrality.
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

**122.** Which research method is most likely to use participant observation as a key data collection technique?
(A) Ethnography
(B) Survey
(C) Experiment
(D) Diagnostic study

**123.** A key characteristic of a 'case study' is that it:
(A) Studies a large number of subjects superficially.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(B) Must always be focused on a single individual.
(C) Is primarily used to establish statistical correlations.
(D) Investigates a contemporary phenomenon within its real-life context.

**124.** Consider the following statements regarding Queer Theory:
**Statement I :** Queer theory reinforces the idea of a stable, core gay or lesbian identity.
**Statement II :** Queer theory seeks to disrupt normative assumptions about the relationship between sex, gender, and desire.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(D) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.

**125.** Identify which of the following practices contribute to making a research methodology 'non-sexist':
(a) Ensuring research questions are not based on gender stereotypes.
(b) Using gender-inclusive or gender-neutral language.
(c) Testing research instruments for gender bias.
(d) Analyzing data to check for differences based on gender.
(e) Generalizing findings from a single-gender sample to the whole population.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), (c), and (d) only
(B) (b), (c), and (e) only
(C) (a), (d), and (e) only
(D) All of the above

**126.** If a researcher wants to gain preliminary insights into a new social phenomenon, the most appropriate initial approach would be:
(A) Experimental research
(B) Diagnostic research
(C) A national survey
(D) Exploratory research

**127.** The feminist argument against value-neutrality in research is that:
(A) All research is value-laden, and pretending otherwise hides dominant values.
(B) Researchers should be biased in favor of their own personal opinions.
(C) Values make research unscientific and should be avoided.
(D) Only research with feminist values is valid.

**128.** What is a primary strength of qualitative research?
(A) It allows for high generalizability across various populations.
(B) It excels at providing a deep, contextualized understanding of experience.
(C) It provides data that is easy to analyze using standard statistics.
(D) It is very quick and inexpensive for researchers to conduct.

NODIA

**129.** The concept of a "double-consciousness," often linked to the work of W.E.B. Du Bois, is analogous to the core idea of which feminist theory?
(A) Liberal feminism
(B) Feminist standpoint theory
(C) Radical feminism
(D) Postmodern feminism

**130.** An experimental study requires at least two groups: a control group and a(n) _____ group.
(A) experimental (or treatment)
(B) survey
(C) case
(D) ethnographic

**131.** A feminist researcher using survey methods might improve a traditional survey by:
(A) Only surveying women to avoid conflicting data.
(B) Using complex statistical jargon to appear more scientific.
(C) Including open-ended questions to allow participants to elaborate.
(D) Ensuring all questions reinforce traditional gender roles.

**132.** Which one of the following is NOT a core component of feminist research ethics?

(A) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1

**79.** A significant limitation of a large-scale survey, from a feminist viewpoint, is its potential to:
(A) Impose categories that don't fit women's lived realities.
(B) Be too expensive for most researchers to conduct effectively.
(C) Take too much time to analyze using modern statistical software.
(D) Be statistically insignificant compared to other research methods.

**80.** A key feature of feminist research ethics is:
(A) A hierarchical relationship between researcher and participant.
(B) A focus on non-maleficence (doing no harm) and beneficence (promoting good).
(C) The belief that deception of participants is acceptable for the greater good.
(D) A disregard for participant confidentiality in public reports.

**81.** Which of the following questions would be most characteristic of a study influenced by Queer Theory?
(A) What is the wage gap between men and women in the labor force?
(B) How do social institutions enforce heterosexuality as the only norm?
(C) What are the main causes of domestic violence in rural areas?
(D) How many women are in leadership positions in major corporations?

**82.** Consider the following examples of sexist bias in research interpretation:
(a) Describing a woman's leadership style as "emotional" but a man's as "passionate."
(b) Assuming a correlation between two variables proves causation without further evidence.
(c) Attributing women's mathematical performance to innate ability but men's to effort.
(d) Ignoring findings that contradict traditional gender stereotypes.
(e) Using different theoretical frameworks to explain the same behavior in men and women.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), and (c) only
(B) (a), (c), (d), and (e) only
(C) (b) and (e) only
(D) All of the above

**83.** The main difference between a diagnostic and an exploratory study is that a diagnostic study:
(A) Is more flexible and less structured in its research design.
(B) Does not aim to provide practical solutions for any problem.
(C) Usually starts with a specific problem or hypothesis.
(D) Is only used in the context of medical and biological science.

**84.** The idea that knowledge is not neutral but is shaped by the social, historical, and cultural context of the knower is central to:
(A) Positivism
(B) Feminist Epistemology
(C) Experimental Design
(D) Quantitative Analysis

**85.** A researcher using a feminist ethnographic approach would likely:
(A) Remain a detached observer and avoid interaction with the community.
(B) Focus only on quantitative data like income and household size.
(C) Pay special attention to power dynamics and hidden voices.
(D) Try to impose their own cultural values on the community.

**86.** A research design that involves a pre-test, an intervention, and a post-test is characteristic of:
(A) Case study research
(B) Experimental research
(C) Exploratory research
(D) Ethnography

**87.** Which statement best represents a feminist critique of the quantitative/qualitative divide?
(A) The divide is absolute and one must choose a side.
(B) Quantitative methods are inherently patriarchal and must be rejected.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(c) It is fundamentally incapable of producing reliable knowledge.
(d) The emphasis on subjectivity can make replication difficult.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), and (d) only
(B) (c) and (d) only
(C) (a) and (c) only
(D) (b) and (d) only

**142.** A case study is defined as an empirical inquiry that:
(A) Manipulates variables to determine causality.
(B) Collects data from a large, representative sample.
(C) Solves an immediate organizational problem.
(D) Investigates a phenomenon in-depth in its real-world context.

**143.** Consider the following statements regarding standpoint theory:
**Statement I :** Standpoint theory posits that a person's social location provides them with a potential standpoint, but this standpoint must be 'achieved' through critical consciousness.
**Statement II :** According to standpoint theory, the perspectives of dominant groups are considered the most objective.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

**144.** The primary goal of queer theory in research is to:
(A) Catalogue different sexual practices among global populations.
(B) Deconstruct binaries and norms related to gender and sexuality.
(C) Establish a hierarchical order of modern sexual identities.
(D) Promote a single unified political agenda for all LGBTQ people.

**145.** A researcher designs a study to find out the percentage of women in a state who have faced workplace harassment. The most appropriate research design would be:
(A) Ethnography
(B) Case Study
(C) Survey
(D) Experimental

**146.** A major ethical principle in feminist research is reciprocity, which means:
(A) The researcher should give something back to participants.
(B) The researcher should maintain a strict, one-way flow of information.
(C) Participants should be paid a standard rate for their time.
(D) Research findings should be kept confidential from the participants.

NODIA

**147.** What distinguishes action research from other research methods?
(A) Its exclusive use of quantitative data in sociological analysis.
(B) Its aim to produce theory with no concern for practice.
(C) Its commitment to studying a system and trying to change it.
(D) Its strict adherence to a linear, non-iterative research process.

**148.** The term 'sexist' in 'sexist research methodology' refers to bias that:
(A) Excludes men from research.
(B) Is only perpetrated by male researchers.
(C) Uses a mix of qualitative and quantitative methods.
(D) Is based on stereotypes and androcentric assumptions.

**149.** In qualitative research, the researcher is often considered the 'instrument' because:
(A) They use many complex technical instruments during the study.
(B) They are an objective, un-biased tool of measurement.
(C) Their skills and interpretations are central to data collection.
(D) They are easily replaceable without affecting the study results.

(C) Underlying philosophical assumptions.
(D) Relationship between researcher and subject.

**169.** Which of the following describes a key contribution of feminist standpoint theory?
(A) It proved only women can conduct research about women.
(B) It established a single, unified research method for feminists.
(C) It showed claims to objectivity often masked male perspectives.
(D) It rejected the use of any empirical evidence.

**170.** A study that cannot determine cause-and-effect but can show that two variables are related is known as:
(A) An correlational study
(B) An experimental study
(C) An ethnographic study
(D) An action research study

**171.** In feminist research, the relationship between the researcher and the 'researched' is ideally characterized by:
(A) Hierarchy and authority.
(B) Detachment and objectivity.
(C) Anonymity and distance.
(D) Collaboration and trust.

**172.** A school principal works with teachers to research, implement, and evaluate a new anti-bullying program. This is a practical application of:
(A) Case study method
(B) Action research
(C) Experimental design
(D) Survey methodology

**173.** What is meant by 'gender insensitivity' in research?
(A) The use of inappropriate humor in a research report.
(B) The deliberate exclusion of one gender from a study.
(C) The failure to consider gender as a potentially significant variable.
(D) A research design that is sensitive to cultural differences.

**174.** Which research approach would be most appropriate for answering how concept of 'family' is negotiated within same-sex partnerships?
(A) A quantitative survey on national marriage statistics.
(B) A controlled experiment on parental effectiveness.
(C) A diagnostic study on fluctuating divorce rates.
(D) A qualitative study using in-depth interviews.

**175.** Consider the following statements:
**Statement I :** A key limitation of feminist research is that its explicit political commitments can lead to accusations of bias.
**Statement II :** Feminist researchers argue that traditional research is also political, but its politics are hidden under a guise of neutrality.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(D) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.

**176.** The strength of experimental research lies in its ability to:
(A) Provide a rich, holistic understanding of a phenomenon.
(B) Establish cause-and-effect relationships.
(C) Be conducted in a natural, real-world setting.
(D) Explore new topics about which little is known.

**177.** A critique of early ethnography by feminists is that it often presented:
(A) Too much quantitative data and statistical charts.
(B) A male-biased view, ignoring women's spheres of life.
(C) A culture as being too egalitarian for the time period.
(D) The researcher's own story instead of the culture studied.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

**159.** The 'standpoint' in feminist standpoint theory is acquired through:
(A) Process of struggling against oppression and reflection.
(B) Birthright as a person of the female gender.
(C) A university education in the field of feminism.
(D) An objective and detached observation of society.

**160.** Which of these is an example of a research question for an exploratory study?
(A) Does a specific drug reduce blood pressure in patients?
(B) What is it like to be an elderly person using the internet?
(C) What is the exact percentage of people who will vote?
(D) Why has the productivity in our factory decreased?

**161.** A key argument from Queer Theory that challenges some forms of feminism is that:
(A) Gender is not as important as class in social hierarchy.
(B) Focusing on 'woman' can reinforce binaries and heteronormativity.
(C) Qualitative research is not a valid scholarly pursuit.
(D) Women are not an oppressed group in the modern world.

**162.** A researcher is asked to determine the most frequent reasons for patient dissatisfaction at a hospital. This calls for a(n):
(A) Diagnostic study
(B) Experimental study
(C) Exploratory study
(D) Ethnographic study

**163.** A defining feature of a survey is its reliance on:
(A) Participant observation in natural settings.
(B) The manipulation of variables in labs.
(C) A structured questionnaire or interview schedule.
(D) A single, in-depth case study.

**164.** What is a primary ethical concern when conducting ethnographic research?
(A) Making sure the sample size is large enough for analysis.
(B) Replicating the study exactly in a different culture.
(C) Controlling all external variables affecting the culture.
(D) Ensuring anonymity and confidentiality of informants.

**165.** Read the following statements and choose the correct answer from the options given below:
**Assertion (A) :** Feminist research often prioritizes depth and context over breadth and generalizability.
**Reason (R) :** Methods like in-depth interviews and case studies, which are common in feminist research, are designed to uncover nuanced meanings and lived realities that large-scale surveys might miss.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**166.** A researcher who studies the world by immersing themselves in a community to understand it from the 'native's point of view' is conducting:
(A) An experiment
(B) Ethnography
(C) A survey
(D) A diagnostic study

**167.** Which of the following is NOT a goal of feminist research?
(A) To challenge patriarchal ideology.
(B) To empower women and other marginalized groups.
(C) To make women's experiences and perspectives visible.
(D) To produce knowledge that reinforces existing power structures.

**168.** Which of the following a key difference between quantitative and qualitative research lies in their:
(A) All of the above.
(B) Use of data.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**150.** A limitation of exploratory research is that:
(A) It is too structured and rigid in its design.
(B) It can rarely provide definitive answers or test hypotheses.
(C) It is only suitable for testing causal relationships in labs.
(D) It always involves a large, random sample of respondents.

**151.** Which of the following is a primary concept of feminist epistemology?
(A) The "view from nowhere" is the ideal scientific perspective.
(B) Emotion has no place in the pursuit of knowledge.
(C) The scientific method is free from social and political influence.
(D) Knowledge is "situated" and influenced by social position.

**152.** Identify the statements that correctly describe the purpose and nature of a Case Study:
(a) To explore a 'bounded system' (a case) in depth.
(b) To collect data from multiple sources like interviews, observations, and documents.
(c) To produce findings that are immediately generalizable to a large population.
(d) To understand an issue or phenomenon in a real-life context.
(e) To test a causal hypothesis through the manipulation of variables.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), and (d) only
(B) (c), (d), and (e) only
(C) (a), (c), and (e) only
(D) (b) and (e) only

**153.** A researcher studies the process of a women's self-help group and actively helps them develop strategies to lobby local government for better sanitation. This is an example of:
(A) Survey research
(B) Experimental research
(C) Action research
(D) Diagnostic research

**154.** What is the most significant difference between feminist research and non-sexist research?
(A) Feminist research has an explicit political agenda for social transformation.
(B) Non-sexist research only uses quantitative methods.
(C) Non-sexist research is only conducted by men.
(D) Feminist research completely rejects scientific principles.

NODIA

**155.** A study that explores how language in medical textbooks reinforces gender stereotypes would draw from:
(A) Experimental research design and lab-based testing.
(B) Action research principles for immediate social change.
(C) A large-scale quantitative survey of medical professionals.
(D) Feminist epistemology and discourse analysis.

**156.** In an experimental design, the variable that is manipulated by the researcher is called the:
(A) Dependent variable
(B) Independent variable
(C) Control variable
(D) Extraneous variable

**157.** A major debate in feminist methodology revolves around 'essentialism', which is the idea that:
(A) All research must be essential for social change.
(B) It is essential to use both qualitative and quantitative methods.
(C) There is a single, monolithic 'woman's experience' or nature.
(D) The essence of good research is objectivity.

**158.** Match List I with List II and select the correct option using the codes given below:
**List I :** (Methodology)
P. Quantitative Survey
Q. Ethnography
R. Experimental Research
S. Qualitative Interview Study
**List II :** (Primary Data Form)
1. Field notes, participant observation records.
2. Numeric data from pre- and post-tests.
3. Transcribed text from audio recordings.
4. Coded responses from a questionnaire.
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

**178.** Identify factors central to a queer theoretical approach in research:
(a) Stabilizing identity categories for analytical clarity.
(b) Challenging the supposed naturalness of heterosexuality.
(c) Focusing on the performative nature of gender.
(d) Deconstructing binary oppositions like male/female and hetero/homo.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), and (c) only
(B) (a) and (d) only
(C) (b), (c), and (d) only
(D) All of the above

**179.** A researcher undertaking a 'diagnostic' study is primarily concerned with:
(A) Creating new theory in a sociology department.
(B) Describing a culture in detail for an book.
(C) Discovering the cause of a problem.
(D) Testing a causal hypothesis in a lab.

**180.** The process of the researcher examining their own biases and assumptions and their effect on the research is called:
(A) Triangulation
(B) Generalization
(C) Correlation
(D) Reflexivity

**181.** A 'case' in case study research is best defined as:
(A) A legal proceeding in a courtroom.
(B) A container for research equipment.
(C) A contemporary phenomenon in context.
(D) A single survey respondent in a study.

**182.** A major contribution of feminist epistemology has been to:
(A) Invent a new scientific method for physics.
(B) Highlight ways in which knowledge is gendered.
(C) Argue that objectivity is impossible to achieve.
(D) Prove women are more emotional thinkers than men.

**183.** In the context of research, 'sexist' language would be using a term like:
(A) "Chairperson"
(B) "Police officer"
(C) "They" as a singular pronoun.
(D) "Mankind" to refer to all humanity.

**184.** Arrange the following research designs in order from most flexible to most rigid:
(a) Experimental Research
(b) Exploratory Research
(c) Survey Research
Which of the following represents the correct sequence?
(A) (a), (c), (b)
(B) (c), (b), (a)
(C) (b), (c), (a)
(D) (b), (a), (c)

**185.** The defining feature of Action Research is its focus on:
(A) Historical analysis of past events.
(B) Replicating findings in a controlled setting.
(C) Solving a problem through a cyclical process.
(D) Describing a large population statistically.

**186.** Which statement best captures the feminist standpoint theory argument?
(A) The oppressed have a motivation to understand the world, which leads to fuller knowledge.
(B) A woman's perspective is automatically a feminist standpoint.
(C) Only women can research women in any context.
(D) All standpoints are equally partial, so no one view is better.

**187.** A researcher wants to understand the unique culture and social structure of a specific remote tribe. The most appropriate research method would be:
(A) A quantitative survey
(B) A controlled experiment
(C) Action research
(D) Ethnography

**188.** In the debate between qualitative and quantitative research, which of the following is a common criticism of quantitative methods?
(A) They are too subjective for academic use.
(B) They can oversimplify complex social phenomena.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(C) The findings cannot be generalized to anyone.
(D) The sample sizes are too small for results.

**189.** Identify practices a researcher committed to a non-sexist methodology would engage in:
(a) Carefully examining research instruments for gender-biased language or concepts.
(b) Considering gender as a key social variable in analysis.
(c) Avoiding generalizations from one gender to all people.
(d) Interpreting findings in a way that is not based on gender stereotypes.
(e) Believing that men are incapable of conducting non-sexist research.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), [c], and (d) only
(B) (b), (c), and (d), and (e) only
(C) (a), (c), and (e) only
(D) All of the above

**190.** What is a primary objective of a survey?
(A) To provide a deep, contextual understanding of a single case.
(B) To manipulate variables to establish cause and effect.
(C) To create social change through participation.
(D) To describe population characteristics based on sample.

**191.** A key limitation of the experimental method in social sciences is:
(A) Difficulty of controlling all relevant social variables.
(B) Its inability to produce any numerical data.
(C) The small sample sizes it typically uses.
(D) Its over-reliance on participant observation.

**192.** Consider the following statements regarding feminist research:
**Statement I :** Feminist research is a uniform methodology with a single set of prescribed rules.
**Statement II :** Feminist research is diverse, but unified by a shared political commitment to challenging gender inequality.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(D) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.

**193.** The research design that is best suited for gaining initial familiarity with an issue is:
(A) Experimental
(B) Exploratory
(C) Diagnostic
(D) Descriptive

NODIA

**194.** From a feminist standpoint perspective, "strong objectivity" is achieved by:
(A) Starting research from marginalized lives to identify biases.
(B) Ignoring the researcher's own position and values.
(C) Using only quantitative data and statistical tests.
(D) Replicating procedures of the natural sciences.

**195.** Match List I with List II and select the correct option using the codes given below:
**List I :** (Research Term)
P. Reflexivity
Q. Androcentrism
R. Generalizability
S. Triangulation
**List II :** (Brief Description)
1. Using multiple methods or data sources to corroborate findings.
2. The extent to which findings can be applied to a larger population.
3. A male-centered perspective.
4. Critically examining one's own role and influence as a researcher.
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

**196.** The main problem Queer Theory identifies with the category 'woman' is that it often implicitly assumes the woman is:
(A) Working-class, of color, and lesbian.
(B) Politically conservative in her views.
(C) Uninterested in political change.

(D) White, middle-class, and heterosexual.

**197.** Which method would be least appropriate for an exploratory study?
(A) Literature review of existing papers.
(B) In-depth interviews with key informants.
(C) A highly structured large-scale survey.
(D) Focus group discussions with participants.

**198.** The primary purpose of ethnography is to:
(A) Test a specific hypothesis under controlled conditions.
(B) Provide a detailed description of a culture or group.
(C) Survey a large population to find correlations.
(D) Solve an immediate organizational problem.

**199.** A 'limitation' of a research study refers to:
(A) The positive contributions of the research study.
(B) The summary of the key findings in the report.
(C) The list of references used throughout the study.
(D) Weaknesses of the research design or findings.

**200.** A feminist researcher is most likely to criticize a survey for:
(A) Having pre-set answer categories that may not capture reality.
(B) Being too expensive for small university departments.
(C) Using a large sample that is too difficult to manage.
(D) Generating quantifiable data for statistical analysis.

**201.** Read the following statements and choose the correct answer from the options given below:
**Assertion (A) :** The selection of a research problem is not a value-free act.
**Reason (R) :** What a society or a researcher considers "problematic" and worthy of study is shaped by prevailing social values, political priorities, and power relations.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

**202.** What is the key focus of Diagnostic Research?
(A) Finding the cause of a specific problem.
(B) Developing new theoretical concepts for study.
(C) Describing the characteristics of a population.
(D) Observing a culture from an insider's view.

**203.** Which of the following is a hallmark of the Action Research cycle?
(A) A strict separation between research and practice.
(B) A linear progression from question to conclusion.
(C) An exclusive focus on historical documents.
(D) An iterative process of action and reflection.

**204.** "Is there a relationship between gender and promotion rates in Company X?" This question is most suitable for what type of study?
(A) An ethnographic study
(B) A quantitative correlational study
(C) An action research project
(D) An exploratory study

**205.** The primary weakness of a case study research design is:
(A) Its inability to provide in-depth information.
(B) Its strict requirement for quantitative data.
(C) The limited scope for generalizing findings.
(D) The speed with which it can be completed.

**206.** In feminist methodology, "giving voice" refers to:
(A) Literally providing a microphone to participants.
(B) Speaking on behalf of participants without input.
(C) Publishing anonymous survey results online.
(D) Creating opportunities for marginalized expression.

**207.** A research project that is highly flexible in its design and is meant to provide insight for later research is called:
(A) Exploratory
(B) Experimental

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**228.** Which of the following research methods is inherently cyclical?
(A) Survey research
(B) Experimental research
(C) Case study research
(D) Action research

**229.** Queer Theory would critique a research question on "differences between homosexual and heterosexual parenting styles" because:
(A) It ignores the role of economics in families.
(B) It is impossible to study parenting.
(C) It treats categories as stable and binary.
(D) It is not a feminist question by definition.

**230.** A strength of survey research is its ability to provide high _____, while a weakness is its potential for low _____.
(A) depth; cost
(B) generalizability; contextual validity
(C) subjectivity; objectivity
(D) context; reliability

**231.** A defining characteristic of a 'case study' is that it is an in-depth study of a:
(A) Large population
(B) Causal relationship
(C) Historical trend
(D) Bounded system

**232.** A researcher examining how gender is 'performed' in daily interactions, challenging the idea of a fixed gender identity, is drawing upon:
(A) Queer theory
(B) Feminist standpoint theory
(C) Action research
(D) Experimental design

**233.** Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of feminist research?
(A) A commitment to social change.
(B) An emphasis on the researcher's reflexivity.
(C) A critical stance toward traditional claims of objectivity.
(D) A rigid adherence to a value-neutral scientific model.

**234.** The main purpose of a diagnostic research design is to:
(A) Determine the frequency or cause of a problem.
(B) Explore a new field of study.
(C) Test a causal hypothesis in a lab.
(D) Describe a culture in depth.

**235.** The argument that marginalized groups have a unique perspective that can lead to more complete knowledge is central to:
(A) Experimental research
(B) Survey research
(C) Positivism
(D) Feminist standpoint theory

**236.** A feminist researcher's choice between qualitative and quantitative methods should primarily be determined by:
(A) A dogmatic belief in the superiority of one method.
(B) The research question and the specific context.
(C) The availability of statistical software for analysis.
(D) The gender of the research participants.

**237.** The cyclical nature of action research (plan-act-observe-reflect) makes it:
(A) A linear process
(B) A strictly quantitative method
(C) An iterative and evolving process
(D) A method unconcerned with practical outcomes

NODIA

**238.** Overgeneralizing findings from an all-male sample to the entire population is an example of:
(A) Reflexivity
(B) Non-sexist research
(C) A good case study
(D) Androcentrism

**239.** A key debate within feminist research is the tension between recognizing 'difference' among women and:
(A) The need for political solidarity and identity.
(B) The goal of achieving statistical significance.
(C) The principles of experimental design.
(D) The cost of conducting research.

**240.** The main goal of ethnography is to understand a social group or culture from:
(A) An external, objective viewpoint.
(B) An 'insider's' point of view.

researcher's career.
(B) To prove a political point regardless of data.
(C) To be mindful of power and avoid exploitation.
(D) To maintain distance by avoiding interaction.

**218.** The main strength of a case study is its:
(A) Depth and contextual richness
(B) Generalizability to populations
(C) Ability to establish causality
(D) Speed and low cost for research

**219.** One of the main debates surrounding feminist standpoint theory is:
(A) Whether it is too focused on empirical data.
(B) Whether it is compatible with quantitative research.
(C) Whether it can be used to study men.
(D) Whether it essentializes "women's experience".

**220.** Which of these is a defining characteristic of quantitative research?
(A) In-depth interviews
(B) Measurement and statistical analysis
(C) Participant observation
(D) Subjective interpretation

**221.** A feminist analysis of traditional ethnographic accounts would likely focus on:
(A) The statistical accuracy of population counts.
(B) The quality of the camera used for films.
(C) The ways male ethnographers misinterpreted women.
(D) The failure to use experimental lab controls.

**222.** Identify which of the following principles are fundamental to understanding feminist research:
(a) Research is a political act.
(b) The goal is to produce value-free, neutral knowledge.
(c) The researcher's identity and positionality (reflexivity) are important parts of the process.
(d) The research process should, where possible, be empowering for participants.
(e) It seeks to challenge patriarchal structures of knowledge.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), and (c) only
(B) (b), (c), and (d) only
(C) (a), (c), (d), and (e) only
(D) (b) and (e) only

**223.** An investigation into the life of a single, celebrated female scientist to understand the challenges she faced would be an example of a(n):
(A) Case study
(B) Survey
(C) Experiment
(D) Action research project

**224.** A key criticism of experimental research from a feminist perspective is that:
(A) It generates too much data for analysis.
(B) Artificiality does not reflect power dynamics.
(C) It is too easy to conduct for researchers.
(D) It can only study individuals, not groups.

**225.** A researcher using a non-sexist approach to studying parenting would:
(A) Only interview mothers, as they are primary caregivers.
(B) Ask both mothers and fathers about childcare duties.
(C) Only interview fathers to correct for past bias.
(D) Assume parenting styles are identical for all.

**226.** What is the main objective of exploratory research?
(A) To gain insights in an area where little is known.
(B) To test a specific, pre-formulated hypothesis.
(C) To determine the cause of a well-defined problem.
(D) To measure the prevalence of a social phenomenon.

**227.** A feminist epistemological position would argue that:
(A) Objectivity is achieved by removing social values.
(B) The social identity of the knower is irrelevant.
(C) Who is a 'knower' and what is 'knowledge' are political.
(D) Truth is universal and discoverable by science.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(C) Diagnostic
(D) Descriptive

**208.** Which concept is central to feminist critiques of traditional objectivity?
(A) Positivism
(B) Situated knowledge
(C) Hypothesis testing
(D) Random sampling

**209.** A study on the effectiveness of a new advertisement campaign involves showing one group the ad and another group a neutral video. This is a(n):
(A) Case study
(B) Experiment
(C) Survey
(D) Ethnography

**210.** What is a key tenet of non-sexist research?
(A) That gender is a variable and stereotypes are avoided.
(B) That research should actively work to dismantle patriarchy.
(C) That only women can conduct research on women.
(D) That quantitative methods are inherently sexist.

**211.** Identify the characteristics of the ethnographic method from the following list:
(a) Typically involves long-term immersion in the field.
(b) Aims for a deep, holistic understanding of a culture or group.
(c) Uses participant observation as a key technique.
(d) Primarily relies on statistical analysis of large datasets.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), and (c) only
(B) (b), (c), and (d) only
(C) (a) and (d) only
(D) All of the above

**212.** Feminist standpoint theory claims that a standpoint from the lives of the oppressed is epistemically advantageous because it can make visible:
(A) The universal truths of human nature.
(B) The natural superiority of the oppressed.
(C) The flaws in all qualitative research.
(D) The workings of power and dominant culture.

**213.** Consider the following statements regarding action research:
**Statement I :** Action research is primarily concerned with contributing to abstract theory.
**Statement II :** Action research is a participatory process aimed at solving a practical problem and generating knowledge through practice.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(D) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.

**214.** Queer theory contributes to research methodology by encouraging researchers to:
(A) Focus only on the experiences of LGBTQ individuals.
(B) Question and denaturalize all identity categories.
(C) Use exclusively quantitative methods for data.
(D) Find a single cause for non-normative sexualities.

**215.** A survey question that asks, "What is your opinion on the performance of our congressmen?" could be critiqued as sexist because it:
(A) Is too political for a research survey.
(B) Is an open-ended question.
(C) Is not relevant to most people.
(D) Uses gender-exclusive language.

**216.** The research design that would be most appropriate to answer why has there been a sudden increase in staff turnover is:
(A) Diagnostic
(B) Exploratory
(C) Experimental
(D) Ethnographic

**217.** A primary ethical responsibility of a feminist researcher is:
(A) To ensure the research benefits the

NODIA

(C) The perspective of the researcher's culture.
(D) A purely historical perspective.

**241.** A study that measures the numerical relationship between two variables, without manipulating them, is best described as:
(A) Experimental
(B) Correlational
(C) Ethnographic
(D) Action Research

**242.** Consider the following statements regarding case studies:
**Statement I :** Case studies are strong in internal validity and providing deep context.
**Statement II :** Case studies are weak in external validity or generalizability.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

**243.** The "problem of speaking for others" is a significant ethical and methodological limitation in:
(A) Experimental research
(B) Quantitative survey research
(C) Feminist and ethnographic research
(D) Statistical analysis

**244.** A research method that aims to be collaborative, practical, and emancipatory is:
(A) Survey Research
(B) Experimental Research
(C) Secondary Analysis
(D) Action Research

**245.** Identify the statements that reflect valid critiques or limitations of feminist research methodologies:
(a) The potential for the researcher's values to bias the study.
(b) The difficulty in replicating studies that rely heavily on researcher subjectivity.
(c) The tendency to use small, non-random samples, which limits generalizability.
(d) The claim that all traditional science is worthless and should be discarded.
(e) The challenge of balancing academic rigor with political activism.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), and (c), and (e) only
(B) (d) and (e) only
(C) (a), (b), and (d) only
(D) All of the above

**246.** What is the fundamental goal of non-sexist research?
(A) To prove the superiority of women.
(B) To eliminate gender bias from the research process.
(C) To use only qualitative methods for investigation.
(D) To ensure research has a feminist political outcome.

NODIA

**247.** The primary purpose of an experimental research design is to:
(A) Explore a new area of inquiry.
(B) Provide a rich description of a social setting.
(C) Solve an immediate practical problem.
(D) Test a hypothesis about a cause-and-effect relationship.

**248.** Feminist epistemology challenges the traditional idea that the ideal "knower" is:
(A) Disembodied, detached, and autonomous.
(B) Situated and embodied within a context.
(C) Emotional and caring toward their subjects.
(D) Politically engaged with their research topic.

**249.** A researcher studying how language in job advertisements can discourage women from applying would be conducting research informed by:
(A) An experimental paradigm
(B) An action research model
(C) A feminist and non-sexist framework
(D) A purely quantitative approach

**250.** The core difference between exploratory and diagnostic research is that exploratory research is used to _____, while diagnostic research is used to _____.
(A) formulate problems; find causes for specific problems
(B) test hypotheses; formulate them for future studies

*because their social position provides them with a 'double consciousness'—an awareness of both the dominant worldview and the reality of their own oppression. From their vantage point, the underlying power structures and inequalities that are often invisible to or taken for granted by the powerful become visible. For example, a low-wage female worker has a different and arguably more critical understanding of economic exploitation than a corporate CEO. However, a standpoint is not simply an experience; it is an achieved political consciousness that requires both experience of oppression and a critical, analytical engagement with that experience. Thus, not every woman automatically holds a feminist standpoint; it must be actively developed through reflection and struggle.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**261.** What is the core proposition of Feminist Standpoint Theory?
(A) Only women can produce valid knowledge about society.
(B) All perspectives are equally valid and there is no way to judge between them.
(C) Objective reality can be accessed through neutral observation.
(D) The experiences of marginalized groups offer a privileged basis for knowledge.

**262.** According to standpoint theory, why do oppressed groups have a potentially less distorted view of social relations?
(A) Because they have no investment in the current social system.
(B) Because their social position makes underlying power structures more visible.
(C) Because they are inherently more intelligent and objective.
(D) Because they reject all forms of traditional knowledge.

**263.** The paragraph distinguishes between an 'experience' and a 'standpoint'. A standpoint is described as:
(A) The raw, unanalyzed experience of being a woman.
(B) A natural and automatic perspective held by all oppressed people.
(C) An achieved political consciousness requiring critical analysis.
(D) A view from a neutral, objective position.

**264.** The concept of 'double consciousness' in the context of standpoint theory refers to:
(A) The difficulty of making decisions under oppressive conditions.
(B) A state of confusion about one's identity.
(C) The ability to speak two languages fluently.
(D) An awareness of both the dominant worldview and the reality of oppression.

**265.** Based on the passage, a feminist standpoint theorist would most likely argue that:
(A) All knowledge is partial, but some perspectives are more revealing of social inequality.
(B) A corporate CEO's view of the economy is the most accurate one.
(C) To achieve a feminist standpoint, one must reject all personal experience.
(D) The goal of research is to find a single, unified truth.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*The distinction between sexist and non-sexist research methodology lies at the heart of feminist critiques of the social sciences. Sexist research methodology is characterized by practices that ignore, misrepresent, or perpetuate stereotypes about gender. This can manifest in several ways: androcentrism, where male experience is treated as the universal norm; overgeneralization, where findings from an all-male sample are applied to the entire population; gender insensitivity, which ignores the role of gender as a significant social variable; and double standards, where the same behavior is evaluated differently depending on whether it is exhibited by a man or a woman. In contrast, a non-sexist research methodology actively works to counteract these biases. It involves a conscious effort to use gender-inclusive language, ensure representative sampling that includes diverse groups of women and men, and analyze gender as a crucial variable in its own right. A non-sexist approach also questions the very categories and concepts used in research, asking whether they are laden with gendered assumptions. For example, instead of simply asking about 'head of household' income, a*

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

*a male-centric perspective. It challenges the notion of a generic, universal 'knower' who is disembodied, rational, and detached, arguing that this figure is implicitly male and of a dominant social class. Feminist epistemologists assert that all knowledge is socially situated, meaning that what one knows and how one knows it are shaped by one's experiences, social position, and embodied existence. Consequently, they scrutinize concepts like objectivity, rationality, and evidence, re-evaluating them from a perspective that acknowledges the influence of power and social location. Rather than discarding objectivity altogether, many feminist epistemologists seek to redefine it as a form of 'strong objectivity' which includes a critical examination of the social values and interests that shape research. It posits that knowledge generated from the margins, from the standpoints of oppressed groups, can provide a more complete and less distorted picture of reality because those on the margins must understand both their own world and the world of the dominant group to survive. This approach does not claim that women's experiences automatically grant them a superior truth, but that their perspectives are a critical and necessary resource for achieving a more adequate and comprehensive understanding of the world.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**256.** What is the central argument of feminist epistemology as described in the passage?
(A) Knowledge should only be produced by female researchers.
(B) All knowledge is socially situated and influenced by one's position.
(C) Traditional objectivity is the most reliable path to truth.
(D) The generic, universal 'knower' is an ideal to which all researchers should aspire.

**257.** How do feminist epistemologists view the traditional, disembodied 'knower'?
(A) As a universally achievable and desirable standard.
(B) As an accurate representation of female researchers.
(C) As a concept that ensures value-neutral research.
(D) As an implicitly male and socially dominant figure.

**258.** According to the paragraph, what does 'strong objectivity' in a feminist context entail?
(A) A critical examination of the social values shaping research.
(B) A complete rejection of the concept of objectivity.
(C) A stricter adherence to positivist research methods.
(D) An objective standard achievable only by marginalized groups.

**259.** The passage suggests that knowledge from the margins is valuable because:
(A) It is inherently more truthful and infallible than dominant knowledge.
(B) It is easier to gather data from oppressed groups.
(C) People on the margins must understand both dominant and marginalized worlds.
(D) It is completely free from any form of social or political bias.

**260.** Which statement best summarizes the feminist epistemological critique of traditional knowledge?
(A) It scrutinizes the hidden male-centric biases in what is considered 'universal' knowledge.
(B) It argues that traditional knowledge is entirely false and without value.
(C) It claims that traditional methods are inefficient for data collection.
(D) It proposes replacing all existing knowledge with a new canon created by women.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*Feminist standpoint theory, a key development within feminist epistemology, proposes that the lived experiences of women and other marginalized groups provide a unique and privileged starting point for knowledge construction. It argues against the idea of a single, objective reality that can be accessed from a neutral, 'view from nowhere'. Instead, it posits that all knowledge is partial and situated, but that the standpoints of the oppressed offer a more complete and less distorted view of social relations than the standpoints of the dominant groups. This is not because marginalized individuals are inherently wiser, but*

NODIA

(C) By avoiding statistical analysis to remain qualitative.
(D) By rejecting the use of surveys entirely as they are positivist tools.

**284.** The passage suggests that a feminist analysis of survey data would primarily aim to:
(A) Uncover hidden patterns of inequality to challenge patriarchal structures.
(B) Confirm existing mainstream theories about gender.
(C) Provide a simple description of the data without interpretation.
(D) Focus only on the experiences that conform to the researcher's hypothesis.

**285.** What is the main argument of the paragraph regarding conventional research methods?
(A) They are fundamentally incompatible with feminist research goals.
(B) They are superior to methods developed specifically by feminists.
(C) They can be reclaimed and transformed for use in feminist scholarship.
(D) They should only be used in their original, unmodified forms.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*Feminist research methodologies engage critically with a range of research designs, including diagnostic, experimental, and action research, adapting them to serve the goal of gender justice. Diagnostic research, which aims to determine the cause of a specific problem, can be employed from a feminist perspective to uncover the systemic roots of gender inequality within a particular institution or community, moving beyond surface-level symptoms. While experimental research, with its emphasis on control and manipulation, is often viewed with suspicion due to its positivist origins, some feminist scholars see potential in its use for evaluating the effectiveness of interventions aimed at promoting equity, such as a new educational program to combat gender stereotyping. This requires careful ethical consideration of power dynamics in the experimental setup. However, it is action research that resonates most strongly with the transformative goals of feminism. Feminist action research is a participatory and cyclical process where researchers and community members collaborate as equals to identify problems, formulate and implement solutions, and collectively reflect on the outcomes. This approach breaks down the hierarchy between the researcher and the 'researched,' empowering participants to become agents of their own change and ensuring that the research directly contributes to tangible improvements in their lives.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**286.** How might a feminist researcher use a diagnostic research design?
(A) To test the effectiveness of a new social intervention.
(B) To collaborate with a community to implement change.
(C) To provide a rich, narrative description of a single individual's life.
(D) To uncover the systemic roots of gender inequality in a specific context.

**287.** According to the paragraph, why is action research particularly resonant with feminist goals?
(A) Because it is the most objective and value-neutral research design.
(B) Because it prioritizes the researcher's expert knowledge over community experience.
(C) Because it is a participatory process aimed at empowering participants and creating change.
(D) Because it relies exclusively on quantitative data and statistical analysis.

**288.** The passage suggests that feminist use of experimental research requires:
(A) A complete rejection of its positivist origins.
(B) Careful ethical consideration of the power dynamics involved.
(C) Strict adherence to traditional control group designs without modification.
(D) The exclusion of male participants from the experiment.

**289.** What key feature distinguishes feminist action research from more traditional research approaches?
(A) The researcher remains a detached, objective observer.
(B) The research findings are kept confidential

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

*non-sexist approach might explore the economic contributions of all household members. The goal is not merely to 'add women and stir' into existing frameworks, but to fundamentally transform the research process to produce more accurate and equitable knowledge.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**266.** Which of the following is described in the paragraph as a characteristic of sexist research methodology?
(A) Using gender-inclusive language.
(B) Applying findings from an all-male sample to the general population.
(C) Analyzing gender as a crucial social variable.
(D) Ensuring representative sampling of diverse groups.

**267.** What does the term 'androcentrism' signify within the context of sexist research?
(A) Research that is conducted exclusively by male scholars.
(B) Treating the male experience as the universal human standard.
(C) A focus on biological differences between sexes.
(D) A methodology that gives equal weight to all gender perspectives.

**268.** A non-sexist research methodology, as outlined in the passage, aims to:
(A) Transform the research process to produce more equitable knowledge.
(B) Focus research exclusively on women's issues.
(C) Ignore gender as a variable to avoid bias.
(D) Prove that women are superior to men in all social aspects.

**269.** The phrase 'add women and stir' is used to critique a research approach that:
(A) Fundamentally transforms the research framework to be more inclusive.
(B) Is considered the gold standard for non-sexist research.
(C) Includes women in a study without challenging the underlying male-centered assumptions.
(D) Focuses exclusively on creating new theories based on women's experiences.

**270.** An example of a non-sexist research practice mentioned in the paragraph would be:
(A) Using an all-female sample to study general economic trends.
(B) Applying a double standard when evaluating the behaviour of men and women.
(C) Ignoring the gender of participants to ensure objectivity.
(D) Exploring the economic contributions of all household members, not just the 'head'.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

NODIA

*Feminist ethnography has emerged as a powerful methodological approach that re-envisions the traditional practice of ethnography through a gender-critical lens. While traditional ethnography seeks to provide a rich description of a culture from an insider's point of view, feminist ethnography goes further by placing gender relations and power dynamics at the center of its analysis. It is explicitly political, aiming not only to understand women's lives and experiences but also to challenge the patriarchal structures that shape them. A key feature of this approach is a heightened emphasis on reflexivity, where the researcher continuously scrutinizes their own positionality—their gender, race, class, and relationship to the community being studied—and how it impacts the research process and the knowledge produced. Unlike the model of the detached observer, the feminist ethnographer often engages in more collaborative and reciprocal relationships with participants, viewing them as co-producers of knowledge rather than mere subjects. This method is particularly adept at exploring the intersections of gender with other social identities and systems of power, providing nuanced, context-specific accounts that challenge universalizing theories. It seeks to give voice to the silenced and make visible the invisible aspects of women's work, resistance, and social worlds.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**271.** What is a primary distinction between traditional ethnography and feminist ethnography?
(A) Traditional ethnography uses quantitative data, while feminist ethnography uses qualitative data.
(B) Traditional ethnography is exclusively

whose stories might otherwise be lost.

(D) Provide quick and easily quantifiable results for policymakers.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*The qualitative versus quantitative research debate has been a significant topic within feminist methodology. Early feminist critiques of positivism led many scholars to champion qualitative methods—such as in-depth interviews, ethnography, and case studies—for their ability to capture the richness, nuance, and context of women's lived experiences. These methods were seen as more aligned with feminist principles of giving voice to participants, valuing subjective experience, and challenging hierarchical researcher-researched relationships. In contrast, quantitative methods were often associated with a detached, objectifying, and male-centric scientific model. However, contemporary feminist research has moved beyond a simple preference for qualitative methods. There is a growing recognition that this binary is a false dichotomy. The key issue is not the method itself but the purpose and manner of its use. Feminist researchers now strategically employ quantitative methods to demonstrate the scale and prevalence of gender inequality, using statistics to make powerful arguments for policy change. For instance, quantitative data can be crucial for exposing gender pay gaps or patterns of domestic violence on a societal level. The contemporary consensus is that the most effective feminist research is often methodologically pluralistic, combining the strengths of both qualitative and quantitative approaches to create a more comprehensive and impactful analysis of gender dynamics.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**296.** Why did early feminist researchers often favor qualitative methods?

(A) Because they were easier and quicker to implement.

(B) Because they were the only methods taught in universities at the time.

(C) Because they generate data that is easily generalizable to large populations.

(D) Because they were seen as better for capturing the richness of lived experience.

**297.** How has the feminist perspective on the qualitative-quantitative debate evolved?

(A) It has moved from a preference for qualitative methods to a strategic use of both.

(B) It has completely rejected qualitative methods in favor of quantitative rigor.

(C) It has concluded that neither method is useful for studying gender.

(D) It maintains that only qualitative methods can ever be truly feminist.

**298.** According to the paragraph, what is a powerful application of quantitative methods in feminist research?

(A) Documenting the personal feelings of a single research participant.

(B) Demonstrating the large-scale prevalence of gender inequality, such as pay gaps.

(C) Creating a detailed narrative of a community's history.

(D) Exploring the symbolic meaning of cultural practices.

**299.** The contemporary feminist view on research methods suggests that:

(A) A some binary must be maintained between qualitative and quantitative work.

(B) The method itself is less important than the purpose and manner of its use.

(C) Quantitative methods are inherently oppressive and should be avoided.

(D) Qualitative research lacks the rigor necessary for academic work.

**300.** The term 'methodologically pluralistic' in the context of the passage implies that feminist research is most effective when it:

(A) Combines the strengths of different methods, such as qualitative and quantitative.

(B) Selects one method and uses it exclusively.

(C) Avoids all established research methodologies.

(D) Relies solely on theoretical debate without empirical data.



Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

individuals.
(C) A research method that only includes heterosexual participants.
(D) The assumption that heterosexuality is the natural and default orientation.

**278.** How does queer theory challenge some forms of feminist research?
(A) By arguing that gender is an unimportant variable.
(B) By questioning the reliance on a stable category of 'woman'.
(C) By rejecting the use of qualitative methods.
(D) By promoting a return to positivist, objective science.

**279.** A researcher employing a queer theory approach would most likely focus on:
(A) The fixed, unchanging nature of sexual identity over a lifetime.
(B) The number of people who identify as gay or lesbian in a population.
(C) How identities are performed, contested, and constructed in social contexts.
(D) The differences in brain structure between men and women.

**280.** The primary difference between an identity-based approach and a queer theory approach is that queer theory:
(A) Is less political and more focused on abstract concepts.
(B) Seeks to solidify and celebrate fixed identities like 'gay' or 'lesbian'.
(C) Is concerned only with sexuality and not with gender.
(D) Focuses on deconstructing the very notion of stable identities.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*Within feminist research, the adaptation of conventional research designs like survey and exploratory methods is a critical practice. These methods are not inherently feminist or non-feminist; their value depends on their application. Exploratory research is particularly well-suited to the initial stages of feminist inquiry, as it is designed to investigate under-researched phenomena and generate novel insights where little is known. Feminist researchers often use exploratory designs to map out the contours of women's experiences that have been historically ignored by mainstream scholarship, such as the dynamics of unpaid domestic labor or the experience of workplace microaggressions. This approach allows for the development of new theories grounded in lived reality. When it comes to survey research, which is often associated with quantitative and positivist approaches, feminist scholars have worked to transform it. A feminist survey design pays meticulous attention to the wording of questions to avoid sexist language and assumptions. It may challenge binary gender options, offering more inclusive categories. Furthermore, the analysis of survey data from a feminist perspective goes beyond simple description to uncover hidden patterns of inequality, using statistical evidence to challenge patriarchal structures and inform policy advocacy. The goal is to reclaim these tools and use them for feminist ends.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**281.** According to the passage, what determines whether a research method like a survey is considered feminist?
(A) The critical application of the method for feminist goals.
(B) The inherent nature of the method itself.
(C) The gender of the researcher using the method.
(D) The exclusive use of qualitative data alongside the method.

**282.** Why is exploratory research particularly suitable for feminist inquiry?
(A) Because it is the only method that generates quantitative data.
(B) Because it is designed to investigate under-researched phenomena.
(C) Because it is faster and cheaper than any other research design.
(D) Because it guarantees completely objective and unbiased results.

**283.** How might a feminist researcher adapt survey research methodology?
(A) By only surveying female participants.
(B) By using carefully worded, inclusive questions and challenging binary gender options.

NODIA

(C) solve problems; explore new areas of social inquiry
(D) describe populations; describe specific cultural groups

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*Feminist research represents a critical departure from traditional research paradigms, fundamentally challenging the positivist assumptions of objectivity, value-neutrality, and universality. It is not a single, monolithic method but rather a perspective, a political and intellectual commitment to understanding and challenging gender inequality and other intersecting forms of oppression. Core concepts within feminist research include the critique of androcentrism (male-centeredness) in knowledge production, the importance of reflexivity (the researcher's critical self-awareness of their own positionality), and the goal of producing knowledge that is empowering and contributes to social change. However, feminist research is not without its internal debates and limitations. Debates rage over the potential for essentialism, the appropriate role of the researcher, and the challenges of representing the diverse experiences of women without homogenization. A significant limitation is the frequent critique of its findings as being 'subjective' or 'biased' by mainstream academic circles, which poses challenges for its acceptance and funding. Furthermore, achieving true empowerment and social change through academic research remains a complex and often elusive goal, highlighting the gap between theoretical aspirations and practical impact.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**251.** According to the paragraph, what is the fundamental commitment of feminist research?
(A) To exclusively use qualitative methodologies.
(B) To understand and challenge gender inequality and oppression.
(C) To achieve value-neutrality and universal objectivity.
(D) To prioritize quantitative data for broader acceptance.

**252.** The paragraph identifies 'androcentrism' as a key concept critiqued by feminist research. What does androcentrism signify in this context?
(A) A male-centered perspective in the production of knowledge.
(B) A research methodology focused on men's health issues.
(C) A research framework that is universally applicable to all genders.
(D) A commitment to empowering male participants in research.

**253.** Which of the following is identified in the text as a significant limitation or challenge for feminist research?
(A) Its inability to engage with quantitative methods.
(B) Its overemphasis on achieving positivist objectivity.
(C) Its findings being perceived as 'subjective' or 'biased'.
(D) The difficulty in recruiting male participants for studies.

**254.** The concept of 'reflexivity' in feminist research implies that the researcher should:
(A) Remain detached and objective from the research process.
(B) Use only research methods that have been validated by mainstream science.
(C) Focus exclusively on the experiences of women from their own social group.
(D) Critically reflect on their own positionality and influence on the research.

**255.** What internal debate within feminist research is mentioned in the passage?
(A) The debate over whether to publish findings in mainstream journals.
(B) The discussion about the appropriate font for academic papers.
(C) The challenge of representing diverse experiences without homogenization.
(D) The conflict between using online versus in-person interviews.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*Feminist epistemology constitutes a radical critique of traditional theories of knowledge, which have historically been dominated by*

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

and not shared with the community.
(C) It focuses solely on theoretical problems with no practical application.
(D) It breaks down the hierarchy between the researcher and the participants.

**290.** Based on the passage, the overarching goal when feminists adapt designs like diagnostic or action research is:
(A) To achieve gender justice and tangible social improvements.
(B) To publish in high-impact scientific journals.
(C) To prove the superiority of qualitative over quantitative methods.
(D) To maintain a strict separation between academic research and social activism.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*The case study method holds significant potential within feminist research methodology due to its capacity for providing deep, contextualized, and holistic understanding. A case study is an in-depth investigation of a single unit of analysis—such as an individual, a group, an event, a community, or an organization. For feminist researchers, this method is invaluable for illuminating the complexities of gendered experiences in their specific social, cultural, and historical contexts. Rather than seeking to make broad statistical generalizations, the feminist case study aims for theoretical generalization, where insights from a particular case can be used to challenge, refine, or develop broader theories about power, patriarchy, and resistance. This approach allows researchers to explore the intersectionality of identities, showing how gender interacts with race, class, sexuality, and other social locations to shape a person's life. By focusing on a detailed narrative, the case study method can give voice to marginalized individuals whose stories might be lost in large-scale quantitative analyses. It counters the tendency of some research to oversimplify complex social realities and provides a powerful tool for demonstrating the lived consequences of social structures and policies. The richness of the data collected allows for a nuanced analysis that respects the uniqueness of the case while also connecting it to wider social processes.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**291.** Why is the case study method considered valuable for feminist research?
(A) It allows for broad statistical generalizations to entire populations.
(B) It is the quickest and least expensive research method available.
(C) It provides a deep, contextualized understanding of gendered experiences.
(D) It guarantees the anonymity of all research participants.

**292.** The primary goal of a feminist case study is described as:
(A) Theoretical generalization to challenge or refine broader social theories.
(B) Statistical generalization to a larger population.
(C) Proving a pre-determined hypothesis without deviation.
(D) Replicating the findings of a large-scale survey.

**293.** The case study method is particularly effective for exploring 'intersectionality' because it:
(A) Separates each identity variable for independent analysis.
(B) Focuses only on gender, ignoring race and class.
(C) Uses a large, random sample to ensure representativeness.
(D) Allows for a detailed examination of how multiple identities interact within a specific context.

**294.** A feminist case study counters the tendency of some research to:
(A) Focus too much on individual narratives.
(B) Oversimplify complex social realities.
(C) Use qualitative data to understand experiences.
(D) Engage in theoretical development.

**295.** According to the paragraph, a key strength of the case study method for feminist scholars is its ability to:
(A) Create universal laws of human behavior.
(B) Eliminate researcher bias entirely from the research process.
(C) Give voice to marginalized individuals

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

conducted by men, and feminist ethnography by women.
(C) Feminist ethnography places gender relations and power dynamics at the center of its analysis.
(D) Feminist ethnography rejects the practice of fieldwork and participant observation.

**272.** The concept of 'reflexivity' in feminist ethnography requires the researcher to:
(A) Ignore their personal background to remain objective.
(B) Continuously scrutinize how their own positionality affects the research.
(C) Exclusively study communities to which they belong.
(D) Maintain a detached and hierarchical relationship with participants.

**273.** How does feminist ethnography typically view research participants?
(A) As passive subjects from whom data is extracted.
(B) As unreliable sources whose accounts must be heavily verified.
(C) As obstacles to achieving objective and scientific truth.
(D) As co-producers of knowledge in a collaborative process.

**274.** A central political aim of feminist ethnography, as described in the passage, is to:
(A) Challenge the patriarchal structures that shape women's lives.
(B) Prove that all cultures are fundamentally the same.
(C) Achieve a perfectly objective and value-free description of a culture.
(D) Create a universal theory that explains all human behavior.

**275.** Feminist ethnography is considered particularly well-suited for what kind of analysis?
(A) Large-scale statistical comparisons between nations.
(B) Controlled laboratory experiments on human behavior.
(C) Nuanced, context-specific accounts of intersecting identities.
(D) Universalizing theories that apply to all women everywhere.

**Direction :** Please read the following source carefully.

*Queer theories, emerging as a critical field of inquiry, offer a profound challenge to the foundational categories often used in research, including feminist research that may inadvertently rely on stable notions of 'woman' and 'man'. Unlike identity-based political movements that seek recognition and rights for specific groups (e.g., gay, lesbian), queer theory is fundamentally deconstructive. It questions the very idea of fixed, essential, and binary identities related to sex, gender, and sexuality. A central tenet of queer theory is its critique of heteronormativity—the assumption that heterosexuality is the natural, normal, and default sexual orientation. In terms of research methodology, this perspective encourages a move beyond simply including LGBTQ+ individuals as a research category. It prompts researchers to question how binary frameworks (male/female, heterosexual/homosexual) structure our understanding of the social world and limit the scope of inquiry. A queer methodological approach would focus on fluidity, performance, and the instability of identity categories. It would explore how identities are constructed, contested, and performed in different contexts, rather than taking them as pre-given variables. This can create tension with some feminist approaches that are centered on the category 'woman' as a basis for political action and analysis, pushing feminist research to be more inclusive and critical of its own assumptions.*

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

**276.** What is the fundamental methodological orientation of queer theories?
(A) To deconstruct and question fixed, binary identity categories.
(B) To establish new, more inclusive identity categories.
(C) To seek legal recognition and rights for specific identity groups.
(D) To provide a biological basis of sex, gender, and sexuality.

**277.** According to the paragraph, what does 'heteronormativity' refer to?
(A) The study of heterosexual relationships.
(B) A legal framework that protects heterosexual

NODIA

# ANSWERS

1. (B) To challenge patriarchal biases in knowledge production and empower marginalized groups.
Feminist research primarily seeks to uncover and disrupt the systemic patriarchal frameworks that historically dominated knowledge production. By focusing on the experiences of women and other marginalized groups, it aims to create more inclusive and representative understandings of social reality. This approach moves beyond traditional objectivity to prioritize empowerment and social justice, ensuring that research serves as a tool for meaningful societal transformation and equity.

2. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Feminist research methodology is characterized by its diversity rather than being a single, unified set of rules. It encompasses various approaches that share a common commitment to highlighting women's lived experiences. A fundamental principle involves utilizing participatory and inclusive methods to provide a platform for research subjects. This focus ensures that the voices and narratives of participants are authentically represented throughout the entire investigative process.

3. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Research designs are structured to meet specific investigative goals. Exploratory research gains familiarity with new phenomena, while diagnostic research investigates the frequency or association of events. Experimental designs test causal hypotheses through systematic variable manipulation. Action research focuses on solving immediate practical problems using a cyclical process of intervention and reflection. Together, these frameworks provide a rigorous basis for scientific inquiry and data-driven decision making.

4. (D) A key debate revolves around essentialism versus the diversity of women's experiences.
A significant point of discussion in contemporary feminist scholarship involves the tension between essentialism and the recognition of diverse identities. While some earlier perspectives assumed a universal experience of womanhood, modern scholars emphasize that factors like race, class, and sexuality create distinct realities. This debate highlights the importance of intersectionality, ensuring that research accounts for the complex, varied experiences of individuals instead of oversimplifying them.

5. (C) It posits that a single, universal feminist standpoint exists for all women.
Feminist standpoint theory emphasizes that knowledge is socially situated and that marginalized groups provide deeper insights into social reality. However, modern versions of this theory reject the notion of a single, universal experience shared by all women. Instead, it recognizes that diverse intersections of race, class, and sexuality create varied perspectives. This approach ensures that research remains inclusive while avoiding the pitfalls of oversimplified and inaccurate essentialism.

6. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Experimental research designs are often critiqued by feminist scholars because the inherent control and manipulation of variables can create artificial environments. Such methods frequently reinforce power hierarchies between the researcher and the subjects, which contradicts the ethical foundations of feminist inquiry. By prioritizing clinical distance over lived reality, traditional experiments may fail to capture the complex social dynamics and power relations that shape women's daily experiences.

7. (D) A qualitative study involving in-depth interviews and participant observation.
Understanding complex household power dynamics requires a methodology that prioritizes depth, context, and the subjective meanings participants attach to their interactions. Qualitative methods, such as in-depth interviews and participant observation, allow researchers to explore the subtle negotiations and lived realities of individuals in their natural settings. These

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

invisible. By centering the experiences of those at the margins, researchers can gain a more comprehensive and less distorted view of social reality. This approach leads to a more critical and objective understanding of power dynamics.

**66.** (A) Checking if research instruments are equally valid for men and women.
A non-sexist research practice involves systematically checking whether research instruments, such as questionnaires or psychological tests, are equally valid and appropriate for both men and women. This ensures that the data collected is not distorted by gender bias or traditional stereotypes. In contrast, assuming that findings from one gender apply to all, or treating male experiences as the standard, are clear examples of sexist bias. Ethical research requires inclusive design and a commitment to gender accuracy.

**67.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Ethnography aligns well with feminist principles because it prioritizes social context and allows the voices of participants to emerge through detailed description. This method requires the researcher to be highly reflexive about their own position and influence on the setting. By immersing themselves in the community, ethnographers can capture the nuances of lived reality and power dynamics. This qualitative approach provides a holistic understanding that respects the agency and perspectives of marginalized groups within their natural environment.

**68.** (D) Assumes a universal category of "woman" and overlooks sexuality.
Queer theory critiques certain forms of feminist research that assume a universal, monolithic category of "woman" without considering the diversity of sexuality and other identities. It argues that such generalizations can reinforce heteronormative binaries and exclude those who do not fit into traditional molds. By destabilizing fixed categories, queer theory encourages a more intersectional approach that recognizes the fluid and performative nature of gender. This perspective promotes a more critical and inclusive understanding of social experiences.

NODIA

**69.** (C) Numbers and statistics.
In quantitative research, data is primarily collected and analyzed in the form of numbers and statistics. This approach focuses on measurement, identifying patterns, and testing hypotheses across large samples. By utilizing numerical values, researchers can achieve high levels of precision and generalizability. While quantitative data is excellent for providing a broad overview and identifying statistical relationships, it typically lacks the contextual depth and nuanced meaning found in qualitative data like personal narratives or field notes.

**70.** (B) A qualitative study using in-depth interviews.
Understanding the lived experience of a specific demographic, such as first-generation female university students, is best achieved through a qualitative study using in-depth interviews. This method allows participants to share their personal narratives, challenges, and subjective meanings in their own voices. Unlike standardized surveys or statistical analysis, in-depth interviews provide the rich, detailed data necessary for a comprehensive understanding of complex social identities. This approach prioritizes the perspectives of the individuals being studied.

**71.** (B) Exploratory
Exploratory research is the most suitable design when the research problem is not well-defined or when investigating a new area of study. This approach is characterized by high flexibility and an unstructured format, allowing researchers to gain familiarity with a subject and generate ideas for future investigation. It serves as a preliminary step that helps identify key variables and refine research questions. The goal is to provide insights rather than to offer definitive conclusions or test hypotheses.

**72.** (A) (a), (b), and (c) only
Key debates in feminist research include the tension between celebrating difference and avoiding essentialism, as well as the appropriate role of the researcher's political commitments. Another major point of discussion is the relative utility and superiority of qualitative versus quantitative methods. However, there is no universal agreement that research must only be led by women. These debates highlight the ongoing critical reflection within the field

theory and practice, it empowers participants to engage in meaningful change.

**15.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Standpoint epistemology argues that marginalized groups provide a more complete account of reality because they have a material interest in challenging oppression. Conversely, dominant groups often benefit from maintaining social structures and may obscure the reality of power relations. By starting research from the lives of the marginalized, investigators can uncover systemic biases that are invisible from the center of power, leading to a more objective understanding.

**16.** (B) Fails to account for gender as a significant variable or perpetuates stereotypes.
Sexist research methodology is characterized by a failure to recognize gender as a crucial social variable or by the active perpetuation of gender stereotypes. This approach often treats the male experience as the universal norm, rendering women's perspectives invisible. By ignoring the distinct social realities of different genders, such research produces biased and incomplete knowledge. Eliminating these flaws is essential for developing more accurate and equitable social science investigations.

**17.** (B) An in-depth investigation of a single individual, group, institution, or event.
A case study is an empirical research method that involves an in-depth, multi-faceted investigation of a single individual, group, institution, or event. It seeks to explore contemporary phenomena within their real-life context using multiple sources of evidence. This approach provides detailed, holistic insights that are difficult to capture through large-scale statistical analysis. It is particularly useful for studying unique or complex social situations that require a deep level of exploration.

**18.** (A) Qualitative research seeks to explore meanings, while quantitative research seeks to measure and test hypotheses.
The distinction between qualitative and quantitative research lies in their primary goals and methods. Qualitative research focuses on exploring meanings, subjective experiences, and social contexts through descriptive data. In contrast, quantitative research emphasizes measurement, statistical analysis, and the testing of pre-defined hypotheses using numerical data. Both approaches offer valuable insights, and the choice between them depends on the specific research question and the depth of understanding required.

**19.** (A) (a), (b), and (d) only
Non-sexist research methodology involves several key practices aimed at reducing gender bias. These include using inclusive, gender-neutral language and studying both men and women to avoid assuming a topic only affects one group. Researchers must also remain mindful of how gender dynamics influence the research environment. By avoiding overgeneralization and challenging traditional assumptions, this approach ensures that findings are more representative and accurate for the entire population being studied.

**20.** (D) Diagnostic research
Diagnostic research is specifically designed to identify the underlying causes of a particular problem and suggest potential solutions. In the context of investigating high dropout rates among specific demographics, this design allows researchers to pinpoint the social, economic, or institutional factors responsible for the trend. By focusing on the root causes, diagnostic studies provide the necessary data for developing targeted interventions that effectively address the issue at hand.

**21.** (A) (a), (b), and (d) only
Feminist research is built on several core principles, including the idea that personal experiences are inherently political. It emphasizes the necessity of reflexivity and positionality, requiring researchers to acknowledge their own influence on the study. Furthermore, it maintains a strong commitment to social change and the emancipation of marginalized groups. These elements distinguish feminist methodology from traditional approaches that prioritize a value-neutral, detached stance, which feminists argue often masks systemic biases.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

approaches provide a more comprehensive and nuanced view of social life than standardized surveys or controlled laboratory experiments can offer.

**8.** (A) Deconstruct and challenge normative and binary understandings of gender and sexuality.
Queer theory serves as a critical framework that challenges normative and binary understandings of gender and sexuality within social research. It seeks to deconstruct the fixed categories that often exclude or marginalize diverse identities and expressions. By questioning the naturalness of traditional norms, this approach facilitates a more nuanced exploration of identity. It encourages researchers to examine how institutional power structures reinforce specific sexualities and gender roles.

**9.** (A) (a), (b), and (d) only
Feminist research often faces criticism regarding potential over-generalization from small samples and the influence of researcher bias on data interpretation. Achieving traditional standards of objectivity and replicability also remains a significant challenge within this framework. These factors highlight the importance of transparency and reflexivity throughout the investigative process. Addressing these limitations allows researchers to maintain academic rigor while pursuing transformative social goals and the empowerment of participants.

**10.** (A) Enables a deep, contextual understanding of lived experiences and social structures.
Ethnography is highly valued in feminist research because it facilitates a deep, contextual understanding of lived experiences and social structures. By immersing themselves in the research environment, investigators can capture nuanced narratives and power dynamics that quantitative methods might overlook. This qualitative approach prioritizes the voices of participants, ensuring that the resulting knowledge is grounded in the actual complexities of daily life and the surrounding cultural environment.

**11.** (D) Surveys are inherently oppressive and can never be used in feminist research.
While feminist researchers often critique traditional survey methods for imposing rigid categories, they do not consider them inherently oppressive or unusable. Surveys can be adapted using non-sexist language and open-ended questions to identify broad patterns of inequality and discrimination. When integrated with qualitative insights, large-scale data collection remains a valuable tool for documenting systemic issues. The focus remains on making the method more inclusive rather than rejecting it entirely.

**12.** (B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Epistemological theories question traditional assumptions about objectivity, while standpoint perspectives prioritize the knowledge of marginalized groups. Research labeled as sexist often ignores gender or perpetuates stereotypes, whereas non-sexist research includes gender as a variable without necessarily challenging deeper patriarchal structures. Understanding these distinctions is crucial for researchers aiming to produce accurate and ethical knowledge. Each concept offers a different level of engagement with the complexities of social hierarchy and identity.

**13.** (C) An increased focus on the researcher's positionality and reflexivity.
Adopting a feminist epistemology significantly impacts the research process by emphasizing the researcher's positionality and reflexivity. This approach acknowledges that the investigator's social background and values influence knowledge production. Instead of claiming a detached objectivity, researchers must critically examine their own role and potential biases. This transparency strengthens the validity of the findings by situating the produced knowledge within its specific social, historical, and political context.

**14.** (C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
Action research is defined as a cyclical and iterative process involving the stages of planning, acting, observing, and reflecting. Its primary objective is to solve practical problems in real-world settings while simultaneously generating useful knowledge. Unlike purely theoretical investigations, this approach emphasizes the immediate application of findings to improve social conditions. By bridging the gap between

NODIA

Following implementation, the effects of the intervention are systematically observed and documented. Finally, the researcher reflects on the outcomes and the overall process to inform future cycles. This iterative structure ensures that the research remains responsive to practical needs.

**30.** (D) Using a study of male college students to make generalizations about all adults.
Sexist bias in research often manifests as androcentrism, where male experiences are treated as the universal standard for all humans. For example, generalizing findings from a study involving only male college students to the entire adult population ignores the distinct social realities of women. This practice leads to inaccurate conclusions and reinforces the invisibility of female experiences. Ethical research requires inclusive sampling and a careful consideration of gender differences in data analysis.

**31.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Qualitative methods are frequently preferred in feminist research because they allow for a nuanced exploration of lived experiences and subjective meanings. Techniques such as in-depth interviews and ethnography prioritize the voices of marginalized individuals, aligning with the feminist goal of understanding the world from their perspectives. This approach captures the complexities of social context and power dynamics that quantitative data may overlook, providing a more comprehensive and empathetic analysis.

**32.** (B) To analyze how gender influences what is considered knowledge and who can be a knower.
Feminist epistemology is centrally concerned with analyzing how gender dynamics shape the production and validation of knowledge. It investigates how traditional systems have historically privileged male perspectives while excluding women as legitimate knowers. By questioning the supposed neutrality of scientific methods, this field explores how social location influences understanding. The goal is to create more inclusive frameworks that recognize diverse sources of knowledge and promote a more equitable intellectual landscape.

**33.** (B) Ethnography
Living within a community for an extended period to understand its culture and social relationships from an insider's perspective is the defining characteristic of ethnography. This method involves immersion, observation, and participation to capture the "native" point of view. It is particularly effective for exploring complex social dynamics and gender relations in their natural context. Ethnography provides the deep, holistic understanding necessary for representing the lived realities of a specific group accurately.

**34.** (A) The difficulty in generalizing its findings to a wider population.
A significant limitation of the case study method is the difficulty in generalizing its specific findings to a broader population. Because the focus is on an in-depth, holistic understanding of a single, unique case, the results may not be representative of other situations. While case studies provide rich, contextualized data, their external validity is limited. Researchers often use them to generate hypotheses or explore rare phenomena rather than to establish universal laws.

**35.** (C) Using numbers and statistics versus words and meanings.
The debate between quantitative and qualitative research methodology focuses on the fundamental difference in data types and analytical approaches. Quantitative research utilizes numerical data and statistical techniques to test hypotheses and identify patterns across large samples. Qualitative research, however, relies on words, narratives, and meanings to explore subjective experiences and social contexts in depth. Choosing between them depends on whether the researcher aims to measure phenomena or understand their underlying complexity.

**36.** (B) (b), (c), and (d) only
Queer theory contributes to research by focusing on how heteronormativity shapes social institutions and the production of knowledge. It challenges the traditional assumption that gender is a natural binary system and suggests that sexuality is fluid and socially constructed. By denaturalizing these categories, queer theory encourages researchers to examine the ways in which societal norms marginalize those with

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

scientific discourse. However, these scholars do not suggest abandoning science entirely; instead, they advocate for more inclusive and reflexive methodologies. The goal is to transform scientific inquiry into a more representative and ethically grounded pursuit that acknowledges its social context.

**52.** (D) A double standard in research.
Applying different criteria or asking different questions based on the gender of the participants is a clear example of a double standard in research. In a study on workplace stress, focusing only on work-family conflict for women while ignoring it for men assumes that these issues are naturally gender-specific. This bias distorts the findings and reinforces traditional stereotypes. Ethical and non-sexist research requires consistent application of methodology and the recognition that social issues often affect all genders.

**53.** (C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
Qualitative research typically utilizes inductive reasoning, where theories and insights are generated from the data collected rather than from pre-defined hypotheses. It prioritizes a deep, contextual understanding of human experience over statistical generalizability to a larger population. By focusing on the nuances of individual narratives and subjective meanings, qualitative methods provide a detailed and holistic view of social phenomena. This approach is particularly effective for exploring complex issues that are not easily quantified.

**54.** (B) Collect data from a large sample relatively efficiently.
The primary advantage of survey research is its ability to collect data from a large, representative sample relatively efficiently. This design allows researchers to identify broad patterns, trends, and correlations across a wide population. Surveys are particularly useful for measuring the prevalence of attitudes or behaviors. While they may lack the depth of qualitative methods, they provide the statistical power necessary for generalizability and large-scale social analysis, making them a cornerstone of traditional sociological inquiry.

**55.** (B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Different research approaches are defined by their core ideas and priorities. Standpoint theory emphasizes that subjugated knowledge offers a more complete picture, while quantitative research focuses on measurement and generalization. Qualitative research prioritizes understanding context and complexity. Case studies involve the in-depth investigation of a bounded system. Recognizing these distinctions allows researchers to choose the most appropriate framework for their study, ensuring that the chosen methods align with their investigative goals and theoretical commitments.

NODIA

**56.** (A) Traditional ethnographers often overlooked women's roles.
Feminist engagement with ethnography has often been critical, highlighting how traditional ethnographers frequently overlooked women's roles and perspectives. Early studies often centered on male-dominated public spheres, rendering women's contributions to culture and social life invisible. Feminist ethnography seeks to correct this bias by paying specific attention to gender dynamics and hidden voices. By prioritizing inclusive observation, this approach provides a more complete and accurate understanding of the communities being studied and their internal power structures.

**57.** (C) Action Research
Action research is a methodology specifically designed to bridge the gap between theory and practice by addressing and solving an immediate problem. It involves a collaborative and cyclical process where researchers and participants work together to identify issues, implement interventions, and reflect on the outcomes. This approach ensures that the knowledge produced is both practically useful and theoretically grounded. Action research is particularly valued for its commitment to social change and organizational improvement.

**58.** (A) (d), (b), (a), (c)
The development of feminist methodology began with arguing for the inclusion of women as subjects in research. This was followed by critiques of androcentric bias and sexism in traditional studies. Later, feminist standpoint epistemologies were developed to prioritize

in social inquiry. Instead, it recognizes the inherently political nature of research and the influence of the researcher's own values and positionality. By acknowledging these factors, feminist scholars aim to produce knowledge that is more transparent and committed to social justice. This approach emphasizes collaboration and the goal of creating a more equitable society through critical investigation.

**45.** (C) Interpret a world that is already interpreted by the actors in it.
The concept of the double hermeneutic in social science refers to the fact that researchers are interpreting a social world that is already interpreted by the people living in it. Unlike natural scientists who study inanimate objects, social researchers must engage with the meanings and understandings that individuals have already constructed. This requires a high degree of reflexivity and an acknowledgment that the researcher's findings can, in turn, influence the society being studied.

**46.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Queer theory is critical of stable identity categories because it views them as social constructs rather than natural or innate traits. These categories create and enforce societal norms, which often lead to the marginalization of individuals who do not fit into rigid binary systems. By deconstructing these labels, queer theory seeks to reveal the fluid and performative nature of gender and sexuality. This perspective encourages a more critical and inclusive approach to social research.

**47.** (A) Quantitative research
A study that measures the correlation between years of education and income level across a large population is a classic example of quantitative research. It relies on the collection and statistical analysis of numerical data to identify broad patterns and relationships. This approach allows for generalizability and the testing of hypotheses on a national scale. While it provides valuable insights into systemic inequalities, it typically does not explore the subjective experiences or individual narratives of the participants.

**48.** (B) Discover the underlying cause of a specific problem.
A diagnostic research study is primarily focused on discovering the underlying causes of a specific, well-defined problem. Unlike exploratory research, which seeks general insights, diagnostic research aims to pinpoint why a particular phenomenon is occurring and suggest potential solutions. By systematically investigating the factors responsible for the issue, this design provides the evidence needed for targeted interventions and effective decision-making in various social and organizational contexts.

**49.** (B) The process of the researcher examining their own position and influence.
Reflexivity in feminist research refers to the continuous process of the researcher examining their own position, biases, and influence on the research process. It acknowledges that the researcher is not a neutral observer but an active participant whose social location and values shape the knowledge produced. By being transparent about these influences, researchers can improve the validity and ethical integrity of their work. This self-reflective approach is central to producing more situated and honest social inquiry.

**50.** (A) The deliberate manipulation of an independent variable by the researcher.
The defining characteristic of an experimental research design is the deliberate manipulation of an independent variable to observe its effect on a dependent variable. This method allows researchers to establish cause-and-effect relationships within a controlled environment. By comparing an experimental group with a control group, investigators can isolate the impact of the treatment. While powerful for testing causal hypotheses, this design can sometimes lack the contextual realism found in qualitative social research.

**51.** (C) (a), (b), and (c) only
Feminist critiques of traditional science argue that it falsely claims a universal, value-neutral objectivity while historically being an enterprise dominated by and for men. This androcentric focus often renders women's experiences and contributions invisible in

NODIA

**22.** (B) An achieved critical consciousness based on a specific social location.
In feminist standpoint theory, a standpoint is not merely a personal opinion or a biologically determined view. Instead, it is a critical consciousness that is achieved through the process of struggling against oppression and reflecting on one's social location. This perspective allows individuals to see the world from a position that exposes the hidden workings of power. It represents a more comprehensive and less distorted understanding of social reality.

**23.** (D) Can obscure context and reduce complex experiences to numerical data.
A significant critique of quantitative methods within feminist research is their tendency to strip away social context and reduce complex human experiences to numerical values. This abstraction can hide power dynamics and individual narratives that are essential for understanding social inequality. While statistics can identify broad patterns, they often fail to capture the nuances of lived reality. Researchers must balance numerical data with qualitative insights to ensure a holistic analysis.

**24.** (A) Identity politics, by questioning stable and fixed identity categories.
Queer theory primarily challenges the assumptions of identity politics by questioning the existence of stable, fixed, and natural identity categories. It argues that identities like gender and sexuality are socially constructed and performative rather than innate. By destabilizing these categories, queer theory seeks to disrupt the norms that marginalize individuals who do not fit into binary systems. This perspective encourages researchers to examine the fluid and contested nature of identity.

**25.** (C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
Research methodologies are defined by their unique approaches and associated ideas. Ethnography utilizes thick description and cultural immersion, while queer theory focuses on deconstructing heteronormativity. Action research is characterized by a cyclical process of planning, acting, observing, and reflecting. Survey research relies on questionnaires and statistical analysis to gather data. Understanding these connections helps researchers select the most appropriate tools for investigating social phenomena and achieving their specific research objectives.

**26.** (A) It is unethical and impractical to manipulate variables like 'violence'.
Experimental research is often unsuitable for studying sensitive topics like domestic violence due to profound ethical and practical constraints. Manipulating variables related to violence would cause unacceptable harm to participants, violating fundamental ethical standards. Furthermore, laboratory environments cannot replicate the complex social and power dynamics found in real-life abusive situations. Feminist researchers prefer qualitative methods that prioritize the safety and voices of survivors while providing a deeper understanding of the problem.

**27.** (D) Exploratory
Exploratory research is the most appropriate design when a researcher has a limited understanding of a problem or phenomenon. Its primary goal is to gain familiarity, generate new insights, and formulate hypotheses for more rigorous future investigation. This flexible approach allows researchers to explore various dimensions of a topic without the constraints of pre-defined variables. It serves as a crucial first step in the research process, laying the groundwork for more structured studies.

**28.** (B) Masking a male-centric, dominant perspective as a universal one.
From a feminist perspective, traditional notions of objectivity are critiqued for masking a male-centric, dominant viewpoint as if it were a universal truth. This "view from nowhere" often ignores the social location and biases of the researcher, thereby marginalizing other perspectives. Feminist scholars argue that all knowledge is situated and that acknowledging the researcher's positionality leads to a more honest and comprehensive understanding of social reality than false neutrality provides.

**29.** (A) (b), (d), (c), (a)
The chronological sequence of action research begins with identifying a problem and planning an appropriate intervention. Once the plan is established, the researcher implements the planned action in the real-world setting.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

marginalized perspectives. Finally, postmodern and queer critiques emerged to challenge the idea of a unified "woman's" experience. This chronological progression reflects the increasing complexity and critical depth of feminist thought regarding the production and validation of knowledge.

**59.** (D) The maintenance of a strict, impersonal distance from participants.
Maintaining a strict, impersonal distance from participants is not a goal of feminist methodology. Instead, feminist researchers prioritize the well-being and empowerment of participants and are deeply concerned with the power dynamics within the research process. They often seek collaborative relationships and recognize that the research should contribute to social change. This approach challenges the traditional "god-trick" of detached objectivity, favoring a more ethical and engaged stance that acknowledges the researcher's connection to the subject.

**60.** (B) Case Study
An in-depth investigation of a specific, bounded situation, such as the implementation of a policy within a single organization, is the defining characteristic of a case study. This method allows for a multi-faceted and contextualized understanding of a particular phenomenon. By utilizing various data sources, researchers can explore the complex factors that influence outcomes in real-world settings. While the findings may not be widely generalizable, they provide profound insights into the unique dynamics of the case.

**61.** (B) (b), (c), and (e) only
Feminist epistemology posits that knowledge is situated and partial, steming from specific social locations rather than a neutral perspective. It argues that knowledge claims should be critically examined for the power relations they support or challenge. Furthermore, it recognizes that emotion and experience are valid sources of understanding. This framework rejects the idea that the researcher's identity is irrelevant or that only quantifiable data is valid. These principles promote a more critical and inclusive approach to inquiry.

**62.** (D) Balancing political commitment with scholarly rigor.
A significant challenge often associated with feminist research is the difficulty of balancing an explicit political commitment to social change with the requirements of academic rigor. Critics may perceive this commitment as a source of bias that undermines objectivity. However, feminist researchers argue that all research is inherently political and that transparency about one's values actually improves integrity. Navigating this tension requires a high degree of reflexivity and a commitment to maintaining high standards of methodological soundness.

NODIA

**63.** (A) Experimental research
Experimental research is the most appropriate design for determining whether a specific intervention, such as a new teaching method, causes a change in an outcome, like student scores. By manipulating the independent variable and using a control group, researchers can isolate the causal relationship. This method provides the statistical evidence needed to establish cause and effect. While other designs can show associations, only experimental research offers the level of control necessary to demonstrate direct causality between variables.

**64.** (B) Identify causes of a problem and suggest potential solutions.
The primary aim of diagnostic research is to identify the underlying causes of a specific problem and suggest effective solutions. This design goes beyond mere description to investigate why a particular issue persists. By pinpointing the responsible factors, diagnostic studies provide actionable evidence for decision-makers and practitioners. This approach is essential for addressing organizational inefficiencies, social problems, or any situation requiring a targeted intervention based on a thorough understanding of its root causes.

**65.** (B) Reveal unexamined assumptions and biases in dominant knowledge systems.
Feminist standpoint theory argues that starting research from the lives of marginalized groups can reveal hidden assumptions and biases within dominant knowledge systems. Perspectives from the center of power often take their own position as a universal norm, rendering other realities

diverse identities. This approach promotes a more critical and inclusive understanding of social life.

**37.** (C) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Non-sexist research methodology is designed to eliminate gender bias throughout the research process by avoiding androcentric assumptions and overgeneralization. However, adopting these practices does not guarantee that the findings will always align with specific feminist political goals. The primary aim is to ensure accuracy and fairness in data collection and analysis. By removing bias, researchers can produce more reliable knowledge that reflects the diverse realities of both men and women.

**38.** (B) It requires a process of critical reflection on one's social position.
A standpoint is considered achieved because it results from a deliberate process of critical reflection on one's social position and the power structures that shape it. Simply belonging to a marginalized group does not automatically grant a person a standpoint. It requires an active engagement with the reality of oppression and a conscious effort to understand the world from that specific location. This achieved consciousness provides a less distorted view of social relations.

**39.** (D) It combines research with social action, directly empowering participants to create change.
Action research is particularly valued in feminist scholarship because it integrates the production of knowledge with direct social action. By involving participants in a collaborative process of identifying and solving problems, this method empowers them to create meaningful change in their own lives. This approach challenges the traditional hierarchy between researcher and subject, fostering a reciprocal relationship. It aligns perfectly with the feminist commitment to social justice and the emancipation of marginalized groups.

**40.** (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Research flaws like androcentrism involve viewing male behavior as the universal norm, while overgeneralization applies findings from specific groups to the entire population. Double standards describe identical behaviors differently based on gender, and gender insensitivity occurs when researchers ignore gender as a significant variable. Recognizing these biases is essential for developing non-sexist methodologies. Each flaw represents a different way that patriarchal assumptions can distort scientific inquiry and produce inaccurate or biased results.

**41.** (C) Exploratory research
Exploratory research is conducted to formulate a problem for more precise investigation or to develop hypotheses for future studies. It is particularly useful in the initial stages of the research process when little is known about a topic. This flexible and unstructured approach allows researchers to gain familiarity with a subject and identify key variables. The insights gained from exploratory studies lay the necessary foundation for more rigorous and conclusive research designs.

**42.** (A) Often ignores context, power dynamics, and subjective meanings.
The primary feminist critique of quantitative research centers on its tendency to ignore social context, power dynamics, and the subjective meanings individuals attach to their experiences. By reducing complex social realities to numerical data, quantitative methods can overlook the nuances of inequality and individual narratives. Feminist scholars do not reject statistics entirely but argue that they must be used carefully to avoid reinforcing biases or making invisible the lived realities of marginalized groups.

**43.** (C) (a), (b), (c), and (d) only
Sexist bias in research can arise from formulating questions based on male priorities or using instruments containing gender stereotypes. Interpreting women's experiences as mere deviations from a male norm and extrapolating findings from all-male samples to the general population are also significant sources of bias. While the gender of the researchers can influence the process, it is these methodological and analytical errors that most directly lead to distorted and inaccurate knowledge production.

**44.** (B) It maintains a rigid, value-free stance in all research stages.
Feminist research explicitly rejects the idea that a rigid, value-free stance is possible or desirable

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

aimed at developing more ethical, accurate, and inclusive research practices.

**73.** (C) Plan → Act → Observe → Reflect
The cyclical process of action research is best described as a continuous sequence of planning, acting, observing, and reflecting. This iterative structure allows researchers to implement an intervention, monitor its effects, and then critically evaluate the outcomes to inform the next cycle. This approach ensures that the research remains responsive to real-world problems and facilitates continuous improvement. By bridging theory and practice, the action research cycle promotes both practical solutions and the generation of new knowledge.

**74.** (A) Case study
An in-depth, multi-faceted investigation of a single social media campaign's impact is a classic example of a case study. This method focuses on understanding a contemporary phenomenon within its specific context using various data sources. It provides a detailed and holistic view that large-scale surveys or experiments cannot offer. While the findings may be unique to that specific campaign, the depth of insight gained is invaluable for understanding the complex social dynamics and individual experiences involved.

**75.** (C) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Feminist epistemology does not argue that all knowledge produced by men is invalid. Instead, it critically examines how traditional knowledge systems have historically privileged male perspectives while excluding women's experiences as illegitimate sources of understanding. This field seeks to uncover the hidden biases in supposedly neutral scientific methods and promotes a more inclusive and reflexive approach to inquiry. The goal is to transform knowledge production into a more representative and ethically grounded pursuit for all.

**76.** (B) To gain familiarity with a subject and generate ideas for future research.
The main objective of exploratory research is to gain familiarity with a subject and generate ideas or hypotheses for future, more rigorous studies. This approach is particularly useful in the early stages of the research process when little information is available. By remaining flexible and open-ended, researchers can explore various dimensions of a topic without the constraints of pre-defined variables. Exploratory research serves as an essential foundation for building knowledge in new or complex fields.

**77.** (C) Action Research
Action research is defined as a form of self-reflective enquiry undertaken by participants in social situations to improve the rationality and justice of their own practices. It combines research with practical action in a cyclical process of planning, acting, and reflecting. This collaborative approach empowers individuals to identify problems within their own environment and develop effective solutions. Action research is particularly valued for its commitment to social justice and the practical application of research findings.

**78.** (B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Feminist concepts are focused on different aspects of knowledge and social hierarchy. Epistemology critiques how we know what we know, while standpoint theory prioritizes knowledge from marginalized perspectives. Queer theory deconstructs stable gender and sexual identities to reveal their performative nature. Sexist methodology is characterized by androcentrism and overgeneralization. Understanding these distinctions is crucial for researchers who aim to produce more inclusive and accurate social science that challenges traditional power structures and biases.

NODIA

**79.** (A) Impose categories that don't fit women's lived realities.
A significant limitation of large-scale surveys from a feminist perspective is their potential to impose pre-defined categories that may not accurately reflect women's lived realities. Standardized questions often lack the flexibility to capture the nuances and complexities of subjective experience. This can lead to distorted findings that reinforce existing stereotypes or ignore the unique challenges faced by marginalized groups. Ethical research requires a careful consideration of how methodological choices influence the representation of diverse perspectives and identities.

**122.** (A) Ethnography
Ethnography is the research method most likely to use participant observation as its primary data collection technique. This approach involves the researcher immersing themselves in the social life of a community to observe behaviors and cultural practices from an insider's perspective. By participating in daily activities, the ethnographer can gain a deep and nuanced understanding of social relationships and power dynamics. This qualitative method provides a holistic view of culture that is grounded in actual lived experiences.

**123.** (D) Investigates a contemporary phenomenon within its real-life context.
A key characteristic of a case study is that it investigates a contemporary phenomenon in-depth within its real-life context. This empirical research method uses multiple sources of evidence to explore complex issues and individual narratives. Unlike surveys aimed at statistical patterns or laboratory experiments that manipulate variables in artificial settings, case studies provide a detailed and holistic understanding of a specific situation. This approach is invaluable for studying unique phenomena that require a deep level of exploration.

**124.** (C) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Queer theory does not reinforce the idea of a stable, core gay or lesbian identity. Instead, it seeks to disrupt normative assumptions about the relationships between sex, gender, and desire. This framework views identity as a performative and socially constructed phenomenon rather than an innate or fixed trait. By denaturalizing these categories, queer theory encourages researchers to examine the fluid nature of identity and the ways in which societal norms marginalize those who do not fit.

**125.** (A) (a), (b), (c), and (d) only
Making a research methodology non-sexist involves several key practices, such as ensuring questions are not based on gender stereotypes and using inclusive, gender-neutral language. Researchers should also test their instruments for bias and analyze data for gender differences. However, generalizing findings from a single-gender sample to the entire population is a hallmark of sexist research. By avoiding such errors, investigators can produce more accurate and representative knowledge that respects the diverse realities of all individuals in the study.

**126.** (D) Exploratory research
Exploratory research is the most appropriate initial approach when a researcher wants to gain preliminary insights into a new or poorly understood social phenomenon. This flexible and unstructured design allows for the generation of ideas and hypotheses that can be tested in future, more rigorous studies. By remaining open-ended, researchers can explore various dimensions of a topic and identify key variables without the constraints of pre-defined models. It serves as an essential foundation for building scientific knowledge.

**127.** (A) All research is value-laden, and pretending otherwise hides dominant values.
The feminist argument against value-neutrality in research is that all social inquiry is inherently value-laden, and pretending otherwise only serves to hide the dominant values that shape the study. By claiming a false neutrality, researchers may ignore their own biases and power dynamics. Feminist scholars advocate for transparency and reflexivity, arguing that acknowledging one's values and positionality leads to more honest and rigorous knowledge production. This approach challenges the "view from nowhere" and promotes a more situated understanding.

**128.** (B) It excels at providing a deep, contextualized understanding of experience.
The primary strength of qualitative research is its ability to provide a deep, contextualized understanding of human experience and social meaning. Techniques like in-depth interviews and observation allow researchers to capture narratives and nuances that numerical data often overlooks. While qualitative methods may lack the broad generalizability of quantitative research, they offer rich insights into the subjective realities of participants. This approach is particularly effective for exploring complex social issues where context and personal perspective are crucial.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**87.** (D) Both methods can be used in feminist ways depending on the purpose.
A core feminist position on the qualitative-quantitative debate is that both methods can be used in feminist ways depending on the research purpose and question. While qualitative methods are often favored for exploring subjective meaning, quantitative methods can effectively identify broad patterns of systemic inequality. The key is to apply these tools critically, ensuring they do not perpetuate bias or ignore social context. Feminist researchers advocate for methodological flexibility and the thoughtful integration of diverse data sources.

**88.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
A case study is an in-depth investigation of a specific, bounded case, and therefore its findings cannot be easily generalized to a whole population. The primary goal is to provide a deep, holistic, and contextualized understanding of the phenomenon within its real-life setting, not to achieve statistical representativeness. While this limitation means the findings have low external validity, the rich and nuanced insights gained are invaluable for exploring complex social issues and generating hypotheses for future studies.

**89.** (C) Aims to eliminate bias without an explicit political commitment.
Non-sexist research is distinguished from feminist research by its primary goal of eliminating gender bias in the research process without necessarily having an explicit political commitment to social transformation. It focuses on ensuring that data collection and analysis are accurate, inclusive, and free from traditional stereotypes. While both approaches challenge androcentrism, feminist research explicitly aims to empower marginalized groups and create social change. Non-sexist methodology represents an essential step toward more rigorous and fair scientific inquiry.

**90.** (A) Deductive reasoning
Deductive reasoning begins with a well-defined hypothesis or theory and uses systematic methods to test its validity through observation or experimentation. This top-down approach is common in quantitative research, where researchers seek to confirm or refute specific predictions. In contrast, inductive reasoning moves from specific observations to broader generalizations. Both forms of reasoning are essential in the research process, with deductive methods being particularly effective for establishing causal relationships and identifying patterns across large datasets.

**91.** (B) (b), (d), (a), (c)
The typical stages of conducting a survey research project follow a logical sequence. First, the researcher must define the research objectives and identify the target population. Next, they design the questionnaire and select a representative sample. Once the instrument is ready, the survey is administered to the sample to collect data. Finally, the researcher analyzes the results and reports the findings. This structured process ensures that the survey produces reliable and statistically significant information about the population.

NODIA

**92.** (B) A person's social location shapes their understanding of the world.
The concept of standpoint in feminist research emphasizes that a person's social location—including their gender, race, and class—profoundly shapes their understanding of the world. It rejects the idea that a detached, universal objectivity is possible. Instead, it argues that knowledge is always situated and influenced by the knower's experiences. This perspective prioritizes the insights of marginalized groups, as their position can reveal systemic power dynamics that are often invisible from the center of power.

**93.** (A) (a), (b), and (c) only
Action research is characterized by being a participatory and collaborative process involving stakeholders in the identification and solution of problems. It is inherently cyclical and iterative, moving through repeated stages of planning, action, and reflection. The primary aim is to achieve practical outcomes and promote social change. Unlike traditional research that maintains a strict separation between researcher and subject, action research values engagement and direct impact, making it a powerful tool for community and organizational transformation.

**94.** (D) Qualitative case study research
Conducting in-depth life histories with a small, specific group to understand a complex social impact is a classic example of qualitative case study research. This approach prioritizes the detailed exploration of individual experiences and subjective meanings within their real-life context. Unlike quantitative surveys, which focus on breadth and statistical patterns, case studies provide a deep and holistic view of the phenomenon. This method is particularly effective for understanding how social programs influence the lives of participants on a personal level.

**95.** (A) Understand subjective experiences and the meanings people attach to them.
In feminist research, the use of qualitative methods is frequently justified by the need to understand subjective experiences and the nuanced meanings individuals attach to their lives. Techniques such as in-depth interviews and observation allow researchers to capture narratives and power dynamics that are often lost in numerical data. By prioritizing the voices of participants, qualitative research provides a detailed and empathetic view of social reality. This approach aligns with the feminist goal of making marginalized perspectives visible.

**96.** (B) Tended to essentialize 'woman' and ignored race and class.
A significant critique of early feminist standpoint theory was its tendency to essentialize the category of "woman" by assuming a monolithic experience shared by all females. Critics argued that this approach often ignored the crucial intersections of race, class, and other social identities. This led to a more nuanced development of the theory, which now emphasizes that standpoints are diverse and situated within complex power structures. Modern standpoint theory seeks to be more inclusive and intersectional in its analysis.

**97.** (B) Use of a large, random, representative sample.
Qualitative research is characterized by its focus on understanding phenomena from the participant's perspective using descriptive data like words, pictures, or objects. The researcher acts as the primary instrument for data collection, often through in-depth methods. Unlike quantitative research, it typically does not rely on large, random, or representative samples for statistical generalization. Instead, it prioritizes depth, context, and the exploration of complex social meanings, providing detailed insights that are difficult to achieve through purely numerical analysis.

**98.** (A) Questioning and destabilizing normative categories.
The most significant contribution of queer theory to research methodology is its insistence on questioning and destabilizing normative categories related to gender and sexuality. It challenges the assumption that these identities are natural, fixed, or binary, instead viewing them as performative social constructs. By denaturalizing these norms, queer theory encourages researchers to examine the fluid and contested nature of social life. This approach promotes a more critical and inclusive investigative process that avoids oversimplified and exclusionary generalizations.

**99.** (B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
Every research design has unique weaknesses that investigators must consider. Survey research can lack depth and contextual detail, while the artificiality of laboratory settings may affect the results of experimental research. Case study findings are often difficult to generalize to wider populations. In action research, the researcher's dual role as both an investigator and a participant can introduce specific biases. Understanding these limitations is essential for selecting the most appropriate methodology and for critically evaluating research findings.

**100.** (D) Dual aim of producing knowledge and promoting social justice.
A defining characteristic of feminist research is its dual commitment to producing accurate knowledge and actively promoting social justice. This approach recognizes that research is inherently political and seeks to use its findings to empower marginalized groups and challenge systemic inequality. By bridging the gap between theory and practice, feminist research aims to transform social reality rather than just describing it. This transformative goal ensures that the research process is ethical, inclusive, and committed to meaningful societal improvement.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

**101.** (C) A study on heart disease that uses an all-male sample to generalize for all.
Androcentrism in research occurs when male experiences or biological traits are treated as the universal standard for all humans. For example, using an all-male sample to study heart disease and then generalizing those findings to the entire population ignores the distinct symptoms and risks faced by women. This bias leads to inaccurate medical knowledge and perpetuates the invisibility of female-specific health issues. Ethical and inclusive research requires diverse sampling to ensure that findings are accurate for everyone.

**102.** (C) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Ethnography is a qualitative research method that involves long-term immersion in a community to understand its culture from an insider's perspective. It is not a purely quantitative approach. Feminist ethnography, specifically, pays critical attention to how gender dynamics shape social life and cultural practices within the community being studied. By prioritizing inclusive observation and the voices of participants, this method provides a nuanced and holistic understanding of social reality that challenges traditional biases and power structures.

**103.** (B) (b), (c), and (d), and (e) only
Feminist research methodology is built on several key tenets, including the recognition of researcher positionality and the necessity of reflexivity. It focuses on examining power relations at all societal levels and within the research process itself. Additionally, it aims to give voice to marginalized experiences and remains committed to creating social change. These principles distinguish feminist inquiry from traditional models that claim a value-neutral, apolitical stance, which feminists argue often hides systemic biases and dominant perspectives.

**104.** (A) In-depth understanding of a specific case.
The primary goal of a case study is to achieve an in-depth, holistic understanding of a specific, bounded case within its real-life context. This method utilizes multiple sources of evidence to explore complex phenomena and individual narratives. Unlike surveys aimed at generalizability or laboratory experiments focused on hypothesis testing, case studies provide rich and detailed insights into unique social situations. This approach is invaluable for investigating rare events or for developing a multi-faceted understanding of specific organizations.

**105.** (C) Survey
A survey is the most suitable research design for assessing the prevalence of a particular attitude or behavior within a large population. It allows researchers to collect data from a representative sample relatively efficiently and identify broad trends and correlations. While it may not provide the contextual depth of qualitative methods, the statistical power of a survey is essential for achieving generalizability. This makes it a foundational tool for large-scale social analysis and for informing public policy and decision-making.

**106.** (A) Knowledge is always partial and stems from a specific social location.
The concept of situated knowledge in feminist epistemology implies that all knowledge is inherently partial and stems from a specific social location. It rejects the idea of a detached, universal "view from nowhere," arguing that the identity and experiences of the knower influence the understanding produced. By acknowledging these social influences, researchers can produce more transparent and honest inquiries. This perspective prioritizes the insights of marginalized groups, whose unique locations provide critical views of social power.

**107.** (B) Exploratory research seeks insights, while diagnostic research focuses on causes.
Exploratory research is primarily used to gain initial insights and familiarity with a subject, often in the early stages of the research process when little is known. In contrast, diagnostic research is more structured and focuses on identifying the specific underlying causes of a well-defined problem. While exploratory designs are flexible and generate hypotheses, diagnostic studies aim to pinpoint why a phenomenon occurs to suggest practical solutions. Both designs are essential for different stages of investigation.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**108.** (B) Ensuring voices are represented accurately and not just for an agenda.
A significant ethical challenge in feminist ethnographic research is ensuring that the voices of participants are represented accurately and not merely used to support a pre-defined political agenda. Researchers must be highly reflexive about their own influence on the data and committed to capturing the complex and sometimes contradictory realities of the community. This requires a careful balance between political commitment and scholarly integrity, ensuring that the resulting knowledge is both ethically grounded and academically rigorous.

**109.** (C) It follows a linear, one-time process.
Action research is a collaborative and participatory methodology designed to solve practical problems through a cyclical and iterative process. It does not follow a linear, one-time sequence; instead, it involves repeated cycles of planning, acting, observing, and reflecting. This structure allows the research to evolve based on the insights gained from each stage. By bridging the gap between theory and action, this approach ensures that the knowledge produced is both practically relevant and conducive to social change.

**110.** (D) A partial and distorted view because their position is unproblematic.
Feminist standpoint theory argues that individuals at the center of power often have a partial and distorted view of social reality. Because their privileged position is unproblematic and reinforced by dominant social structures, they may be blind to the systemic inequalities that others face daily. In contrast, marginalized groups have a material interest in understanding and challenging these power relations, which can lead to a more comprehensive and critical perspective. This makes their insights epistemically advantageous for objective inquiry.

**111.** (C) A true but R is false.
Feminist researchers are often cautious about using experimental designs because the inherent control and manipulation can create artificial settings and reinforce power hierarchies. However, it is false to claim that these designs are incapable of producing any valid data about human behavior. While experiments have limitations in capturing social context, they remain powerful tools for testing causal relationships. The feminist critique focuses on the ethical and methodological implications of traditional experimental models rather than dismissing the method entirely.

**112.** (B) Constructionist
Queer theory's approach to identity is best described as constructionist, as it views gender and sexuality as socially and culturally constructed rather than natural or innate traits. It challenges essentialist ideas that these identities are biologically determined or fixed. By seeing identity as performative, queer theory seeks to deconstruct the norms that create binary systems and marginalize diverse expressions. This perspective encourages researchers to explore the fluid and contested nature of social labels and their impact on individuals.

**113.** (B) Quantitative
A research study that focuses on the collection and analysis of numerical data using statistical techniques is classified as quantitative. This approach emphasizes measurement, identifying trends, and testing hypotheses across large samples to achieve generalizability. Quantitative methods provide a precise and objective way to identify broad patterns in society. While they lack the nuanced contextual understanding provided by qualitative research, they are essential for large-scale analysis and for establishing correlations between different social and economic variables.

**114.** (A) Avoid perpetuating gender stereotypes and biases in the research process.
The main purpose of a non-sexist research methodology is to avoid perpetuating gender stereotypes and biases throughout the research process. This involves using inclusive language, ensuring diverse sampling, and carefully examining research instruments for androcentric assumptions. By eliminating these distortions, researchers can produce more accurate and fair knowledge that reflects the diverse realities of both men and women. Non-sexist practices represent a fundamental commitment to methodological rigor and ethical responsibility within the social sciences.

NODIA

**115.** (C) (a), (b), and (c) only
The qualitative research paradigm focuses on understanding social phenomena within their specific context and meaning. It utilizes methods such as in-depth interviews and observation, where the researcher serves as the primary instrument for data collection and analysis. Unlike quantitative approaches, it typically does not emphasize pre-determined variables or rigid hypothesis testing. Instead, it prioritizes the subjective experiences of participants, providing a rich and detailed understanding of the social world that numerical data cannot fully capture.

**116.** (D) Action research
Partnering with a local community group to identify problems and collaboratively design and implement solutions is a classic example of action research. This methodology is characterized by its commitment to practical outcomes and social change through an iterative process of action and reflection. By involving stakeholders as active participants, action research ensures that the knowledge produced is both relevant and empowering. This approach bridges the gap between scholarly investigation and real-world improvement in social and organizational settings.

**117.** (B) What is the nature of knowledge and how do we know what we know?
Epistemology is the branch of philosophy concerned with the nature of knowledge and the processes through which we acquire it. It addresses fundamental questions about how we know what we know and what constitutes valid evidence. In the social sciences, epistemology explores the assumptions that underlie different research methodologies and the influence of the knower's perspective. Understanding these theoretical foundations is essential for critically evaluating the production and validation of knowledge in any field of study.

**118.** (B) Diversity of experiences versus the political need for a unified standpoint.
A major debate in feminist scholarship involves the tension between recognizing the diversity of individual experiences and the political need for a unified standpoint to achieve social change. While acknowledging differences like race and class is essential for intersectional analysis, having a collective voice is often necessary for political mobilization and advocacy. Finding a balance between these competing needs is a central challenge for feminist researchers and activists as they work toward a more inclusive and effective movement.

**119.** (D) Quantitative
A study designed to determine the numerical relationship between social media usage and self-esteem scores is classified as quantitative. It relies on measurement and statistical analysis to identify correlations between pre-defined variables across a sample. This approach allows researchers to identify broad patterns and trends within a population. While it provides statistical evidence of a relationship, it typically does not explore the subjective meanings or personal narratives that explain why such a correlation exists among the adolescents studied.

**120.** (A) It places too much emphasis on ethical considerations.
Feminist critiques of traditional research do not claim that it places too much emphasis on ethical considerations. Instead, they argue that traditional models often ignore women or treat male experiences as the universal norm. Critics also point out that the detached, objective stance favored in traditional science often masks a patriarchal viewpoint and hides power dynamics. Feminist scholars advocate for more ethical and inclusive methodologies that prioritize participant well-being and accurately represent the diverse realities of all social groups.

**121.** (A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
Key thinkers and paradigms have shaped the development of feminist methodology and social science. Sandra Harding is a prominent proponent of standpoint epistemology, while Ann Oakley has critiqued sexist research and advocated for a "science for women." Judith Butler's work focuses on the performativity of gender and the deconstruction of stable identities. Positivism remains a dominant paradigm that emphasizes empirical observation and value-neutrality. Understanding these connections is essential for navigating the theoretical landscape of contemporary social research.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

**136.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Action research is described as a cyclical process because it involves a repeating sequence of planning, acting, observing, and reflecting. The insights gained from one cycle directly inform the planning of the next, allowing the research to evolve and improve over time. This iterative structure ensures that the intervention remains responsive to practical needs in real-world settings. By bridging the gap between theory and action, the action research cycle facilitates both effective problem-solving and the generation of knowledge.

**137.** (C) Why are sales of product X declining in the northern region?
A diagnostic research study is specifically designed to investigate the underlying causes of a particular, well-defined problem and suggest potential solutions. Asking why product sales are declining in a specific region is a classic example of a diagnostic question, as it seeks to pinpoint the responsible factors for an observed trend. This design provides the actionable evidence needed for effective decision-making and targeted intervention, distinguishing it from exploratory studies that seek broader insights in new research areas.

**138.** (A) Ethnography
The use of thick description is a hallmark of the ethnographic method, providing a detailed and contextualized account of social actions and cultural meanings. This approach involves capturing the nuances of everyday life and the interpretations of the actors involved. By providing more than just a superficial report of events, thick description allows readers to understand the complex social significance of behaviors. It is an essential tool for ethnographers aiming to represent a culture accurately from an insider's perspective.

**139.** (D) Power dynamics, working conditions, and lived experiences.
A feminist researcher studying domestic help would be primarily interested in power dynamics, working conditions, and the lived experiences of the workers. This approach moves beyond purely statistical data to explore how social hierarchies and gender influence daily interactions and economic relations. By centering the perspectives and narratives of the domestic helpers, the researcher can uncover hidden forms of inequality and exploitation. This commitment to qualitative depth and social justice is a defining feature of feminist investigative practices.

NODIA

**140.** (B) Choice of method should be driven by the research question.
The feminist position on the qualitative-quantitative debate is that the choice of method should primarily be driven by the specific research question and the context of the study. Both approaches have valuable contributions to make in understanding social phenomena. While qualitative methods excel at exploring subjective meaning, quantitative methods can effectively identify broad patterns of inequality. Feminist researchers advocate for methodological flexibility and the thoughtful application of tools to ensure that the produced knowledge is accurate, ethical, and representative.

**141.** (A) (a), (b), and (d) only
Potential limitations of feminist research include findings based on small, purposive samples, which may limit generalizability. Additionally, the researcher's explicit political commitment can be perceived as a source of bias by those favoring traditional objectivity. The emphasis on subjectivity and the unique researcher-participant relationship can also make the replication of studies difficult. Acknowledging these challenges is essential for maintaining scholarly rigor while pursuing transformative social goals. Transparent reflexivity helps researchers navigate these limitations effectively and maintain academic integrity.

**142.** (D) Investigates a phenomenon in-depth in its real-world context.
A case study is an empirical inquiry that investigates a contemporary phenomenon in-depth within its actual real-world context. This method utilizes multiple sources of evidence to explore complex issues and provide a holistic understanding of the case. Unlike laboratory experiments that isolate variables or surveys focused on statistical patterns, case studies preserve the richness and complexity of social life. This approach is particularly valuable for studying unique events or for developing detailed

**129.** (B) Feminist standpoint theory
The concept of double-consciousness, where an oppressed person must see themselves through the eyes of others while maintaining their own perspective, is analogous to the core idea of feminist standpoint theory. Both frameworks argue that marginalized social locations provide individuals with a unique and potentially more comprehensive view of social reality and power dynamics. By starting research from these perspectives, investigators can uncover systemic biases that are invisible from the center of privilege, leading to a more objective understanding.

**130.** (A) experimental (or treatment)
An experimental study fundamentally requires at least two groups for comparison: a control group and an experimental, or treatment, group. The experimental group is exposed to the independent variable or intervention being tested, while the control group is not. By comparing the outcomes between these two groups, researchers can determine the effect of the intervention and establish a causal relationship. This structured design is essential for achieving the level of control necessary for rigorous scientific hypothesis testing.

**131.** (C) Including open-ended questions to allow participants to elaborate.
A feminist researcher might improve a traditional survey by including open-ended questions that allow participants to elaborate on their experiences in their own words. This approach helps overcome the limitations of pre-defined, rigid categories that may not capture the complexities of lived reality. By providing space for qualitative detail, researchers can gain a more nuanced understanding of the participants' perspectives. This integration of open-ended elements makes the survey more inclusive and responsive to the actual lives of the respondents.

**132.** (D) Deception
Deception is not a core component of feminist research ethics. Instead, feminist methodology prioritizes principles such as reflexivity, collaboration, and the empowerment of participants. Ethical research within this framework seeks to create a reciprocal and non-hierarchical relationship between the researcher and the participant. Investigators are committed to honesty, transparency, and the well-being of those involved in the study. This approach ensures that the research process is respectful and contributes positively to the lives of marginalized groups.

**133.** (B), (c), (d), (a)
The logical sequence for an experimental study begins with formulating a causal hypothesis. Next, the researcher randomly assigns participants to control and experimental groups to ensure a fair comparison. The treatment or intervention is then administered only to the experimental group. Finally, the researcher analyzes the data to compare the outcomes between the groups and determine the effect of the variable. This structured approach allows for the systematic testing of hypotheses and the establishment of causality.

**134.** (B) Feminist Standpoint Theory
Feminist standpoint theory is defined as a research perspective that centers on the marginalized or oppressed position of women to provide a less partial and less distorted vision of reality. It argues that those at the margins have a unique vantage point that exposes the hidden workings of power. By achieved through critical reflection, this standpoint leads to a more comprehensive understanding of social relations. Centering marginalized experiences challenges the biases inherent in traditional, dominant systems of knowledge.

**135.** (D) Avoids overgeneralization and gender insensitivity.
A key difference between sexist and non-sexist research is that non-sexist methodology systematically avoids common biases like overgeneralization and gender insensitivity. It ensures that gender is treated as a significant social variable and that findings from one group are not inaccurately applied to all people. This approach also involves using inclusive language and carefully examining research instruments for stereotypical assumptions. By removing these distortions, non-sexist research produces more accurate and fair knowledge that reflects the diverse realities of society.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**80.** (B) A focus on non-maleficence (doing no harm) and beneficence (promoting good).
A key feature of feminist research ethics is the commitment to non-maleficence, ensuring no harm is done to participants, and beneficence, aimed at promoting their well-being. This framework prioritizes the safety, dignity, and empowerment of the individuals being studied. Feminist ethics also emphasize reciprocity and the importance of creating a collaborative, non-hierarchical relationship between the researcher and the participant. This approach ensures that research is conducted responsibly and contributes positively to the lives of those involved.

**81.** (B) How do social institutions enforce heterosexuality as the only norm?
A study influenced by queer theory would most likely focus on how social institutions enforce heterosexuality as the only acceptable norm. This approach seeks to denaturalize and deconstruct the normative assumptions that shape societal understandings of gender and sexuality. By examining the ways in which institutions marginalize diverse identities, queer theory promotes a more critical and inclusive analysis of power. This perspective encourages researchers to move beyond binary categories and explore the fluid nature of identity and desire.

**82.** (B) (a), (c), (d), and (e) only
Sexist bias in research interpretation manifests in several ways, such as using stereotypical language to describe behavior based on gender or attributing performance to innate ability versus effort. Ignoring findings that contradict traditional stereotypes and using different theoretical frameworks to explain the same behavior in men and women are also significant examples. While assuming correlation proves causation is a general research error, it is these gender-specific interpretations that directly distort knowledge production and reinforce patriarchal hierarchies.

**83.** (C) Usually starts with a specific problem or hypothesis.
The main difference between diagnostic and exploratory research is that diagnostic studies usually start with a specific, well-defined problem or hypothesis. While exploratory research seeks to gain general familiarity with a subject, diagnostic research aims to pinpoint the underlying causes of a particular phenomenon. This focus allows for more targeted investigation and the development of practical solutions. Diagnostic research provides the evidence needed for effective intervention, making it a crucial tool for addressing real-world challenges.

**84.** (B) Feminist Epistemology
The idea that knowledge is not neutral but is shaped by the social, historical, and cultural context of the knower is a central tenet of feminist epistemology. This framework challenges the traditional notion of a disembodied, value-free objectivity and emphasizes that all knowledge is situated. By acknowledging the influence of social position, feminist epistemology promotes a more transparent and inclusive approach to inquiry. It recognizes that the identity of the knower is fundamental to the understanding produced.

**85.** (C) Pay special attention to power dynamics and hidden voices.
A researcher using a feminist ethnographic approach would pay special attention to power dynamics and the hidden voices within a community. By immersing themselves in the social setting, they can observe how gender shapes everyday life and cultural practices. This method prioritizes the perspectives of marginalized groups and seeks to understand their lived realities from an insider's view. Feminist ethnography emphasizes reflexivity and a commitment to accurately representing the complex and often contested nature of social relations.

**86.** (B) Experimental research
A research design involving a pre-test, an intervention, and a post-test is a hallmark of experimental research. This structure allows investigators to measure the outcome before and after the treatment to determine the intervention's effect. By comparing these results with those of a control group, researchers can establish a causal relationship between variables. While highly effective for testing hypotheses, this method requires a controlled environment that may not always capture the full complexity of social reality.

NODIA

insights into specific social or organizational systems.

**143.** (C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
Standpoint theory posits that a person's social location provides a potential standpoint, which must be achieved through a process of critical reflection and struggle against oppression. It rejects the idea that the perspectives of dominant groups are the most objective. Instead, it argues that marginalized viewpoints are epistemically advantageous because they can reveal the hidden workings of power that are often invisible from the center of privilege. Centering these perspectives leads to a more comprehensive and critical understanding of reality.

**144.** (B) Deconstruct binaries and norms related to gender and sexuality.
The primary goal of queer theory in research is to deconstruct binary oppositions and normative assumptions related to gender and sexuality. It challenges the idea that these identities are natural or fixed, instead viewing them as performative social constructs. By destabilizing established norms, queer theory seeks to reveal how societal structures marginalize diverse identities. This critical approach encourages researchers to examine the fluid nature of desire and expression, promoting a more inclusive and sophisticated understanding of social life.

**145.** (C) Survey
A survey is the most appropriate research design for determining the percentage of individuals who have experienced a particular phenomenon, such as workplace harassment, across a large population. This method allows for the collection of data from a representative sample and the identification of broad statistical patterns and trends. While it may not provide the contextual depth of qualitative interviews, the statistical power of a survey is essential for establishing the scale and prevalence of the issue within the state.

**146.** (A) The researcher should give something back to participants.
Reciprocity is a major ethical principle in feminist research, meaning that the research process should involve a two-way exchange where the researcher gives something back to the participants. This can include sharing findings, providing resources, or ensuring that the study contributes to the participants' empowerment and social change. Reciprocity challenges the traditional, extractive model of research where information is taken from subjects without benefit. This approach fosters a more ethical, collaborative, and respectful relationship during the investigation.

**147.** (C) Its commitment to studying a system and trying to change it.
Action research is distinguished from other methods by its simultaneous commitment to studying a system and trying to improve or change it. It is a collaborative and iterative process where researchers and participants work together to identify problems and implement practical solutions. This approach ensures that the knowledge produced is both relevant and practically useful. By bridging the gap between theory and action, action research empowers individuals to transform their own environments and promote meaningful social or organizational development.

**148.** (D) Is based on stereotypes and androcentric assumptions.
The term sexist in sexist research methodology refers to bias that is based on traditional gender stereotypes and androcentric assumptions. This approach often treats male experiences as the universal norm while rendering women's perspectives invisible or deviational. By failing to account for gender as a significant social variable, sexist research produces distorted and inaccurate knowledge. Non-sexist methodology seeks to eliminate these biases by ensuring inclusive sampling and inclusive language, resulting in more rigorous and representative scientific inquiry.

**149.** (C) Their skills and interpretations are central to data collection.
In qualitative research, the researcher is considered the primary instrument because their interpersonal skills, observations, and subjective interpretations are central to the data collection and analysis process. Unlike quantitative research that relies on standardized tools, qualitative inquiry depends on the researcher's ability to engage with participants and capture

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

identify associations between variables across a large group. While it can show whether a pattern of disparity exists, it typically does not explore the subjective meanings or specific power dynamics that explain the observed trend. Correlational data provides the statistical evidence needed for documenting systemic inequality and informing organizational change.

**205.** (C) The limited scope for generalizing findings.
The primary weakness of a case study research design is the limited scope for generalizing its specific findings to a wider population. Because the focus is on an in-depth, holistic understanding of a single, unique case, the results may not be representative of other situations. While case studies provide rich and detailed contextual data, their external validity is low. Researchers often use them to generate hypotheses or explore rare phenomena rather than to establish universal laws or broad statistical patterns.

**206.** (D) Creating opportunities for marginalized expression.
In feminist methodology, "giving voice" refers to the practice of creating opportunities and platforms for marginalized individuals to share their experiences and perspectives in their own terms. This approach challenges traditional research models that treat subjects as passive sources of data. By prioritizing the narratives of those at the margins, researchers can uncover hidden forms of inequality and power dynamics. Giving voice is central to the feminist commitment to social justice, empowerment, and making the invisible visible through critical inquiry.

**207.** (A) Exploratory
A research project that is highly flexible and meant to provide insights for future investigation is classified as exploratory. This approach is used when a researcher wants to gain familiarity with a subject about which little is known. Its unstructured format allows for the generation of ideas and hypotheses rather than offering definitive answers. Exploratory research serves as a preliminary step that helps define research problems and identify key variables, laying the foundation for more rigorous and conclusive future investigations.

NODIA

**208.** (B) Situated knowledge
The concept of situated knowledge is central to feminist critiques of traditional objectivity. It argues that all knowledge is inherently partial and steming from the specific social location and identity of the knower. This framework rejects the idea of a detached, universal "view from nowhere." By acknowledging the influence of social position on perception, feminist epistemology promotes a more transparent and inclusive approach to inquiry. It recognizes that our understanding of reality is always connected to the power relations in which we exist.

**209.** (B) Experiment
A study that involves exposing one group to an intervention, such as an advertisement, while showing another group a neutral video is an example of an experiment. This design utilizes a treatment group and a control group to measure the outcome of the intervention. By comparing results between the groups, researchers can establish a causal relationship between the advertisement and the viewers' responses. This structured approach provides the statistical evidence needed for hypothesis testing within a controlled research environment.

**210.** (A) That gender is a variable and stereotypes are avoided.
A key tenet of non-sexist research is that gender should be treated as a significant social variable and that traditional gender stereotypes must be avoided throughout the research process. This involves using inclusive language, ensuring diverse sampling, and carefully examining instruments for androcentric bias. By removing these distortions, researchers can produce more accurate and representative knowledge. While non-sexist methodology does not necessarily share the explicit political agenda of feminism, it represents a fundamental commitment to methodological rigor and ethical fairness.

**211.** (A) (a), (b), and (c) only
Ethnography is characterized by long-term immersion in the field and uses participant observation as its key technique to gain a deep, holistic understanding of a culture. This approach prioritizes the insider's perspective, capturing cultural meanings and social dynamics as they occur naturally. Unlike quantitative methods

other factors constant, investigators can establish cause-and-effect relationships. The dependent variable is the outcome being measured to see if it responds to these changes. This structured approach is essential for scientific hypothesis testing, providing the level of control necessary for identifying direct causal links between phenomena.

**157.** (C) There is a single, monolithic 'woman's experience' or nature.
A major debate in feminist methodology centers on essentialism, which is the idea that there is a single, monolithic experience or nature shared by all women. Critics argue that essentialism ignores the crucial intersections of race, class, sexuality, and culture that create diverse social realities. Modern feminist scholars emphasize the importance of recognizing multiple and varied perspectives rather than assuming a universal womanhood. This focus on diversity and intersectionality is essential for developing more accurate and inclusive social research.

**158.** (B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Different research methodologies are associated with specific primary data forms. Quantitative surveys typically produce coded responses from questionnaires, while ethnography relies on field notes and participant observation. Experimental research generates numeric data from pre- and post-tests to measure effects. Qualitative interview studies result in transcribed text from audio recordings of personal narratives. Understanding these connections helps researchers select the most appropriate tools for their investigation, ensuring that the data collected aligns with their theoretical framework and investigative goals.

**159.** (A) Process of struggling against oppression and reflection.
In feminist standpoint theory, a standpoint is not an inherent trait but is acquired through a deliberate process of struggling against oppression and engaging in critical reflection on one's social location. This active engagement allows individuals to see the world from a perspective that reveals the hidden workings of power. Simply being female does not automatically grant a standpoint; it requires a conscious effort to understand social reality from a marginalized position. This achieved consciousness leads to fuller, less partial knowledge.

**160.** (B) What is it like to be an elderly person using the internet?
An exploratory research study is designed to gain initial insights into a topic about which little is known. A question like "What is it like to be an elderly person using the internet?" is a perfect example, as it seeks to explore subjective experiences and identify key themes rather than testing specific hypotheses. Exploratory designs remain flexible and open-ended, allowing for the generation of ideas and questions that can be investigated in more rigorous future research.

**161.** (B) Focusing on 'woman' can reinforce binaries and heteronormativity.
A key argument from queer theory that challenges some forms of feminism is that focusing exclusively on the category of "woman" can unintentionally reinforce traditional binaries and heteronormative systems. Queer theory seeks to destabilize fixed identity labels, viewing them as social constructs that can be exclusionary. By deconstructing the male/female binary, it encourages a more fluid understanding of gender and sexuality. This perspective promotes a critical approach to research that recognizes the diverse and contested nature of social identities.

**162.** (A) Diagnostic study
Determining the most frequent reasons for patient dissatisfaction requires a diagnostic research study. This design is specifically focused on identifying the underlying causes of a particular problem or phenomenon to suggest potential solutions. By systematically investigating the factors responsible for dissatisfaction, diagnostic studies provide actionable evidence for organizational improvement. This approach differs from exploratory research, which seeks broader insights, by centering on a well-defined issue that requires a targeted analysis of its root causes for effective resolution.

**163.** (C) A structured questionnaire or interview schedule.
The defining feature of a survey is its reliance on a structured questionnaire or interview schedule to collect data from a sample. This method allows researchers to gather standardized information

NODIA

across many respondents, identifying broad patterns, attitudes, and behaviors. While surveys may lack the contextual depth of qualitative observation, they provide the statistical power necessary for generalizability to a larger population. This makes the survey a foundational tool for large-scale social analysis and for documenting trends in diverse communities.

**164.** (D) Ensuring anonymity and confidentiality of informants.
A primary ethical concern when conducting ethnographic research is ensuring the anonymity and confidentiality of the informants. Because ethnography involves long-term immersion and the collection of detailed personal and cultural information, protecting participants' identities is crucial for their safety and privacy. Researchers must carefully manage their data and reports to prevent participants from being identified or harmed. This commitment to ethical responsibility is essential for maintaining trust and integrity within the community being studied and in the broader field.

**165.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Feminist research often prioritizes depth and context over breadth and statistical generalizability. Methods like in-depth interviews and case studies are specifically designed to uncover nuanced meanings and lived realities that large-scale surveys may overlook. This focus on qualitative detail allows researchers to capture the complexities of social context and individual narratives, which aligns with the feminist goal of understanding the world from the perspectives of marginalized groups. This approach provides a more comprehensive and empathetic analysis of social phenomena.

**166.** (B) Ethnography
Immersing oneself in a community to understand its social life from the native's point of view is the core characteristic of the ethnographic method. This approach involves long-term observation and participation to capture cultural meanings and social relationships as they occur naturally. By gaining an insider's perspective, ethnographers can provide a holistic and detailed account of the community's lived reality. This qualitative method is particularly effective for exploring complex social dynamics and power structures that are often hidden from external observers.

**167.** (D) To produce knowledge that reinforces existing power structures.
Feminist research explicitly aims to challenge patriarchal ideology, empower marginalized groups, and make women's experiences visible. It does not seek to produce knowledge that reinforces existing power structures; instead, it works to disrupt and transform them. By uncovering hidden forms of inequality and prioritizing the voices of those at the margins, feminist inquiry serves as a tool for social justice. This commitment to transformation and social change distinguishes feminist methodology from traditional approaches that may unintentionally support dominant hierarchies.

**168.** (A) All of the above.
The key differences between quantitative and qualitative research lie in their underlying philosophical assumptions, their use of data, and the relationship between the researcher and the subject. Quantitative research prioritizes measurement and detached objectivity, using numerical data to test hypotheses. Qualitative research focuses on exploring meanings and subjective experiences through words and narratives, often involving a more collaborative and reflexive relationship. Understanding these fundamental distinctions is essential for selecting the most appropriate methodology for any specific social science investigation.

**169.** (C) It showed claims to objectivity often masked male perspectives.
A key contribution of feminist standpoint theory is demonstrating that traditional claims to value-neutral objectivity often masked male-centric perspectives. It argues that all knowledge is situated and that dominant groups take their own position as a universal norm, rendering other realities invisible. By centering the lives of marginalized groups, standpoint theory reveals unexamined biases and power dynamics. This leads to a more comprehensive and critical understanding of social reality, challenging the "view from nowhere" and promoting stronger, more honest objectivity.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**170.** (A) An correlational study
A correlational study is designed to measure the relationship between two variables without manipulating them. While it can show that variables are related—meaning as one changes, the other tends to change as well—it cannot determine a cause-and-effect relationship. Establishing causality requires the controlled environment of an experimental study. Correlational research is valuable for identifying patterns and trends in real-world settings where experimental manipulation is not possible or ethical, providing a foundation for future investigation.

**171.** (D) Collaboration and trust.
In feminist research, the relationship between the researcher and the participants is ideally characterized by collaboration and trust. This approach challenges the traditional hierarchy and detachment found in conventional scientific models. By fostering a reciprocal and respectful environment, researchers can ensure that participants are empowered and that their voices are accurately represented. This collaborative stance improves the ethical integrity of the study and leads to a more nuanced and honest understanding of the social phenomena being investigated.

**172.** (B) Action research
Working with stakeholders to research, implement, and evaluate a program within an organization is a practical application of action research. This methodology is characterized by a collaborative and cyclical process of identifying problems and implementing solutions through action and reflection. By involving those directly affected by the issues, action research ensures that the knowledge produced is relevant and leads to meaningful improvement. This approach bridges scholarly inquiry with practical development, fostering positive change in real-world settings.

**173.** (C) The failure to consider gender as a potentially significant variable.
Gender insensitivity in research refers to the failure of investigators to consider gender as a potentially significant variable that influences the phenomena being studied. This oversight can lead to incomplete or distorted findings that ignore the distinct social realities of different genders. Non-sexist methodology seeks to correct this by ensuring that gender is systematically integrated into research design, data collection, and analysis. Recognizing the importance of gender as a social category is essential for producing more accurate and inclusive knowledge.

**174.** (D) A qualitative study using in-depth interviews.
Exploring how a concept like "family" is negotiated within same-sex partnerships requires a qualitative study using in-depth interviews. This method allows researchers to capture the subjective meanings, personal narratives, and complex negotiations of the participants in their own voices. Unlike quantitative surveys or experiments, in-depth interviews provide the rich and detailed data necessary for a comprehensive understanding of social identities and relationships. This approach prioritizes the perspectives of those directly involved in the experience being studied.

**175.** (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
A key limitation cited in feminist research is that its explicit political commitments can lead to accusations of bias. However, feminist researchers counter this by arguing that traditional research is also political, but its politics are often hidden under a guise of neutrality and objectivity. By being transparent about their own values and positionality, feminist scholars aim to produce more honest and situated knowledge. This perspective challenges the idea of value-free science and promotes a more critical understanding of power.

**176.** (B) Establish cause-and-effect relationships.
The primary strength of experimental research lies in its ability to establish cause-and-effect relationships between variables. By manipulating an independent variable and controlling for extraneous factors, researchers can isolate the specific impact of an intervention. This level of control provides the statistical evidence needed for rigorous hypothesis testing. While experiments may lack the contextual richness of qualitative methods, their structured design is essential for identifying the direct causal mechanisms that drive social or biological phenomena.

NODIA

nuanced meanings. This requires a high degree of reflexivity and an acknowledgment that the researcher's own perspective influences the findings. The investigator's presence is fundamental to producing detailed, contextual knowledge.

**150.** (B) It can rarely provide definitive answers or test hypotheses.
A significant limitation of exploratory research is that it can rarely provide definitive answers or test specific hypotheses. Because its primary goal is to gain initial familiarity and generate insights in a new area, the design is often flexible and unstructured. The findings of exploratory studies are typically used as a foundation for future, more rigorous research rather than as conclusive evidence. While essential for building knowledge, exploratory designs lack the controlled framework necessary for establishing causality or statistical generalization.

**151.** (D) Knowledge is "situated" and influenced by social position.
A primary concept of feminist epistemology is that all knowledge is situated and profoundly influenced by the social position and identity of the knower. This framework challenges the traditional idea of a disembodied, value-neutral "view from nowhere." It argues that our social location—including gender, race, and class—shapes how we perceive and understand reality. By acknowledging these influences, feminist epistemology promotes a more transparent and inclusive approach to inquiry that recognizes the inherent connection between knowledge and power.

**152.** (A) (a), (b), and (d) only
A case study is an in-depth exploration of a bounded system, such as a person, group, or organization, within its real-life context. This method involves collecting data from multiple sources, including interviews, observations, and documents, to provide a holistic understanding of the case. While it provides rich and detailed insights, the findings are typically not immediately generalizable to a larger population. Case studies focus on deep contextualization rather than testing causal hypotheses through variable manipulation or statistical representation.

**153.** (C) Action research
Studying the process of a self-help group while actively assisting them in developing strategies for social change is a classic application of action research. This methodology is characterized by its collaborative nature and its dual commitment to generating knowledge and creating practical impact. By working alongside participants to solve real-world problems, the researcher facilitates empowerment and social transformation. Action research bridges the gap between scholarly investigation and practical activism, ensuring that the study contributes directly to improving participants' lives.

**154.** (A) Feminist research has an explicit political agenda for social transformation.
The most significant difference between feminist and non-sexist research is that feminist research maintains an explicit political agenda for social transformation and empowerment. While non-sexist research aims to eliminate gender bias to improve accuracy, feminist inquiry goes further by seeking to challenge patriarchal power structures and promote social justice. This transformative goal influences every stage of the research process, from the questions asked to the dissemination of findings, ensuring that the work contributes to meaningful societal change.

**155.** (D) Feminist epistemology and discourse analysis.
Exploring how language in textbooks reinforces gender stereotypes is research informed by feminist epistemology and discourse analysis. This approach examines the ways in which knowledge and language are used to maintain power relations and traditional norms. By analyzing the social meaning embedded in texts, researchers can uncover hidden biases that shape our understanding of gender. This critical focus on the intersection of language, knowledge, and power is a central feature of feminist scholarly investigations aimed at deconstructing systemic inequalities.

**156.** (B) Independent variable
In an experimental research design, the independent variable is the factor that the researcher deliberately manipulates to observe its effect on the dependent variable. By systematically changing the independent variable while keeping

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

**184.** (C) (b), (c), (a)
Research designs vary in their degree of flexibility and structure. Exploratory research is the most flexible, allowing for open-ended inquiry into unfamiliar topics. Survey research is more structured, utilizing standardized questionnaires to identify broad patterns across large samples. Experimental research is the most rigid and highly structured design, requiring strictly controlled environments to test causal relationships through variable manipulation. Understanding these differences helps researchers select the design that best aligns with their investigative goals and the level of precision required.

**185.** (C) Solving a problem through a cyclical process.
The defining feature of action research is its focus on solving practical, real-world problems through a cyclical and iterative process of planning, acting, observing, and reflecting. This collaborative approach involves researchers and participants working together to implement change and generate knowledge through practice. Unlike traditional research aimed at abstract theory, action research prioritizes immediate application and social improvement. This iterative structure ensures that the intervention remains responsive to the needs of the environment, facilitating both effective problem-solving and organizational development.

**186.** (A) The oppressed have a motivation to understand the world, which leads to fuller knowledge.
Feminist standpoint theory argues that marginalized or oppressed groups have a unique motivation to understand the world and its power structures, which can lead to a more comprehensive and less distorted knowledge. Their position provides a vantage point that reveals systemic inequalities often invisible to those in privileged locations. By achieved through critical reflection, this standpoint leads to a stronger objectivity. This perspective emphasizes that knowledge is always situated and that centering marginalized experiences is essential for accurate social inquiry.

**187.** (D) Ethnography
Understanding the unique culture and social structure of a specific community from an insider's perspective is best achieved through ethnography. This method involves long-term immersion, observation, and participation within the community to capture its lived realities and cultural meanings. Unlike quantitative surveys or experiments, ethnography provides a deep, holistic account of social life as it naturally occurs. This qualitative approach is particularly effective for exploring complex social dynamics and representing the voices of a group accurately within their own context.

**188.** (B) They can oversimplify complex social phenomena.
A common criticism of quantitative methods is their tendency to oversimplify complex social phenomena by reducing them to numerical data and statistical patterns. By focusing on breadth and generalizability, quantitative research can overlook individual narratives, power dynamics, and the subjective meanings that are essential for a full understanding of social life. Feminist researchers argue that while statistics identify broad trends, they must be complemented with qualitative insights to capture the nuances of human experience and the complexities of inequality.

**189.** (A) (a), (b), (c), and (d) only
A researcher committed to a non-sexist methodology would engage in several key practices, such as examining instruments for gender bias and considering gender as a significant social variable. They would also avoid overgeneralizing findings from one gender to all people and interpret their data without relying on traditional stereotypes. While any qualified person can conduct such research, it is these specific methodological and analytical steps that ensure the study is accurate, inclusive, and free from the distortions of patriarchal bias.

**190.** (D) To describe population characteristics based on sample.
The primary objective of a survey is to describe the characteristics, attitudes, or behaviors of a large population based on data collected from a representative sample. By utilizing standardized questionnaires, researchers can identify broad trends and identify correlations between variables. While surveys may lack the contextual depth of qualitative methods, their statistical power is essential for achieving generalizability.

NODIA

**177.** (B) A male-biased view, ignoring women's spheres of life.
A major feminist critique of early ethnography is that it often presented a male-biased view of culture, focusing on male-dominated public spheres while ignoring women's lives and contributions. By rendering women's experiences invisible, these traditional accounts provided an incomplete and distorted understanding of the communities being studied. Feminist ethnographers seek to correct this by paying critical attention to gender dynamics and hidden voices. This approach provides a more holistic and accurate representation of the diverse realities within any group.

**178.** (C) (b), (c), and (d) only
Queer theoretical approaches focus on challenging the supposed naturalness of heterosexuality and deconstructing binary oppositions like male/female and hetero/homo. It also emphasizes the performative nature of gender, viewing it as something people "do" rather than something they "are." Instead of stabilizing identity categories, queer theory seeks to denaturalize them to reveal how societal norms marginalize diverse expressions. This critical framework encourages a more fluid and inclusive understanding of social life and challenges traditional, rigid ways of categorization.

**179.** (C) Discovering the cause of a problem.
A researcher undertaking a diagnostic study is primarily concerned with discovering the underlying causes of a specific, well-defined problem. This design goes beyond description to pinpoint why a particular issue is occurring and suggest effective interventions. By systematically investigating the factors responsible for the problem, diagnostic research provides actionable evidence for decision-makers. This approach is essential for addressing organizational challenges or social problems where a clear understanding of root causes is needed for effective resolution and improvement.

**180.** (D) Reflexivity
Reflexivity is the process through which a researcher critically examines their own biases, assumptions, and positionality, and how these factors influence the research process and findings. It acknowledges that the investigator is not a neutral observer but an active participant whose social location shapes the produced knowledge. By being transparent about these influences, researchers can improve the ethical integrity and validity of their work. Reflexivity is a cornerstone of feminist and qualitative methodologies, promoting more honest and situated social inquiry.

**181.** (C) A contemporary phenomenon in context.
A "case" in case study research is best defined as a contemporary phenomenon being investigated in-depth within its real-life context. This could be a single individual, a group, an organization, or a specific event. The focus is on understanding the complex factors and social dynamics that shape the case as a bounded system. By utilizing multiple data sources, the researcher provides a holistic and detailed account of the phenomenon, offering insights that broader, less contextualized methods might miss.

**182.** (B) Highlight ways in which knowledge is gendered.
A major contribution of feminist epistemology has been highlighting the various ways in which knowledge production and validation are gendered. It investigates how traditional systems have historically privileged male perspectives while excluding women's experiences as illegitimate. By questioning the supposed neutrality of scientific methods, this framework reveals the influence of social power on understanding. The goal is to create more inclusive and reflexive models that recognize diverse voices and promote a more equitable and accurate intellectual landscape for all.

**183.** (D) "Mankind" to refer to all humanity.
In the context of research, using gender-exclusive terms like "mankind" to refer to all of humanity is a clear example of sexist language. This practice reflects androcentrism, where the male is treated as the universal standard, rendering women invisible. Non-sexist methodology advocates for the use of inclusive, gender-neutral language such as "humanity" or "people" to ensure that research is accurate and representative. Eliminating linguistic bias is a fundamental part of producing ethical and fair social science investigations.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

groups are better suited for this purpose, as they allow for the emergence of new themes and ideas. In contrast, surveys require pre-defined variables and categories, which are often not yet established during the exploratory stage of an investigation.

**198.** (B) Provide a detailed description of a culture or group.
The primary purpose of ethnography is to provide a detailed, holistic description and understanding of a specific social group or culture. This is achieved through long-term immersion, observation, and participation in the community. By capturing the everyday lives and meanings of the actors involved, ethnography provides an insider's perspective on social relationships and power dynamics. This qualitative method is essential for exploring the nuances of human experience as it naturally occurs within its specific cultural and historical context.

**199.** (D) Weaknesses of the research design or findings.
A "limitation" in a research study refers to the specific weaknesses or constraints of the research design, data collection, or analytical process that may affect the findings. These can include small sample sizes, potential biases, or limited generalizability. Acknowledging these limitations is a fundamental part of academic transparency and reflexivity. By being honest about what the study cannot do, researchers allow readers to critically evaluate the results and help guide future investigations to address these identified gaps or weaknesses.

**200.** (A) Having pre-set answer categories that may not capture reality.
A feminist researcher is most likely to criticize a survey for having pre-set answer categories that may not accurately capture the complexity and nuance of women's lived realities. Standardized questions often lack the flexibility to reflect subjective experiences and power dynamics. This can lead to distorted findings that reinforce stereotypes or marginalize diverse perspectives. To address this, feminist scholars often advocate for integrating open-ended questions or qualitative interviews to ensure that the produced knowledge is grounded in actual narratives.

**201.** (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The selection of a research problem is not a value-free act because what a society or a researcher considers worthy of study is shaped by prevailing social values and political priorities. Prevailing power relations also influence which issues are prioritized and funded. By acknowledging these influences, researchers can produce more transparent and situated knowledge. This perspective challenges the idea of objective neutrality and emphasizes that all inquiry is inherently connected to the social and historical context in which it occurs.

**202.** (A) Finding the cause of a specific problem.
The key focus of diagnostic research is to find the underlying causes of a specific, well-defined problem and suggest potential solutions. Unlike exploratory studies that seek broader insights, diagnostic research is more structured and aimed at pinpointing the responsible factors for an observed phenomenon. This design provides actionable evidence for decision-makers and practitioners. By understanding why a problem persists, researchers can develop targeted interventions that effectively address organizational challenges or social issues, facilitating meaningful improvement and resolution.

**203.** (D) An iterative process of action and reflection.
A hallmark of the action research cycle is its iterative process of action and reflection. This collaborative methodology involves repeated cycles of planning, implementation, observation, and critical evaluation. Insights gained from one stage directly inform the planning of the next, allowing the research to evolve based on practical results. This structure ensures that the intervention remains responsive to real-world needs. By bridging the gap between theory and action, action research promotes both effective problem-solving and the generation of useful knowledge.

NODIA

**204.** (B) A quantitative correlational study
Investigating whether there is a relationship between gender and promotion rates within an organization is a question most suitable for a quantitative correlational study. This approach uses numerical data and statistical analysis to

This makes the survey a foundational tool for documenting the prevalence of social phenomena and for informing large-scale policy and decision-making.

**191.** (A) Difficulty of controlling all relevant social variables.
A key limitation of the experimental method in the social sciences is the extreme difficulty of controlling all relevant social and environmental variables. Unlike laboratory settings in the natural sciences, real-world human interactions are shaped by a complex array of factors that are hard to isolate. This can affect the internal validity of the experiment and make the findings less applicable to natural settings. Researchers must carefully navigate these complexities while acknowledging that human behavior is inherently influenced by diverse contextual influences.

**192.** (C) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Feminist research is not a monolithic methodology with a single set of rules. Instead, it is a diverse field encompassing various approaches and theoretical frameworks. However, these varied methods are unified by a shared political commitment to challenging gender inequality and other forms of oppression. This commitment to social change and the empowerment of marginalized groups distinguishes feminist inquiry from traditional research. By centering the experiences of those at the margins, feminist researchers work toward more inclusive and accurate knowledge.

**193.** (B) Exploratory
The exploratory research design is best suited for gaining initial familiarity with an issue or phenomenon, particularly when little is known about the subject. This approach is highly flexible and unstructured, allowing researchers to explore various dimensions and identify key variables. The primary goal is to generate insights and formulate hypotheses that can be tested in more rigorous future investigations. Exploratory research serves as an essential preliminary step, providing the foundation for building scientific knowledge in new or complex fields.

**194.** (A) Starting research from marginalized lives to identify biases.
From a feminist standpoint perspective, "strong objectivity" is achieved by starting research from the lives of marginalized groups to identify the hidden biases in dominant knowledge systems. Perspectives from the center of power often take their own position as a universal norm, rendering other realities invisible. By centering those at the margins, researchers can gain a more comprehensive and less distorted view of social reality. This approach leads to a more critical and objective understanding of power dynamics and social structures.

**195.** (C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Research terms represent fundamental concepts and techniques in social inquiry. Reflexivity involves critically examining one's own role as a researcher, while androcentrism refers to a male-centered perspective. Generalizability is the extent to which findings can be applied to a larger population, and triangulation involves using multiple methods or data sources to corroborate findings. Understanding these distinctions is essential for conducting rigorous, ethical, and transparent research that accurately represents social phenomena while acknowledging the influence of the investigative process.

**196.** (D) White, middle-class, and heterosexual.
Queer theory identifies a problem with the traditional category of "woman" because it often implicitly assumes a white, middle-class, and heterosexual experience as the universal norm. This exclusionary focus marginalizes those who exist at the intersections of different social identities and sexualities. By deconstructing the monolithic category of "woman," queer theory and intersectional feminism seek to recognize the diversity of lived realities. This critical perspective promotes a more inclusive and accurate approach to social research and political advocacy.

**197.** (C) A highly structured large-scale survey.
A highly structured, large-scale survey would be least appropriate for an exploratory study. Exploratory research is designed to gain initial insights in areas where little is known, requiring a flexible and open-ended design. Methods like literature reviews, in-depth interviews, and focus

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

that rely on large-scale statistical analysis, ethnography provides nuanced, contextual insights into the lived realities of a specific group. This qualitative method is particularly effective for exploring complex social relationships and represented voices in their natural context.

**212.** (D) The workings of power and dominant culture.
Feminist standpoint theory argues that a standpoint from the lives of the oppressed is epistemically advantageous because it can make visible the hidden workings of power and the dominant culture. Those at the center of privilege often take their position as a universal norm, rendering systemic inequalities invisible. In contrast, marginalized groups have a material interest in understanding and challenging these power relations, leading to a more comprehensive and critical view of social reality. Centering these perspectives leads to stronger objectivity.

**213.** (C) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Action research is not primarily concerned with contributing to abstract theory. Instead, it is a participatory process specifically aimed at solving practical problems and generating knowledge through practice. This collaborative methodology involves researchers and participants working together in an iterative cycle of planning, action, and reflection. By bridging the gap between theory and implementation, action research ensures that the knowledge produced is both practically useful and conducive to social change. This approach prioritizes immediate real-world improvement and organizational development.

**214.** (B) Question and denaturalize all identity categories.
Queer theory contributes to research methodology by encouraging investigators to question and denaturalize all identity categories related to gender and sexuality. It challenges the assumption that these labels are natural, fixed, or binary, viewing them instead as socially constructed and performative. By destabilizing these categories, queer theory seeks to reveal how societal norms marginalize diverse identities. This critical perspective promotes a more inclusive and sophisticated approach to inquiry that avoids oversimplified generalizations and recognizes the fluid nature of social life.

**215.** (D) Uses gender-exclusive language.
A survey question asking for an opinion on "congressmen" can be critiqued as sexist because it uses gender-exclusive language. This terminology assumes that all holders of the position are male, rendering women invisible and reinforcing traditional gender norms. Non-sexist methodology advocates for the use of inclusive, gender-neutral terms like "members of Congress" to ensure that research is accurate and respectful of all individuals. Eliminating linguistic bias is essential for producing ethical and representative social science that reflects the diverse reality of society.

**216.** (A) Diagnostic
Answering why there has been a sudden increase in staff turnover requires a diagnostic research design. This approach is specifically focused on identifying the underlying causes of a particular, well-defined problem and suggest potential solutions. By systematically investigating the factors responsible for the observed trend, diagnostic studies provide the actionable evidence needed for effective organizational decision-making and targeted intervention. This design differs from exploratory studies by centering on a specific issue that requires a clear understanding of its root causes.

**217.** (C) To be mindful of power and avoid exploitation.
A primary ethical responsibility of a feminist researcher is to be mindful of power dynamics and to avoid the exploitation of research participants. This involves fostering a collaborative, non-hierarchical, and respectful relationship during the study. Feminist ethics prioritize the well-being and empowerment of the individuals being studied, ensuring that the research contributes positively to their lives. By being reflexive about their own influence, researchers can produce knowledge that is ethically grounded and committed to the principles of social justice.

**218.** (A) Depth and contextual richness
The main strength of a case study lies in its depth and contextual richness. This method allows for a multi-faceted and holistic investigation of a specific, bounded phenomenon within its real-life context. By utilizing various sources of evidence, such as interviews and observations, researchers can capture complex social dynamics

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

research process, ensuring that data collection and analysis are accurate and fair. This involves using inclusive language, ensuring diverse sampling, and carefully examining instruments for androcentric assumptions or stereotypes. By removing these distortions, researchers produce more reliable knowledge that reflects the diverse realities of both men and women. Non-sexist practices represent a commitment to methodological rigor and ethical responsibility, improving the overall quality of social science inquiry.

**247.** (D) Test a hypothesis about a cause-and-effect relationship.
The primary purpose of an experimental research design is to test a specific hypothesis about a cause-and-effect relationship between variables. By manipulating an independent variable and controlling for other factors, researchers can isolate the impact of an intervention. This level of control provides the statistical evidence needed for rigorous hypothesis testing. While experiments may not capture the full complexity of social context, their structured design is essential for identifying the direct causal mechanisms that drive social or biological phenomena within a population.

**248.** (A) Disembodied, detached, and autonomous.
Feminist epistemology challenges the traditional idea that the ideal "knower" is a disembodied, detached, and autonomous individual. Instead, it argues that all knowers are situated and embodied within specific social, historical, and cultural contexts. This framework emphasizes that our identity and social location profoundly influence how we perceive and understand reality. By acknowledging these social influences, feminist epistemology promotes a more transparent and inclusive approach to inquiry that recognizes the inherent connection between the knower, their positionality, and the produced knowledge.

**249.** (C) A feminist and non-sexist framework
Studying how language in job advertisements discourages women from applying is research informed by a feminist and non-sexist framework. This approach examines the ways in which gender stereotypes and inclusive or exclusive language influence social behavior and economic opportunities. By identifying hidden biases in communication, researchers can suggest practical changes to promote equity. This critical focus on the intersection of language, gender, and power is a central feature of investigative practices aimed at uncovering and addressing systemic inequalities in various institutional settings.

**250.** (A) formulate problems; find causes for specific problems
The core difference between exploratory and diagnostic research is that exploratory research is used to formulate problems and develop hypotheses in areas where little is known. In contrast, diagnostic research is more structured and focused on identifying the specific underlying causes of a well-defined problem to suggest potential solutions. While exploratory designs are flexible and generate initial insights, diagnostic studies provide actionable evidence for effective decision-making. Both designs are essential tools for different stages of investigation, ensuring a systematic transition from curiosity to resolution.

**251.** (B) To understand and challenge gender inequality and oppression.
The core of this research framework is rooted in a political and intellectual dedication to examining how gender disparities function in society. It aims to dissect the systemic nature of oppression and its intersections with other social hierarchies. This commitment moves beyond simple data collection to actively seeking transformative social change through rigorous knowledge production.

**252.** (A) A male-centered perspective in the production of knowledge.
This concept describes the practice of placing the male experience at the center of cultural and intellectual life. It critiques how traditional research often treats men as the universal human norm while marginalizing or ignoring the perspectives of women. Identifying this bias is essential for creating more inclusive and accurate representations of the social world.

**253.** (C) Its findings being perceived as 'subjective' or 'biased'.
Feminist inquiry often faces external criticism from traditional academic circles that prioritize positivist notions of neutrality. Critics frequently label these findings as biased because they

practice ensures that the data is not distorted by traditional stereotypes and that the experiences of all parents are accurately represented. Non-sexist methodology treats gender as a significant social variable and avoids androcentric assumptions. By including a diverse range of perspectives, investigators can produce more balanced and rigorous knowledge about family dynamics.

**226.** (A) To gain insights in an area where little is known.
The main objective of exploratory research is to gain insights and familiarity with a subject area where little is known. This approach is highly flexible and unstructured, allowing researchers to explore various dimensions and identify key variables without the constraints of pre-defined models. The goal is to generate ideas and hypotheses that can be investigated in more rigorous future studies. Exploratory research serves as an essential preliminary step, providing the foundation for building scientific knowledge in new or complex social fields.

**227.** (C) Who is a 'knower' and what is 'knowledge' are political.
A feminist epistemological position argues that the definitions of who can be a "knower" and what counts as "knowledge" are inherently political and shaped by power relations. It challenges the traditional idea of a detached, universal objectivity and emphasizes that all knowledge is situated. By acknowledging these influences, feminist epistemology promotes a more inclusive and reflexive approach to inquiry. It seeks to uncover the biases in dominant systems and recognize diverse sources of understanding as valid and socially important.

**228.** (D) Action research
Action research is a methodology that is inherently cyclical and iterative, moving through repeated stages of planning, acting, observing, and reflecting. This structure allows the research to evolve based on the practical results of each cycle. Unlike linear designs, action research focuses on continuous improvement and responsiveness to real-world problems. By bridging the gap between theory and implementation, this collaborative approach ensures that the knowledge produced is both practically useful and conducive to social or organizational change.

**229.** (C) It treats categories as stable and binary.
Queer theory would critique a study comparing homosexual and heterosexual parenting because it treats these categories as stable, fixed, and binary. This framework challenges the idea that gender and sexuality are natural or innate, instead viewing them as socially constructed and performative. By denaturalizing these labels, queer theory seeks to reveal how societal norms marginalize diverse identities. This critical perspective encourages a more fluid and inclusive understanding of relationships that moves beyond binary systems and acknowledges the diversity of human experience.

**230.** (B) generalizability; contextual validity
A strength of survey research is its ability to provide high generalizability by collecting data from a large, representative sample. This allows researchers to identify broad trends across a population. However, a significant weakness is the potential for low contextual validity, as standardized questions often lack the depth to capture the nuances of individual experience and local circumstances. To address this, researchers must carefully design their instruments and often combine surveys with qualitative methods to provide a more holistic understanding.

**231.** (D) Bounded system
A defining characteristic of a case study is that it is an in-depth, holistic investigation of a bounded system, such as an individual, group, or organization. The focus is on understanding the complex interactions and social dynamics that shape the case within its real-life context. By utilizing various sources of evidence, researchers provide a multi-faceted account of the phenomenon. While case studies lack statistical generalizability, the profound insights they offer are essential for exploring unique or complex situations that broader methods miss.

**232.** (A) Queer theory
A researcher examining how gender is performed in daily interactions, thereby challenging the idea of a fixed identity, is drawing upon queer theory. This framework views gender and sexuality as socially constructed and performative rather than natural or innate traits. By denaturalizing these categories, queer theory seeks to expose the ways in which societal norms marginalize diverse

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

expressions. This critical approach encourages a more fluid and inclusive understanding of social life and challenges traditional, rigid ways of categorizing human identity.

**233.** (D) A rigid adherence to a value-neutral scientific model.
Feminist research is characterized by its commitment to social change, an emphasis on researcher reflexivity, and a critical stance toward traditional claims of value-neutral objectivity. It does not follow a rigid adherence to a value-neutral scientific model, as it recognizes that all inquiry is situated and influenced by power relations. Instead, feminist scholars advocate for transparency and ethics in the production of knowledge. This approach ensures that the research process is inclusive, representative, and committed to empowering marginalized groups.

**234.** (A) Determine the frequency or cause of a problem.
The main purpose of a diagnostic research design is to determine the frequency or the underlying cause of a specific, well-defined problem and suggest potential solutions. This design is more structured than exploratory research and focuses on pinpointing why a particular phenomenon occurs. By systematically investigating the responsible factors, diagnostic studies provide actionable evidence for decision-makers and practitioners. This approach is essential for addressing real-world challenges where a clear understanding of root causes is needed for effective resolution and improvement.

**235.** (D) Feminist standpoint theory
The argument that marginalized groups have a unique perspective that can lead to more complete knowledge is a central tenet of feminist standpoint theory. It argues that those at the margins have a vantage point that exposes the hidden workings of power often invisible to those in privileged positions. By achieved through critical reflection, this standpoint leads to a stronger objectivity. This perspective emphasizes that all knowledge is situated and that centering marginalized experiences is essential for accurate social inquiry and justice.

**236.** (B) The research question and the specific context.
A feminist researcher's choice between qualitative and quantitative methods should primarily be determined by the specific research question and the context of the study. Both approaches have valuable contributions to make in understanding social phenomena. Qualitative methods excel at exploring subjective meanings, while quantitative methods can identify broad patterns of systemic inequality. Feminist scholars advocate for methodological flexibility and the thoughtful application of tools to ensure that the produced knowledge is accurate, ethical, and representative of the diverse realities being investigated.

**237.** (C) An iterative and evolving process
The cyclical nature of action research—moving through stages of planning, acting, observing, and reflecting—makes it an iterative and evolving process. This structure allows the research to change based on the insights gained and the practical results of each cycle. Unlike linear designs, action research focuses on continuous improvement and responsiveness to the environment. By bridging the gap between theory and action, this collaborative methodology ensures that the produced knowledge is both practically useful and conducive to meaningful social or organizational change.

**238.** (D) Androcentrism
Overgeneralizing findings from an all-male sample to the entire population is a primary example of androcentrism in research. This bias treats male experiences or biological traits as the universal standard for all humans, rendering women's distinct realities invisible or deviational. Such practices lead to inaccurate knowledge and reinforce patriarchal hierarchies. Non-sexist methodology seeks to eliminate this bias by ensuring diverse sampling and by avoiding generalizations that ignore gender as a significant social variable, resulting in more representative and rigorous scientific inquiry.

**239.** (A) The need for political solidarity and identity.
A key debate in feminist research is the tension between recognizing the diversity of experiences among women and the political need for solidarity and a collective identity to achieve social change.

NODIA

While acknowledging differences like race and class is essential for intersectional analysis, having a shared platform is often necessary for effective advocacy and mobilization. Finding a balance between these competing needs is a central challenge for feminist scholars and activists as they work toward an inclusive movement.

**240.** (B) An 'insider's' point of view.
The main goal of ethnography is to understand a social group or culture from an insider's point of view. This is achieved through long-term immersion, observation, and participation in the community to capture cultural meanings and social dynamics as they occur naturally. By providing a holistic and detailed account of lived reality, ethnographers can represent the voices of participants accurately. This qualitative method is particularly effective for exploring complex social relationships and power structures that are often hidden from an external perspective.

**241.** (B) Correlational
A study that measures the numerical relationship between two variables without manipulating them is best described as correlational. While it can identify patterns and show how variables tend to change together, it cannot establish a cause-and-effect relationship. Establishing causality requires the controlled environment of an experimental study. Correlational research is valuable for identifying trends and associations in real-world settings where manipulation is not possible, providing a foundation for future, more rigorous investigations into social or economic phenomena.

**242.** (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Case studies are strong in providing a deep, holistic, and contextualized understanding of a phenomenon, which gives them high internal validity within the specific context. However, they are typically weak in external validity, as the findings from a single, unique case are difficult to generalize to a wider population. While this limitation means the results lack statistical representativeness, the profound insights gained are invaluable for exploring complex issues and for generating hypotheses that can be tested in future studies.

**243.** (C) Feminist and ethnographic research
The "problem of speaking for others" is a significant ethical and methodological challenge in feminist and ethnographic research. It involves the difficulty of accurately representing the experiences and voices of participants without imposing the researcher's own biases or interpretations. This requires a high degree of reflexivity and a commitment to collaborative, non-hierarchical relationships. Researchers must be mindful of the power dynamics inherent in the investigative process and strive to ensure that participants' agency and perspectives are respected and authentically represented throughout the work.

**244.** (D) Action Research
Action research is a methodology that aims to be collaborative, practical, and emancipatory by solving real-world problems through a cyclical process of action and reflection. It involves researchers and participants working together to implement change and generate knowledge through practice. This approach ensures that the findings are practically relevant and contribute to social or organizational improvement. By bridging the gap between theory and action, action research empowers individuals to transform their own environments and promotes meaningful development and justice within the studied system.

**245.** (A) (a), (b), and (c), and (e) only
Valid critiques of feminist research include the potential for researcher values to introduce bias and the difficulty of replicating studies that rely on subjectivity. Additionally, using small, non-random samples can limit generalizability, and balancing academic rigor with political activism remains a constant challenge. However, most feminist scholars do not claim that all traditional science is worthless. Instead, they advocate for transforming scientific inquiry into a more inclusive and reflexive pursuit. Navigating these limitations requires transparency, reflexivity, and a commitment to maintaining high scholarly standards.

**246.** (B) To eliminate gender bias from the research process.
The fundamental goal of non-sexist research is to eliminate gender bias throughout the entire

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**262.** (B) Because their social position makes underlying power structures more visible.
People who experience oppression firsthand are forced to navigate the social systems created by dominant groups, making the limitations and biases of those systems apparent. This necessity grants them a critical vantage point from which to observe the operations of power. Their unique position allows for a clearer understanding of how inequality is institutionalized and maintained.

**263.** (C) An achieved political consciousness requiring critical analysis.
A standpoint is not merely the passive experience of being marginalized; rather, it is a perspective that is developed through conscious reflection and political struggle. It involves a systematic analysis of how one's own experiences are shaped by broader systems of power. Thus, reaching a standpoint requires an active effort to interpret lived reality through a critical lens.

**264.** (D) An awareness of both the dominant worldview and the reality of oppression.
This concept describes the dual awareness held by marginalized individuals who must understand the perspectives of the dominant society to survive, while also being acutely aware of their own subordinate status. This dual perspective provides a richer and more complex understanding of the social world. It allows for a critique of the dominant culture from within.

**265.** (A) All knowledge is partial, but some perspectives are more revealing of social inequality.
This approach maintains that while no single observer has a complete view of reality, the vantage points of the oppressed are particularly useful for uncovering the dynamics of power. By starting research from these specific locations, scholars can highlight the systemic nature of inequality. This perspective prioritizes depth and critical insight over the illusion of neutrality.

**266.** (B) Applying findings from an all-male sample to the general population.
This practice, known as overgeneralization, occurs when a study focuses only on men but claims its results apply to everyone. It assumes that male experiences are the standard for all of humanity, thereby ignoring the unique lives and perspectives of women. Such methodology produces biased knowledge that fails to reflect the true diversity of the entire population.

**267.** (B) Treating the male experience as the universal human standard.
Androcentrism involves a research bias where the male perspective is the default framework for understanding the world. By centering men's experiences, research often marginalizes or overlooks the specific social and biological realities of women. This results in the construction of knowledge that is incomplete and skewed, reinforcing the idea that women's lives are deviations from the norm.

**268.** (A) Transform the research process to produce more equitable knowledge.
This approach seeks to identify and eliminate gender-based biases throughout every stage of the research process, from question formulation to data analysis. By challenging patriarchal assumptions and using inclusive practices, it aims to create a more accurate representation of social reality. The ultimate goal is to generate knowledge that promotes fairness and understands the complexities of gender.

**269.** (C) Includes women in a study without challenging the underlying male-centered assumptions.
This critique targets research that simply adds female participants into existing, male-centric frameworks without changing the fundamental structure of the study. It highlights the failure to address the deeper, systemic biases that define traditional methodologies. True transformation requires more than just inclusion; it necessitates a complete re-evaluation of the categories and concepts used to conduct research.

**270.** (D) Exploring the economic contributions of all household members, not just the 'head'.
Traditional research often uses the 'head of household' category, which frequently assumes a male breadwinner and ignores the diverse financial roles within a home. By examining the contributions of everyone in the household, researchers can uncover the real economic complexities and the value of women's labor. This practice provides a more comprehensive picture of social dynamics.

NODIA

explicitly acknowledge political commitments and researcher positionality. This perception creates hurdles for institutional acceptance, securing research funding, and achieving the same status as more conventional, allegedly objective scientific studies.

**254.** (D) Critically reflect on their own positionality and influence on the research.
This practice involves a researcher engaging in a continuous process of self-examination regarding their social location, including their race, class, and gender. By acknowledging how their personal background and biases shape the research process, they enhance the transparency of the study. This self-awareness is vital for understanding how the observer influences the knowledge being produced.

**255.** (C) The challenge of representing diverse experiences without homogenization.
Within the field, a significant tension exists regarding how to speak about the experiences of women while respecting their vast diversity. Scholars debate the risks of essentialism, which assumes a universal female experience. Ensuring that research does not flatten differences in race, class, and culture is a critical concern for maintaining the integrity and inclusivity of findings.

**256.** (B) All knowledge is socially situated and influenced by one's position.
This framework argues that knowledge is never neutral but is instead shaped by the social, cultural, and historical location of the knower. Since every person experiences the world from a specific vantage point, their perspective is inherently partial. Recognizing this situatedness is fundamental to understanding how power dynamics influence what is recognized as valid truth.

**257.** (D) As an implicitly male and socially dominant figure.
Critics of traditional epistemology argue that the supposedly universal and detached observer is actually modeled after the experiences of elite men. By presenting this specific perspective as objective and generic, other ways of knowing are marginalized. This critique reveals how historical theories of knowledge have often ignored the embodied and socially situated nature of human experience.

**258.** (A) A critical examination of the social values shaping research.
This concept redefines objectivity by requiring researchers to actively investigate the social and cultural biases that influence their work. Instead of claiming a neutral stance, it seeks a more robust form of accuracy by making value assumptions explicit. By scrutinizing these underlying factors, researchers can produce knowledge that is more comprehensive and less distorted by unacknowledged power.

**259.** (C) People on the margins must understand both dominant and marginalized worlds.
Individuals in oppressed social positions often develop a more expansive view of social reality because survival requires them to understand the rules of the powerful as well as their own experiences. This double perspective allows them to see systemic patterns that are often invisible to those in dominant positions. Consequently, their insights provide a more complete picture of society.

**260.** (A) It scrutinizes the hidden male-centric biases in what is considered 'universal' knowledge.
This critique focuses on identifying how supposedly neutral and universal theories often reflect the specific interests and perspectives of dominant male groups. By uncovering these hidden biases, scholars aim to broaden the scope of what is considered valid knowledge. This process involves re-evaluating core concepts like rationality and evidence to ensure they account for diverse human experiences.

**261.** (D) The experiences of marginalized groups offer a privileged basis for knowledge.
This theory suggests that beginning inquiry from the lived experiences of those at the margins of society provides a more accurate view of social structures. Because marginalized people occupy a unique social location, they can perceive the mechanics of power and inequality that remain invisible to the dominant group. This perspective is considered a vital starting point.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

performance and construction allows researchers to explore how power shapes the expression of gendered identities.

**280.** (D) Focuses on deconstructing the very notion of stable identities.
Unlike movements that seek rights by solidifying labels like gay or lesbian as fixed groups, this approach aims to dismantle the logic of labeling altogether. It argues that all such identities are fluid and socially created. By focusing on deconstruction, it seeks to liberate social inquiry from the constraints of binary categories, promoting a complex understanding.

**281.** (A) The critical application of the method for feminist goals.
Methods are considered feminist not because of their inherent design, but because of how they are adapted to challenge gender inequality. This involves using research tools intentionally to empower marginalized voices and uncover hidden social patterns. Whether a researcher uses a survey or an interview, it is the commitment to social justice that defines the work.

**282.** (B) Because it is designed to investigate under-researched phenomena.
This design is ideal for investigating areas of social life that have been neglected by traditional scholarship. Feminist researchers use it to map out the experiences of women in contexts where little data currently exists, such as unpaid labor or subtle workplace biases. By providing a foundation for new theories, exploratory research helps bring marginalized perspectives into academic visibility.

**283.** (B) By using carefully worded, inclusive questions and challenging binary gender options.
Transforming surveys involves removing sexist language and providing options that go beyond the traditional male/female divide. This ensures that the data collected accurately reflects the diverse identities of the participants. Such adaptations prevent the research from reinforcing harmful stereotypes and allow for a more precise analysis of how gender functions as a complex variable within larger populations.

**284.** (A) Uncover hidden patterns of inequality to challenge patriarchal structures.
Beyond just describing data, this analysis seeks to identify systemic disparities in areas like pay, health, and social status. By using statistical evidence, researchers can demonstrate the scale of gender-based oppression to a broad audience. These findings are then used to advocate for policy changes and to provide empirical support for dismantling structural barriers that maintain hierarchy.

**285.** (C) They can be reclaimed and transformed for use in feminist scholarship.
Conventional research tools are not inherently biased; rather, their traditional use has often excluded women's perspectives. By applying a critical lens and adapting their procedures, scholars can use these methods to serve feminist objectives. This reclamation process allows researchers to combine the authority of established designs with the transformative goals of gender justice, producing knowledge that is rigorous.

NODIA

**286.** (D) To uncover the systemic roots of gender inequality in a specific context.
This design focuses on identifying the underlying causes of a particular social problem rather than just observing its outward signs. A researcher would use it to analyze how institutional policies or cultural norms within a community create and sustain gender disparities. By diagnosing these deep-seated issues, the research provides a roadmap for developing effective interventions for social equity.

**287.** (C) Because it is a participatory process aimed at empowering participants and creating change.
This methodology aligns with feminist values by involving the people being studied as active partners in the entire process. It is designed not just to collect information but to solve real-world problems through collaborative effort. By working together to implement and reflect on solutions, both researchers and community members contribute to tangible social improvements and participant empowerment.

**271.** (C) Feminist ethnography places gender relations and power dynamics at the center of its analysis.
While both types of ethnography seek to understand cultures from the inside, the feminist version specifically investigates how gender shapes social life and hierarchies. It moves beyond simple description to analyze the political and structural forces that influence women's experiences. This focus makes the study explicitly concerned with power imbalances and the ways they are resisted or maintained.

**272.** (B) Continuously scrutinize how their own positionality affects the research.
Researchers must remain aware of how their own social background, including their gender and class, influences their interactions with the community and the interpretation of data. This process is essential for acknowledging that the observer is not a neutral instrument. By being transparent about their position, ethnographers can produce more nuanced and ethically grounded accounts of culture.

**273.** (D) As co-producers of knowledge in a collaborative process.
This methodology rejects the traditional hierarchy where the researcher is an expert studying passive subjects. Instead, it fosters reciprocal relationships where the insights and experiences of the participants are valued as central to the research findings. This collaborative approach aims to create a more democratic form of knowledge production that respects the agency and voices of those studied.

**274.** (A) Challenge the patriarchal structures that shape women's lives.
This approach is not just about observing culture but is also driven by a commitment to social change. By documenting the realities of women's lives, it seeks to expose and critique the systems of male dominance that constrain them. The research serves as a tool for political awareness, helping to make visible the hidden forms of resistance.

**275.** (C) Nuanced, context-specific accounts of intersecting identities.
This method is highly effective for examining how various social factors like race, class, and sexuality overlap with gender in specific environments. It avoids oversimplified generalizations by providing detailed and deeply contextualized narratives. Such an approach allows for a sophisticated understanding of human complexity, showing how different systems of power interact to shape individual and collective experiences.

**276.** (A) To deconstruct and question fixed, binary identity categories.
This perspective emphasizes that categories like man/woman or heterosexual/homosexual are social constructs rather than natural, stable truths. Its methodology focuses on dismantling these binaries to reveal the fluidity and complexity of human identity. By challenging the assumption of fixed labels, it opens up new ways of understanding how individuals navigate sex, gender, and sexuality in society.

**277.** (D) The assumption that heterosexuality is the natural and default orientation.
This term describes the societal bias that treats heterosexual relationships as the standard and only normal form of human sexuality. It marginalizes other sexualities and reinforces binary gender roles that support this assumption. Critique of this concept is central to queer theory, as it exposes how institutions and research practices often inadvertently exclude those who do not conform.

NODIA

**278.** (B) By questioning the reliance on a stable category of 'woman'.
While some feminist approaches build their analysis around a unified idea of womanhood for political action, queer theory suggests that this category itself is unstable and exclusionary. It pushes researchers to consider how the label might flatten differences or reinforce binary thinking. This challenge encourages the development of more inclusive frameworks that account for fluid and diverse identities.

**279.** (C) How identities are performed, contested, and constructed in social contexts.
Rather than viewing identity as an innate, unchanging trait, this approach looks at identity as something people perform through their daily actions and social interactions. It examines the ways that social norms are either followed or challenged in different settings. This focus on

and individual narratives that broader methods often miss. While case studies lack statistical generalizability, the profound insights they provide are invaluable for exploring unique situations and for generating hypotheses for future research.

**219.** (D) Whether it essentializes "women's experience".
One of the main debates surrounding feminist standpoint theory is whether it inadvertently essentializes "women's experience" by assuming a monolithic reality shared by all females. Critics argue that earlier versions of the theory often ignored crucial intersections of race, class, and sexuality. Modern standpoint scholars have addressed this by emphasizing that standpoints are diverse and situated within complex power structures. The ongoing discussion focuses on developing a more inclusive and intersectional framework that recognizes the varied social locations of different groups.

**220.** (B) Measurement and statistical analysis
Measurement and statistical analysis are defining characteristics of quantitative research. This approach relies on the collection of numerical data to test pre-defined hypotheses, identify patterns, and establish correlations across large samples. By utilizing standardized tools, researchers can achieve high levels of precision and generalizability. While quantitative methods may not explore the subjective meanings of experience, they are essential for large-scale social analysis and for documenting trends within a population, providing the statistical evidence needed for evidence-based decision-making.

**221.** (C) The ways male ethnographers misinterpreted women.
A feminist analysis of traditional ethnographic accounts would likely focus on the ways in which male ethnographers often misinterpreted or overlooked women's lives and perspectives. Early studies frequently centered on male-dominated public spheres, rendering women's contributions to culture invisible or portraying them through a biased lens. Feminist ethnography seeks to correct these distortions by paying critical attention to gender dynamics and hidden voices. This approach provides a more holistic and accurate representation of the diverse realities within any community or culture.

**222.** (C) (a), (c), (d), and (e) only
Principles fundamental to feminist research include the belief that inquiry is a political act and that the researcher's positionality and reflexivity are central to the process. It emphasizes that research should be empowering for participants and should actively challenge patriarchal structures of knowledge. This framework rejects the idea of a value-free, neutral objectivity, arguing that such claims often hide dominant biases. By prioritizing these elements, feminist researchers aim to produce knowledge that is ethically grounded, inclusive, and committed to social justice.

**223.** (A) Case study
An investigation into the life of a single individual to understand the specific challenges she faced is an example of a case study. This method focuses on an in-depth, multi-faceted exploration of a bounded system within its real-life context. By using life histories and other qualitative data, the researcher can provide a detailed and holistic account of the person's experiences. While the findings are unique to that individual, the depth of insight gained is invaluable for understanding broader social issues.

**224.** (B) Artificiality does not reflect power dynamics.
A key feminist critique of experimental research is that the artificiality of laboratory settings often fails to reflect the complex power dynamics and social contexts found in real life. By isolating variables in a controlled environment, experiments may overlook the systemic inequalities that shape human behavior. Furthermore, the inherent hierarchy between the researcher and the subject in traditional designs can be problematic. Feminist scholars prefer methodologies that prioritize contextual realism and collaborative relationships, providing a more comprehensive understanding of social reality.

**225.** (B) Ask both mothers and fathers about childcare duties.
A researcher using a non-sexist approach to studying parenting would ask both mothers and fathers about their childcare duties rather than assuming these roles are naturally gendered. This

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

**288.** (B) Careful ethical consideration of the power dynamics involved.
Because experiments often involve a high degree of control by the researcher over the participants, there is a risk of recreating hierarchical and exploitative relationships. Using this method from a feminist perspective requires a commitment to ethical transparency and the protection of participant agency. When used carefully, it can effectively measure the impact of equity-focused programs.

**289.** (D) It breaks down the hierarchy between the researcher and the participants.
Traditional models often position the researcher as an objective expert and the participants as passive subjects. Action research challenges this by treating everyone involved as equals with valuable knowledge to contribute. This shift fosters a more democratic and ethical environment where the community has a direct say in the goals and outcomes of the study, serving their needs.

**290.** (A) To achieve gender justice and tangible social improvements.
Regardless of the specific design used, the primary objective is to produce knowledge that helps eliminate oppression and improve the lives of women and other marginalized groups. This focus distinguishes feminist inquiry from research that seeks knowledge solely for its own sake. Every adaptation is a strategic choice aimed at creating a more equitable society through scholarship.

**291.** (C) It provides a deep, contextualized understanding of gendered experiences.
This method allows for an intensive investigation of a specific person or group, capturing the unique details of their social and historical situation. By focusing on a single unit, researchers can uncover the complex ways that gender interacts with other factors in daily life. This depth of understanding is essential for capturing lived realities that large-scale studies miss.

**292.** (A) Theoretical generalization to challenge or refine broader social theories.
Rather than aiming for statistical representativeness, this approach uses the specific insights gained from one case to rethink or strengthen larger social concepts. The detailed data from a single unit can provide evidence that contradicts or expands existing theories about patriarchy and power. This makes the case study a powerful tool for academic innovation and theory development.

**293.** (D) Allows for a detailed examination of how multiple identities interact within a specific context.
Intersectionality requires looking at how factors like race, class, and gender work together rather than separately. The case study method is ideal for this because it maintains the integrity of the whole person's experience in its natural setting. Researchers can observe firsthand how these various social locations overlap to create specific forms of privilege or disadvantage for participants.

**294.** (B) Oversimplify complex social realities.
Large-scale research often reduces human experience to numbers and general trends, which can mask the complicated nature of social life. A case study provides a rich narrative that honors the nuances and contradictions of lived experience. By presenting a more complete and detailed picture, it challenges researchers and policymakers to engage with the actual complexity of human social systems.

**295.** (C) Give voice to marginalized individuals whose stories might otherwise be lost.
This method prioritizes the personal narratives of those who are often ignored by mainstream science and dominant culture. By providing a platform for these detailed stories, researchers can make the invisible visible. This process of giving voice is a central principle of feminist inquiry, as it helps humanize data and demonstrate the real-world impact of social structures.

**296.** (D) Because they were seen as better for capturing the richness of lived experience.
Early scholars believed that in-depth interviews and ethnography were more compatible with the goal of understanding the personal and subjective aspects of women's lives. These methods allowed participants to express themselves in their own words, fostering a more egalitarian relationship. This focus on nuance and detail was seen as a necessary correction to traditional scientific bias.

NODIA

**297.** (A) It has moved from a preference for qualitative methods to a strategic use of both.
While early researchers were skeptical of numbers, contemporary scholars recognize that quantitative data is a powerful tool for demonstrating the extent of social problems. Instead of choosing one over the other, they now use whichever method best serves their specific research goal. This shift represents a more pragmatic and sophisticated approach that uses all tools for social change.

**298.** (B) Demonstrating the large-scale prevalence of gender inequality, such as pay gaps.
Statistics provide the broad evidence needed to show that certain issues are systemic rather than just individual problems. By documenting patterns of discrimination across a whole society, researchers can make a compelling case for legal and institutional reforms. This ability to show the scale of an issue makes quantitative methods indispensable for large-scale political advocacy and national policy.

**299.** (B) The method itself is less important than the purpose and manner of its use.
This perspective suggests that no research tool is inherently good or bad; its value depends on how the researcher applies it. A survey can be just as empowering as an interview if it is designed to challenge bias and include diverse voices. The focus has moved from debating the tools to ensuring the research process remains ethical.

**300.** (A) Combines the strengths of different methods, such as qualitative and quantitative.
This approach advocates for using a mix of techniques to gain a more complete understanding of social reality. By combining the deep, personal insights of qualitative work with the broad, statistical evidence of quantitative work, researchers can create a more robust and persuasive analysis. This synthesis allows for a multifaceted investigation of gender dynamics that is scientifically compelling.



Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

VISIT:

www.pdf.tube

NODIA

Download PDFs for:

- ✓ Recommended Textbook Resources
- ✓ Mock Tests with Solutions
- ✓ Chapterwise Question Bank
- ✓ Previous Year UGC-NET Exam Papers
- ✓ Previous Year Assistant Professor Exam Papers

**Nodia Editions LLP**

125, Sector 6, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur 302039

MRP. ₹ 830